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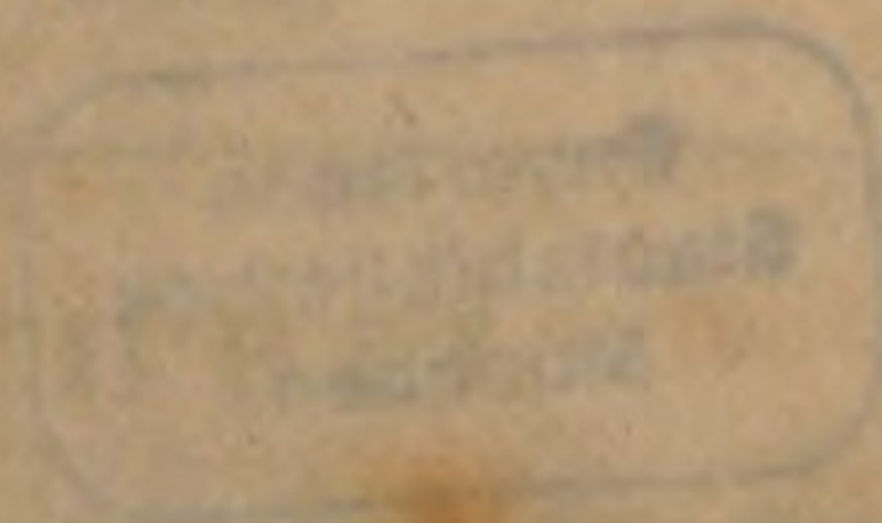
CARL CHRISTIAN WITTMER

LEIPZIG 1851

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DAS GELBE FIEBER

VON
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ZWEYTER THEIL.



HANNOVER 1827.

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UNTERSUCHUNG
ÜBER DAS
GELBE FIEBER

V O N

CARL CHRISTIAN MATTHÆI.

Beantwortung

D E R

VON DER REGIERUNG DES HERZOGTHUMS OLDEN-
BURG IM JAHRE 1822 AUFGEgebenEN FRAGEN, DIE
VON DER MEDICINISCHEN FAKULTÄT ZU BERLIN
DES PREISES WÜRDIG ERKLÄRT IST.

Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturae
judicia confirmat.

Cicero.

ZWEYTER THEIL.

Nebst einer Übersichts-Charte der Verbreitung des gelben Fiebers.

HANNOVER 1827.

IM VERLAG DER HELWINGSCHEN HOFBUCHHANDLUNG.

UNTERSUCHUNG

ÜBER DAS

GELBE FIEBER

VON

CARR CHRISTIAN MATTHEW

Geantwortung

DER

VON DER REGIERUNG DES KÖNIGREICHES SACHSEN
IM JAHRE 1852 ANGEORDNETEN VERFAHREN, DIE
VON DER MEDICINISCHEN FAKULTÄT ZU ERFOLG
DES PREISES WÜRDIG ERKLÄRT IST.

Opinionum consensu de hoc die, sententia
iudicis confirmat.
Cicero.

ZWEYTER THEIL

Nach einer ausführlichen Darstellung der Vertheilung des gelben Fiebers

HANNOVER 1853

IN VERLAG DER UNIVERSITÄT HANNOVER

ERSTER ANHANG.

Kurze Geschichte aller bisher beobachteten Epidemieen, und einzelner Ausbrüche des gelben Fiebers.

- 1494.** Im December landete Columbus 1500 Spanier auf St. Domingo, um die Stadt Isabella zu gründen. Ein Fieber tödtete den grössten Theil derselben. Die Kranken wurden gelb, wie Safran oder wie Gold. Die dem Tode entrannen, behielten diese kranke Farbe, und brachten sie mit nach Spanien. Die Stadt wurde 1498 wieder verlassen. Auch Columbus selbst überstand die Krankheit. (Moreau de Jonnes nach den ersten spanischen Geschichtschreibern. No. 363. pag. 16. sq.)
- 1496.** Wie Columbus nach Vega royale auf St. Domingo zurück kam, waren von den daselbst zurück gebliebenen Truppen 300 gestorben. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 21.)
- 1504.** Die Spanier, die mit Ovando nach St. Domingo kamen, verloren in kurzer Zeit mehr wie 1000 Mann am Klima-Fieber. (Bally No. 25. pag. 23.)

- 1508.** Portorico musste verlassen werden wegen der Sterblichkeit unter den Colonisten. (Moreau de Jonnes nach Oviedo No. 363. pag. 23.)
- 1509.** Die Spanier, die sich am Golf von Darien ansiedelten, mussten der tödtlichen Krankheiten wegen diese Gegenden wieder verlassen. (Bally No. 25. pag. 23.)
- 1513.** Las Casas legte auf Portorico eine Colonie ohne Slaven an. Er reisete nach Europa; wie er wieder zurück kam, waren fast alle durch Krankheiten aufgerieben. (Bally No. 25. pag. 23.)
- 1514.** Davila führte eine bedeutende Menge Truppen nach Darien. Die meisten erkrankten. In einem Monate starben 700 Mann. Die Truppen wurden aus der Stadt gelegt. Die Krankheit verliess sie nicht. Davila selbst wurde ein Opfer derselben. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 22. nach Herrera X. pag. 14.)
- 1635.** Auf Guadeloupe landeten die ersten Ansiedler, 550 an der Zahl am 28. Juni in der Gegend, wo jetzt Basseterre steht. Sie wurden kurz nachher von einem tödtlichen Fieber befallen, dem man den Namen Coup de barre gab. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 41. nach Dutertre, aus dem er die Originalstelle mittheilt, nach Breton, der Augenzeuge war, und nach du Puis.)
- 1640.** Die auf Guadeloupe neu angekommenen litten besonders, so dass von Vieren drei starben. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 45. nach Dutertre.)
- 1643.** In Brasilien. Bally giebt eine Andeutung nach Piso. (No. 25. pag. 29.)
- 1647.** Barbadoes. Nach einer Trockniss von 6 Monaten brach das Fieber im August aus. Es war sehr tödtlich, und ergriff die tüchtigsten Leute zuerst.

Richard Ligon (hist. of Barbadoes 1657. pag. 36.) kam im September hin. Er sagt, die Lebenden wären kaum im Stande gewesen, die Todten zu begraben. Unter 10 Todten war nur Einer weiblichen Geschlechts. **Bancroft** (No. 30. pag. 321.) beruft sich auch auf 2 Briefe von einem damaligen Pflanzer **Richard Vine**. Webster führt die Stelle wörtlich an. (Newyork med. repos. vol. VII. pag. 322.)

St. Christoph und Guadeloupe sollen von einem ähnlichen Fieber gelitten haben nach einem Manuscript von **Hubbard**, aus dem Webster die Stelle mittheilt. (l. c.)

Olinde in Brasilien. **Caillot** (No. 78. pag. 55.) beruft sich auf **Ferreyra de Rosa**. Gleich nachher, wie die Portugiesen die Holländer vertrieben hatten.

1648. Guadeloupe. **Chisholm** (No. 107. II. pag. 102.) und **Moreau de Jonnes** (No. 363. pag. 45.) führen Stellen aus **Dütetre** an. Das Fieber kam mit dem Schiffe **le Boeuf** von **St. Christoph**, und raffte in 18 Monaten fast ein Drittheil der Einwohner weg. Ein beständiges Erbrechen tödtete die meisten innerhalb 3 Tagen. (**Bally** No. 25. pag. 30. und 423.)

St. Christoph. **Dütetre** (histoire gén. des Antilles pag. 423.) sagt, die Krankheit habe sich hier zuerst gezeigt. (§. 554.) Auf beiden Inseln dauerte **1649.** die Epidemie noch in das folgende Jahr hinein.

1652. St. Christoph. Das Fieber tödtete viele nicht bloss hier, sondern auch auf den übrigen Antillen (**Moreau de Jonnes** No. 363. pag. 40. nach **Pele-**

1653. **prat** und **Rochefort**) und dauerte noch im folgenden Jahre fort.

- 1655. Jamaica.** Die englischen Truppen unter Venables eroberten die Insel und verloren viele Menschen durch das Fieber. Auch auf den Schiffen herrschte es noch fort, folgte den Truppen nach St. Domingo, und zwang sie, die Belagerung aufzuheben. (Moseley No. 368. pag. 422. und Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 50. nach Echard, Lediard und Tharloe.)
- 1665. St. Lucie.** Von den 1500 Engländern, die im Juny 1664 die Insel einnahmen, waren im Januar 1666 nur noch 86 Mann übrig. (Bally No. 25. pag. 31. nach Dütertre.)
- 1669. Martinique.** Nach öffentlichen Actenstücken, die Moreau de St. Merry mittheilt, war die Sterblichkeit ungewöhnlich gross. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 58.)
- 1671. Jamaica.** Wie die englische Flotte nach der Panama-Expedition siegreich zurück kam, brach ein fast pestilentialisches Fieber aus, das viele tödtete. (Pym No. 409. pag. 111. nach Trapham.)
- 1682. Martinique.** Die Kranken starben zu Zeiten nach einigen Stunden ohne eigentlich krank gewesen zu seyn. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 58. nach Barbot.)
- 1687. Olinde in Brasilien.** Eine kurze Zeit nachher, wie die portugiesische Armee Fernambuc einnahm. Es dauerte bis zum Jahr 1793 fort. (Bally No. 25. pag. 32. nach Ferreyra de Rosa.)
- 1690. Martinique.** Labat kam 1694 auf der Insel an, und erzählt: Das Schiff Oriflamme habe mit den Überbleibseln der Colonieen Merguy und Bancoek auf der Rückreise von Siam das Fieber mitgebracht.

Er selbst sey in Brasilien, wo die Krankheit seit 7 bis 8 Jahren geherrscht habe, angesteckt. Auf der Rückreise nach Frankreich ging das Schiff verloren. (Reise nach Westindien II. p. 86. Übers.)

Barbadoes. Unter den Truppen des Generals Codrington und des Admirals Wright. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 50. nach Lediard.)

St. Croix und St. Domingo mit der Eskadre unter Dücasse. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 60. nach Moreau de St. Mérry.)

1691. Barbadoes. (Mosely No. 368. pag. 421. nach Hughes.)

Martinique. Die Eskadre des Admirals Dücasse kam im May von Europa, und litt bedeutend. (Moreau de St. Merry. Desc. topogr. et phys. de St. Domingue. Tom. I. pag. 701.)

1693. Martinique. Francis Weeler führte eine Flotte mit Landungstruppen hin, um die Insel zu erobern. Das Fieber breitete sich unter der Mannschaft aus. Von hier ging die Flotte nach Boston; wohin sie es auch brachte. Von den 2100 Seeleuten dieser Flotte starben während der Unternehmung 1300, und von den 2400 Landtruppen starben 1800. (Webster No. 540. I. pag. 335., II. pag. 72. nach Hutchinson und Moreau de Jonnes, nach Lediard No. 363. pag. 51.)

1694. Martinique. Labat traf das Fieber in St. Pierre, wurde selbst befallen, und überstand einen leichten Anfall. (Reisen p. 86. Übers.)

Barbadoes. Ein Kriegsschiff Tiger in der Bay von Carlisle mit 220 Mann Besatzung verlor in einigen Jahren, die es daselbst bleiben musste,

600 Mann. Der Verlust war von den Kauffahrteyschiffen jedesmal wieder gewaltsam ersetzt. Im November ging der Capitain Philips mit der Flotte vor Bridgetown. Er sah hier in kurzer Zeit **20** Schiffscapitains sterben, und auf seinem eignen Schiffe **18** Mann. (Moreau de Jonnes nach Philips Journal.)

Rochefort. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 182. nach Chirac.) Der letztere beobachtete die Epidemie im Anfange des Sommers, und machte **500** Leichenöffnungen; wurde auch selbst befallen. Im July und August breitete sich das Fieber sehr aus. Von den Erkrankten starben **2** Drittheil.

1695. Barbadoes. Die neu Angekommenen litten hauptsächlich. Die Bewohner des Landes blieben frey, und wurden nur dann befallen, wenn sie in die Stadt Bridgetown kamen. (Bancroft No. 30. pag. 327. nach Hughes und Philips.)

1696. Caracas. Das Fieber hatte **16** Monate gedauert. Der Bischof Diego de Bannos, weihte der heiligen Rosalia von Palermo eine Kirche; wie es seine Verwüstungen endigte. Auch wird noch immer im Anfange des Herbstes eine feyerliche Messe gelesen. (Humboldt No. 260. II. pag. 400.)

Barbadoes. Auch viele Eingeborne starben. (Brown No. 68. pag. 11. nach Hughes.)

St. Domingo. Der Admiral Vilmot und der Oberst Lillington griffen Cap François und Port de paix an. Die Tödtlichkeit der Krankheit zwang sie, ihr Vorhaben aufzugeben; und kaum behielten sie Leute genug, um nach England zurückkehren zu können. Der Admiral selbst nebst vielen Officieren waren gestorben. (Moreau de Jonnes nach Lediard.)

Martinique. Die Eskadre unter dem Admiral de Gennes litt von dem Fieber. Auf dem Admiralschiff starben 15 Mann plötzlich und waren kaum krank vorher. (Moreau de Jonnes nach Froger.)

1697. Westindien. Die englische Eskadre unter dem Admiral Neril besuchte nach und nach mehrere Inseln. Das Fieber machte grosse Verheerungen auf der Flotte. Alle Capitains, nur Einer ausgenommen, starben; dieser führte die Flotte nach England zurück. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 53. nach Lediard.)

1699. Philadelphia. Webster (No. 540. I. pag. 341.) führt nach Briefen aus dieser Zeit an, dass bis zum 20. October 220 Menschen gestorben wären. Die Stadt war damals noch wenig bevölkert. Blutbrechen und Blutungen mancherley Art waren die hervorstechenden Zufälle. Currie (No. 131. pag. 211.) bemerkt nach einem Journal eines Thom Story und John Gough, die Sterblichkeit sey im September am grössten gewesen, und habe am 1. November aufgehört. Auch setzt James Pemberton (No. 186. pag. 4.) nach einer Erzählung seines Vaters hinzu: Die Krankheit sey durch, mit Baumwolle beladene Schiffe von Barbadoes eingeführt, sey zuerst in der Familie des Schiffseigenthümers ausgebrochen, und von da nach und nach durch die Stadt verbreitet. Endlich erwähnt Rush (No. 462. nach einer Lebensbeschreibung des französischen Predigers Thom Story), es wären mehrere Wochen lang 6 bis 8 Personen gestorben.

Charleston. Die Einwohner flohen aufs Land. Es starben 150 Personen. (Webster nach denselben

Nachrichten. (l. c.) Die ersten Magistratspersonen und eine Menge Bürger waren gestorben. Die Colonie war ihrer völligen Auflösung nahe. (Histor. of S. Carolina. London 1779.) Auch Ramsay (No. 416. pag. 26.) spricht von diesem Fieber, wie von einer sehr tödtlichen Krankheit.

1700. Charleston. Erwähnt von Ramsay. (No. 415. pag. 217.)

1701. Martinique. Der Graf Desnots, General-Gouverneur der Inseln, starb daran und viele andere Personen. (Labat.)

1702. Newyork. Kaum wurde einer der Befallenen hergestellt. (Webster No. 540. I. pag. 357. nach Smith hist. of Newyork und Journal of Assembly.) Man nannte es the great sickness. Am 30. September zählte man schon 500 Todte. Damals starben noch 70 in einer Woche. (Bally No. 25. pag. 37. nach Keith.)

1703. Guadeloupe. Die Engländer landeten. Soldaten und Matrosen starben häufig. Auch die Eskadre, die Martinique angriff, litt. (Labat.)

Jamaica. Die Eskadre unter dem Admiral Graydon führte es ein. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 53. nach

1704. Lediard.) Es dauerte auch im folgenden Jahre fort.

1705. Martinique. Labat verliess die Insel. Das Fieber herrschte noch. (Reisen II. pag. 88.).

St. Domingo. Im Julius starben 300 Personen in der Capstadt. Gleichzeitig waren mehrere Schiffe von Martinique gekommen. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 63. nach Moreau de St. Merry.)

1706. Nieves, Insel der Antillen. Eilf Kriegesschiffe unter Anführung des Herrn von Iberville, landeten

3000 Mann. Diese blieben **22 Tage** am Lande. Wie sie wieder unter Segel gingen, brach das gelbe Fieber aus. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 68. nach Chicoyneau.)

1715. Barbadoes. (Brown No. 68. pag. 12. und Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 54. nach Hughes.)

1721. Barbadoes. (Bally No. 25. pag. 39. nach Warren.)

1723. Lissabon. Der Leibarzt der Kaiserin von Russland, Sanches, beobachtete die Epidemie. Ein Doctor Bertrand, der 1720 die Pest in Marseille gesehen hatte, wurde von der Königin von Portugal zu Rathe gezogen. Er unterschied das Fieber von der Pest. Schwarzes Erbrechen kam oft vor. Selten wurden Frauenzimmer ergriffen; nie Neger. Ein Brief eines Arztes in Lissabon Namens Kennedy giebt folgende Umstände an. Es sey sehr heiss gewesen. In der Mitte des Augusts sey die Epidemie ausgebrochen. Die gewöhnlichen Symptome wären gewesen: Schmerzen im Kopfe und in den Lenden, Beklommenheit, Neigung zum Brechen. Die Krankheit habe meistens die Mitglieder einer Familie befallen, habe nur wenige Familien ganz verschont, meistens sich nur in den niedrigen Theilen der Stadt ausgebreitet; in den Dörfern sich überhaupt nicht gezeigt. Bey Eintritt der Besserung wären die Kranken gelb geworden. Das schwarze Erbrechen sey immer tödtlich gewesen. Die Fremden wären am häufigsten befallen. Auch wären die Klöster frey geblieben, wenn schon die Mönche den Kranken Beystand geleistet hätten. (Bancroft No. 30. pag. 435.)

Barbadoes. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 176. nach Warren.)

1724. Barbadoes. Angeblich von Martinique hingbracht.
(Bally No. 25. pag. 39. nach Warren.)

1726. Portobello. Der Admiral Hosier blockirte den Hafen mit 7 Schiffen. Die Hälfte der Truppen starb, die übrigen mussten nach Jamaica zurückkehren, wo der Admiral starb. (Ullua Reise pag. 75. Übers.)

1729. Carthagen a in Südamerika. Es zeigte sich zum erstenmale. (Ullua pag. 37.) Die Belagerung musste aufgehoben werden, wie von der 12,000 Mann starken Armee 8430 Mann gestorben waren.

St. Marthe. (Bally No. 25. pag. 40. nach Lazuriaga. Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 72. nach Beatson.)

1730. Carthagen a. Zum andernmale auf den Gallionen, die Pintato befehligte. Sehr häufig und schnell tödtlich. (Ullua Reisen pag. 37. Übers.)

Cadiz. Fellowes (No. 189. pag. 24.) nach Nachrichten von gleichzeitigen Ärzten. Die erste Erscheinung des gelben Fiebers daselbst, von der bestimmte Nachrichten sind. Viele wurden befallen, fast alle starben. Es sollte aus Amerika gebracht seyn. (Gonzales No. 219. pag. 5. Übers.)

1731. St. Domingo. (Bancroft No. 30. pag. 336. nach Bourgeois.)

Cadiz. Es dauerte mit gleicher Heftigkeit auch in diesem Jahre fort. Caillot (No. 78. pag. 42.) beruft sich auf mehrere spanische Schriftsteller.

1732. Charleston. Es fing am Ende Junys an, und dauerte bis October. Auf der höchsten Höhe der Epidemie starben täglich 8 bis 12 Personen von weisser Farbe, ungerechnet die Neger. Das Läuten mit den Glocken war untersagt. Alle Geschäfte

- standen still. (Ramsay Review No. 416. pag. 36. und No. 415. pag. 216. Moultrie No. 370. pag. 171.)
- 1733. Cap Français auf St. Domingo.** Viele starben nach kurzem Krankseyn. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 40.) Barbadoes. (Bally No. 25. pag. 42. nach Warren.)
- 1734. An beyden Orten herrschte es auch in diesem Jahre.** Cadiz. (Bally No. 25. pag. 42. nach mündlichen Erzählungen in Spanien.)
- 1735. Cap Français,** Die Symptome waren ungewöhnlich heftig vom November bis Januar, nach Desportes. (No. 403. pag. 66.)
Martinique. Auf der Flotte kamen nur einige Fälle vor. (Bally No. 25. pag. 43. nach Condamine.)
- 1736. Cap Français.** Es war nicht so heftig, wie in den vergangenen Jahren. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 74.)
- 1737. Cap Français.** Nur die neu Angekommenen litten, im allgemeinen aber weniger heftig. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 86.)
Virginien. (Mitchil No. 352.)
- 1739. Cap Français.** Im October. Man war mit der Behandlung glücklicher wie gewöhnlich. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 95.)
Philadelphia. Zu dem unglücklichen Unternehmen gegen Carthagena wurden in Pensylvanien Truppen geworben. Bey der Rückkehr derselben brach ein bis dahin unbekanntes Fieber aus; wurde indessen nicht allgemein verbreitet. (James Pemberton No. 186. pag. 6.)
Charleston. Es war eben so heftig wie 1732; am meisten unter den Europäern. Mit dem Anfange Augusts brach es aus. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36.)

1740. Guayaquil in Südamerika. Zum erstenmale, wie die Schiffe aus der Südsee des Krieges wegen, die Schätze hierher brachten. (Ullua pag. 133. Übers.)

Cap Français. Im Juny brach es aus, und war dem vom Jahr 1733 gleich. Ausgebreitet, böartig, jeder Kurmethode widerstehend. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 97.)

1741. Cap Français. Besonders ausgebreitet am Ende Juny und Anfangs July. Mehrere starben am 3ten und 4ten Tage. Alle Vollsäftigen starben. Aderlassen war ohne Nutzen. Die im November und December befallen wurden, starben fast alle. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 114.)

Jamaica. Nach der Zurückkunft der Flotte unter Vernon von der unglücklichen Unternehmung gegen Carthagenä waren 11,000 Kranke ins Hospital gebracht; 7000 hatten das gelbe Fieber, von diesen starben ohngefähr 1500. (Bancroft No. 30. pag. 346. nah John Hume.) Auch Williams (No. 546.) spricht von diesem Fieber.

Philadelphia. Bally (No. 25. pag. 46.) sagt, man fände einige Nachrichten in Franklins Briefen. Es habe im July angefangen und sey mit dem ersten Froste verschwunden. Currie (No. 131. pag. 211.) führt nach Lind an, das Fieber sey von Barbadoes gebracht und habe über 200 getödtet.

Virginien. (Mitchil No. 352.)

Malaga. Fellowes (No. 189. pag. 160.) beruft sich auf mehrere spanische Ärzte, die Augenzeugen waren. Bally (No 25. pag. 46.) giebt die Zahl der Todten auf 10,000 an, ohne Gewährsmann.

1742. Cap Français. Im August litten mehrere neu Angekommene, und nur wenige überstanden die Krankheit. Im September und October war sie am bösartigsten. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 121.)
Jamaica. Es dauerte noch aus dem vorigen Jahre fort.

Virginien. (Mitchil No. 352.)

1743. Cap Français. Im Julius häufig, vom November an selten. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 129.)

Newyork. Webster (No. 540. I. pag. 387.) giebt eine Uebersicht der Gestorbenen vom 25. July bis zum 24. October nach John Cruger, Major; deren Zahl sich auf 217 belief.

Newhaven. Munson jun. (No. 186. pag. 54.) sagt, ein Fremder von Westindien kommend, starb mit gelber Haut; eine Frau in demselben Hause starb bald nachher. Man hielt die Krankheit für das gelbe Fieber.

1744. Cap Français. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 133.)

Die vorkommenden Fälle waren fast alle tödtlich, selbst im Fort Dauphin, was sehr gesund liegt. Es verlor sich am Ende Novembers.

Albany. Vom August bis zum ersten Frost starben 45 Personen. Webster (No. 540. I. pag. 389.) nach der Erzählung eines alten Einwohners, der 1797 noch lebte.

Philadelphia. Man glaubte es von Westindien eingeführt. Viele starben. (Pemberton No. 186. pag. 6.)

1745. Cap Français. Vom Februar bis November. Nur den neu Angekommenen gefährlich. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 138.) Caillot (No. 78. pag. 36.) beruft sich auf Düpree, der es beobachtete, und es für eingeführt durch spanische Schiffe erklärte.

Charleston. Weniger heftig wie 1739. Grösstentheils auf Europäer beschränkt. Es fing mit dem August an. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36. und No. 415. pag. 217. Vergl. Maclean No. 317. pag. 45.)

1746. Cap Français. Im April häufig, im Juny gefährlicher, die meisten Kranken im October und den 15 ersten Tagen des Novembers; dann nur einzelne Fälle. (Desportes No. 403. pag. 159.)

1747. Philadelphia. Currie (No. 131. pag. 212.) beruft sich auf einen Brief von Lardner. Viele waren geflohen. James Pemberton (No. 186. pag. 6.) beschränkt es auf den südlichen Theil der Stadt, in die Nähe der Häuser, in denen sich die Matrosen aufzuhalten pflegen. Benjamin Chew (No. 186. pag. 11.) kam von England; er nennt mehrere, die starben. Die allgemeine Meinung war, es sey vermitteltst einer Kleiderkiste von Westindien gebracht.

1748. St. Domingo. Ein Marine-Arzt beobachtete es nach Caillot. (No. 78. pag. 36.)

Charleston. Von der Mitte des Augusts bis in die Mitte des Octobers, wie das Wetter kalt wurde. (Ramsay No. 415. pag. 217. Moultrie No. 370. pag. 171. Lining No. 312. pag. 434. Maclean No. 317. pag. 45.)

1749. Charleston. Weniger heftig, wie 1739, doch starben mehrere junge Leute, meistens Europäer. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36.)

Philadelphia. Die Kleiderkiste eines in Barbadoes am gelben Fieber gestorbenen, wurde geöffnet. Sieben Personen, die gegenwärtig waren, starben sämmtlich nach wenigen Tagen. Es beschränkte

sich auf Waterstreet und die Nachbarschaft, woselbst der Gouverneur und 40 andere Personen starben. (Thom Willing No. 186. pag. 8. nach der Erzählung seiner Eltern.)

1750. Martinique. (Bally No. 25. pag. 50. nach einer Voyage à la Martinique. Paris 1763.).

1751. Curassao. Auf dem Kriegesschiffe Middelburg Lind (No. 311. pag. 129. Übers.) führt den Arzt desselben de Wind als Gewährsmann an.

1753. Charleston. Einzelne Fälle. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36.)

1754. Antigua. (Macrittik No. 326.)

1755. Charleston. Einzelne. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36.)

1756. Antigua. Unter der Schiffsmannschaft vor English Harbour. (Lind No. 311. pag. 185. Übers.)

1760. Curassao. Auf dem Schiffe Carolina; im Anfange Augusts. (Roupe No. 456. pag. 304.)

Philadelphia. Nicht ausgebreitet, nicht lange ausdauernd. (J. Pemberton No. 186. pag. 7.)

1762. Havanna. Eine englische Armee belagerte die Stadt. Nach Verlauf eines Monates seit der Landung waren 3000 Matrosen und 5000 Soldaten todt. Die Land-Armee bestand aus 15,000 Mann. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 73.)

Philadelphia. In den drey Herbstmonaten, meistens in den südlichen Theilen der Stadt. Am 27. October nahm es ab, und verschwand in der ersten Woche des Novembers völlig. Durch einen Matrosen in Havanna eingeführt; in demselben Hause und der Nachbarschaft starben die ersten, die meisten, und viele. (John Redmann No. 186. pag. 19.)

Jam. Pemberton (Ebend. pag. 8.) erwähnt dieses Fiebers auch als spottend der Arzneykunde. Thomas Willing (Ebendas.) sagt, drey Männer von einem westindischen Schiffe wären nahe an South-street gelandet, und daselbst gestorben. Hier und in der Nachbarschaft hätten noch wohl 60 andere Personen dasselbe Schicksal gehabt. Auch Rush hat es vom August bis December öfterer zu sehen Gelegenheit gehabt. (No. 462. pag. 13.)

1763. Cayenne. Eine Menge neuer Colonisten waren herüber gebracht. Nach und nach bildete sich das Fieber unter ihnen aus, nahm bis 1765 an Heftigkeit zu, und tödtete die meisten. Selbst die alten Einwohner blieben nicht verschont. (Bajon No. 23. pag. 58.)

1764. Cayenne. Die neue Colonie ward zu Kurou, 10 französische Meilen von Cayenne, gegründet, im November; sie musste indessen in kurzer Zeit der Krankheit wegen aufgegeben werden. Die Kranken starben gewöhnlich noch vor dem 5ten Tage. Von hier verbreitete sich das Fieber erst nach Cayenne. (Campet No. 84. pag. 73.)

Cadiz. Fellowes (No. 189. pag. 25.) theilt ein Manuscript eines Joseph Salvaresa in lateinischer Sprache mit, das er von Arejula erhielt. Es giebt eine kurze Beschreibung. Es herrschte im Sommer und Herbste. Lind (No. 311. pag. 122.) beschränkt es auf September und October. Die aufs Land flohen, blieben verschont. Die Schiffe im Hafen litten nicht. (Gonzales No. 219. pag. 6. Übers.)

1765. Cayenne. Wie die Krankheit am meisten verbreitet war, wurden im September 300 Deutsche nach der

Niederlassung am Flusse Aprouague, wo fast alle Ansiedler gestorben waren, geschickt. Nach einem Aufenthalte von 8 Tagen fing das Fieber an, sich auszubreiten, und Anfang Novembers waren von diesen 300 nur noch 3 am Leben. (Bajon No. 23. pag. 66.)

Pensacola. Ein englisches Regiment litt besonders. Die Schiffe, die eine englische Meile vom Lande ab ankerten, blieben verschont. (Lind No. 311. pag. 45. und 223.)

1766. Antigua. In diesem und dem vorigen Jahre wüthete es so heftig, dass fast der 6te Theil der weissen Einwohner ein Opfer der Krankheit wurde. (Lind No. 311. pag. 213.)

1767. St. Lucie. (Erwähnt von Leblond No. 306.)

1770. Martinique. Unter den französischen Truppen. Das Regiment Perigord verlor vom 3. Februar 1770 bis 17. März 1773, 426 Mann von 1236 des ganzen Bestandes. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 403. pag. 82. nach Rochambeau.)

Grenada. Nur wenig verbreitet. (Leblond No. 306. pag. 166.)

1771. Grenada. Die Hitze war ungewöhnlich gross. Das Fieber ungewöhnlich bösartig, und ergriff mehrere Aklimatisirte und Creolen. Unter den Negern herrschten die Blattern. (Leblond No. 306. pag. 167.)

Martinique. (Rochambeau.) Es dauerte auch 1772. im folgenden Jahre fort.

1780. Havanna. Unter den spanischen Truppen (Cail-
lot No. 78. pag. 54. nach Reiseberichten.)

Cadiz. Im September. Auf der Rhede unter der Eskadre des Viceadmirals de la Mothe Piquet. durch zwey von Westindien gekommene Schiffe. (Ketterling No. 286. pag. 7.)

1791. Cayenne. Von 10,000 Menschen, die sich am Flusse Kourou ansiedelten, blieben nur wenige übrig. (Leblond No. 306. pag. 210.)

Martinique. Der General Beagues landete zu Fort Royal. Nach 20 Tagen waren schon 722 Mann gestorben. Es herrschte im März und April. (Bally No. 25. pag. 57.)

Newyork. Im Herbste, in einem Theile von Waterstreet und in der Nachbarschaft von Peckslip. (Seaman No. 480. pag. 305.) Es fing im August an, endigte in der Mitte Septembers, und war nach Verhältniss des kleinen Raumes, auf den es seine Verbreitung beschränkte, sehr tödtlich. (Carey No. 86. pag. 86.) In der Mitte des Octobers, wie das Wetter kalt wurde, verschwand es völlig. (Addoms No. 2.)

1792. Charleston. Im August und September. (Ramsay No. 415. pag. 217. Drayton No. 168. pag. 45. die Tabelle.)

1793. Caracas. Im October herrschte es besonders unter den spanischen Truppen. Fast alle, die von Ärzten behandelt wurden, starben. (Rush No. 462. pag. 312. nach der Erzählung eines Gegenwärtigen, der selbst einen Anfall erlitt.)

Portobello. Die spanische Eskadre unter dem Admiral Ariztizabal verlor ein Drittheil der Bemannung nach einem kurzen Aufenthalte. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 156. nach Depons.)

Demerary. Auf den Schiffen, die auf dem Flusse lagen. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 201.)

Grenada. Am 18. Februar kam ein Schiff von Bulama in Afrika an. Es hatte viel von Krankheiten unterwegs gelitten. Gleich nachher breitete sich das gelbe Fieber zuerst auf den Schiffen im Hafen aus. Vom März bis Ende May starben von 300 Matrosen 200 bis 250. Vom Juny bis August war die Sterblichkeit geringer. Es waren in dieser Zeit zwey Flotten nach Europa gesegelt. Allein das Verhältniss der Todten blieb dasselbe. Um die Mitte des Aprils zeigte sich das Fieber in einem Hause am Lande, und ergriff nach und nach alle Mitglieder desselben. Von 5 Kranken starb einer. Die Krankheit verbreitete sich nun allgemein. Über die Hälfte der weissen Einwohner wurde befallen. Im September endigte die Epidemie. (Chisholm No. 107.) John Stewart, der 19 Jahre lang auf der Insel die Arzeneykunde ausgeübt hatte, bestätigte in der Hauptsache diese Angaben. (No. 186. pag. 77.)

Dominica. Im Juny zuerst im Hafen. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 254.) James Clark (bey Wright No. 553. pag. 7.) erwähnt die grosse Tödtlichkeit desselben im July und August und umständlicher in einer eignen Schrift. (No. 115.) Vom 15. Juny bis 1. October starben 800 Emigranten von Martinique, nebst 200 Engländern und Negern. Auf Martinique war ein Slaven-Aufstand; 3 bis 4000 Personen waren nach Dominica geflohen. Diese, wenn schon mitunter farbige Menschen und Neger wurden befallen gleich den Europäern.

Antigua. Brach im Juny zuerst im Hafen aus, verschonte selbst die ältesten Einwohner nicht, ergriff viele Kinder, besonders der Creolen. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 281.)

St. Christoph. Durch Schiffe im Monat Juny hingbracht. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 285.)

St. Thomas. Im November durch ein americanisches Schiff eingeführt. Es herrschte sehr tödtlich. (Ebendas. pag. 319.)

St. Croix. In dem Hafen von Christianstaedt während der Monate August, September und October. Viele Kranke wurden an das Land gebracht, allein kein Einwohner bekam die Krankheit. (Ebendaselbst pag. 342.)

Jamaica. Oft tödtete es am 2ten oder 3ten Tage, meistens am 5ten und 6ten. (Walker No. 531. Lemprière No. 310. II. pag. 22.) Es soll auch ins Innere des Landes gedrungen seyn. (Bally No. 25. pag. 61. nach Rule.)

St. Domingo. Die brittischen Truppen verloren ohngefähr 200 Mann in den kleinen Gefechten, allein 6000 am gelben Fieber, und unter diesen 130 Officiere. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 73.)

Montserrat. In den Barracken der Stadt Plymouth fing es im 3ten Bataillon des 60sten Regiments mit einem Kranken an, und breitete sich nach und nach unter alle Bewohner der Barracken aus. Der 7te Kranke starb. (Anderson No. 8. pag. 12.)

Martinique. Chisholm (No. 107. II. pag. 112.) erzählt: Spät im Jahre, etwa einen Monat später, wie es in Philadelphia ausgebrochen war, sey es mit einem Schiffe von daher gekommen. Alle

Hülfsmittel, seine Tödtlichkeit zu vermindern, wären vergeblich gewesen. Nur die Amerikaner wären befallen, Franzosen und Acklimatisirte wären verschont geblieben. Gilpin (No. 217. und 216. pag. 325.) erwähnt der Heftigkeit und ansteckenden Natur dieses Fiebers auch.

St. Vincent. Es zeigte sich im April, auch alte Bewohner litten, selbst Neger. (Chisholm No. 207. II. pag. 144.)

Barbadoes. Ein Schiff kam Ende Mays von Grenada. Der Capitain litt am gelben Fieber und starb gleich nach der Landung; worauf es sich weiter verbreitete. Nach Romay (No. 454. pag. 168.) beschuldigte man damals ein Schiff, auf dem einige Säcke mit faulem Pfeffer waren, der Einführung.

Tabago. Beynahe die ganze Garnison und eine Menge Einwohner litten im Monate Julius. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 212.)

Trinidad. Es herrschte unter allen Classen von Einwohnern, besonders den französischen Emigranten von den aufrührischen Inseln. (Ebendas. pag. 228.)

Tortola. (Ebendas. pag. 314.)

Philadelphia. Im July kamen eine Menge Flüchtlinge von Cap Français. Im August brach es aus. Am 12. December wurde wegen des Aufhörens der Epidemie ein Dankfest gefeyert. Viele flohen aufs Land. Es starben ungefähr 4000 Personen. (Devèze No. 153. Currie No. 131. College of Physicians No. 185. Cathral No. 91., 92. Pascalis No. 389. Minutes No. 350. Carey No. 86. Rush No. 462.)

1794. Demerary. Auf einer Pflanzung an der Küste mit einem Schiffe von Grenada. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 201.)

Vera Cruz. Seit 18 Jahren wieder zum erstenmale. (Humboldt No. 260. II. pag. 338.)

Grenada. Die im September des vergangenen Jahres verschwundene Krankheit brach im Februar wieder aus, gleichzeitig mit der Ankunft eines Schiffes von Martinique, wo das gelbe Fieber herrschte. (Chisholm No. 107. I. pag. 137. Stewart No. 492.)

Martinique. Es zeigte sich zuerst im März im 70sten englischen Regimente; ergriff dann auch die übrigen, selbst die schon einige Jahre in Westindien gewesen waren, jedoch diese weniger. Die Armee verlor in kurzer Zeit 6000 Mann. Auch die Flotte litt. Selbst die Eingebornen blieben nicht verschont; jedoch war die Krankheit bey ihnen seltener, und weniger tödtlich. (Pym No. 409. pag. 9. sq.) In dem Hospitale zu St. Pierre wurden mehrere hundert Fälle beobachtet. (Gilpin No. 217. pag. 42.)

Dominica. Herrschte von der Mitte des Julius bis Mitte Januar; doch nicht so tödtlich, wie im letzten Jahre. Die Flüchtlinge von Guadeloupe, wo Bervillecamp übergieng, überfüllten die Stadt Roseau. Vom 10. December an brach das Fieber auch in dieser Stadt aus, war aber nicht so tödtlich, wie 1793 unter den Flüchtlingen von Martinique im Juny. (Clark No. 115. pag. 5.)

St. Thomas. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 318.)

St. Croix. Ein Arzt, Gordon, verlor in dem königlichen Hospitale den 4ten Kranken. (Chisholm Ebendas. pag. 343.)

Havanna. Mehr wie 2000 starben in 2 Monaten, Man glaubte das Fieber von Nordamerika eingeführt. Seine Dauer beschränkte sich auf die Monate Juny, July und August. (Bally No. 25. pag. 63. nach Holliday No. 250.) Ein Orkan am 28. August unterdrückte es. (Romey No. 454.)

Jamaica. Viele starben schon am 2ten und 3ten Tage. Auf der Flotte in allen Häfen heftig. Kein neu Angekommener blieb in den Monaten Juny, July und August verschont. (Lemprière No. 310. II. pag. 22. und 55.)

Charleston. In den Monaten July bis November. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36. Drayton No. 168. die Tabelle.)

Newhaven. Im Juny, durch ein Schiff von Martinique gebracht. (Chisholm No. 107. I. pag. 222.) Am 10. Juny beobachtete man den ersten Kranken, am 15. den zweyten. Eine Kiste mit Kleidern eines auf Martinique am gelben Fieber verstorbenen Matrosen wurde geöffnet. Die Gegenwärtigen wurden befallen. Im November endigte die Verbreitung. Es starben 64 Personen. Im August und September die meisten. Von diesen hatten 48 schwarzes Erbrechen. 160 Personen waren überhaupt erkrankt. (Eneas und dessen Sohn Elizah Munson No. 186. pag. 48. und 54.)

Baltimore. Besonders in Fell'spoint. (Valentin No. 515. pag. 71. Drysdale No. 170.)

Providence. (American med. Regist. vol. III. pag. 417.)

1795. Dominica. Nur einige Matrosen und wenig andere Personen erlitten die Krankheit. (Clark No. 115. pag. 5.)

Martinique. Im Januar auf der Rhede bey kaltem stürmischen Wetter, litt das Kriegsschiff Majestik bedeutend am gelben Fieber, so dass von 20 Kranken 9 starben. (Gillespie No. 215. pag. 11.)

Grenada. Der Neger - Aufstand trieb die Landbewohner in die Stadt, und erfüllte diese mit Schrecken, Angst und Furcht. Nur sehr wenige blieben vom gelben Fieber verschont. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 232. und Stewart No. 492.)

St. Vincent. Die englischen Regimenter litten ausserordentlich. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 154.)

St. Thomas. Auch verschonte es diesmal die eingebornen Creolen nicht. (Ebendas. pag. 318.)

Jamaica. Einige alte Einwohner aus dem Innern der Insel erlitten auch das gelbe Fieber. (Walker No. 531. Lemprière No. 310. I. pag. 22.)

St. Domingo. Die hingeschickten 9000 Mann brittischer Truppen starben fast alle. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 74.)

Guadeloupe. Sehr ausgebreitet; auch Neger erkrankten. (Pym No. 409. pag. 118.)

Charleston. In den Monaten September, October und November. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 36. Drayton No. 168. die Tabelle.)

Norfolk. Anfang Septembers. Sehr tödlich. (Valentin No. 515. pag. 30. und 85.)

Newyork. Es brach Ende July aus. Ohngefähr 800 starben, von denen 150 Einwohner waren, die andern kürzlich angekommene Fremde, besonders Irländer, die in grosser Armuth und zusammengedrängt lebten. (Bayley No. 39. Al. Hosak No. 255.)

1796. Demerary. Im 99sten englischen Regimente in Mahacka, kurze Zeit nach dessen Landung. Sie hatten es von St. Domingo und von Barbadoes mitgebracht. Weiter verbreitete es sich nicht. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 202.)

Antigua. Im Seehospitale. (Ruthervord Introduction No. 277. pag. 50.)

St. Lucie. Das 55ste englische Regiment wurde beynahe aufgerieben. (Pym No. 411. pag. 184.)

Am 4. Juny war die Garnison 4278 Mann stark.

Am 1. July 1797 waren nur noch 1000 Mann übrig. (Bally No. 25. pag. 66.)

Grenada. Von einem englischen Regimente, das im July 1130 Mann stark war, lebten im December nur noch 500 Mann, unter denen nur 180 dienstfähig waren. Dies Regiment war in Barbadoes, in St. Lucie und in Grenada gesund geblieben. (Trotter No. 512. II. pag. 83.) Am Ende des Jahrs verschwand das Fieber, und seit dieser Zeit ist Grenada ein so gesunder Aufenthalt wie England selbst. (Chisholm No. 107. I. pag. 138.)

Martinique. Im Juny brach es aus. Einige angesteckte Schiffe kamen um diese Zeit an. Von 367 Artilleristen in Fortroyal starben 129. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 119.) Besonders heftig war es im July und August in Fortroyal, und nahm im Anfange des Septembers nach heftigen Regen ab. (Davidson No. 145.)

Tortola. Auf der Flotte, die im Julius abging, besonders auf dem Transportschiffe Fanny und auf der Fregatte Hebe. Auf dem erstern blieb kaum einer verschont. (Anderson No. 8. pag. 21. Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 315.)

St. Croix. Nur auf den Schiffen. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 342.)

St. Domingo. Die Engländer verloren in sehr kurzer Zeit von 6000 Soldaten die Hälfte (Bally No. 25.), oder doch wenigstens ein Drittheil. (Dalmas No. 139. pag. 33.)

Guadeloupe. 4000 englische Kriegesgefangene starben von 1794 bis 1796. (Bally No. 25.)

Jamaica. (Lemprière No. 310. II. pag. 22.)

Dominica. (Clark No. 115.)

Charleston. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 37.)

Neworleans. Dies war der erste Ausbruch, seit der Ort von Europäern bewohnt wurde. Auch die Creolen wurden befallen. (Chabert No. 95. pag. 108. und 158.)

Newyork. Vom July bis December, besonders in den südwestlichen Theilen der Stadt. Nicht sehr verbreitet. Vom 4. July bis 10. October erkrankten 178, von denen 69 starben. (Bayley No. 40. und 41.) Seaman (No. 480. pag. 305.) nennt freylich die Anfälle sehr heftig, giebt indessen die Zahl der Todten nur zu 30 an.

Boston. Vom August bis in die Mitte Decembers. Von 52 Kranken starben 9. In allen starben nicht über 30. (Warren No. 534. pag. 131. Dissertation No. 164.)

Newburyport. Ein Schiff von Westindien kommend, wurde der Einführung beschuldigt, andere leiteten es von einer Menge Fisch - Eingeweiden her, die im Hafen verfaulten. Vom 16. Juny bis 16. October starben innerhalb und ausserhalb der Stadt 50 Personen. Mit Eintritt der Kälte verschwand es. (Coffin No. 118. pag. 493.)

Wilmington. Die Ruhr herrschte bis Ende Augusts, dann das gelbe Fieber. Kein Ruhrkranker bekam es. Anfang Novembers sah man weiter keinen neuen Kranken. An beyden Krankheiten starben 150. (Rosset No. 455.)

Galliopolis. Im November. Andrew Ellicot in seinen Reisen giebt einige unvollkommene Nachrichten. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. IV. pag. 74.) Mehrere starben mit schwarzem Erbrechen. (Vergl. Potter No. 402. pag. 14.)

1797. Guayra. Zum erstenmale, und nachher jährlich. (Humboldt No. 260. II. pag. 334.)

St. Croix. Auf den Schiffen. (Chisholm No. 107. II. pag. 342.)

Charleston. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 37.)

Providence. Vom 13. August bis 30. September erkrankten 102, starben 45. Es sollte durch ein Schiff Betzy von den Antillen eingeführt seyn. (Wheaten in Newyork med. Repos. vol. X. pag. 329. Vergl. Bancroft No. 30. pag. 403. und Bowen No. 62. pag. 349.)

Philadelphia. Die ersten Kranken sah man im July; im August nahm die Zahl derselben zu, und mehrere zeigten sich in der Mitte des Monats auch in dem Dorfe Kensington. Hier und im Stadtdistrikt Southwark erkrankten die meisten. Am 13. October trat Frost ein, und das Fieber verschwand. Ohngefähr 1400 Mann starben. (Devèze No. 153. Currie No. 131. Proofs No. 406. Harris No. 236. pag. 106. College of Physicians No. 185. Erdmann No. 180. Rush No. 464.)

Norfolk. Vom August bis November. Ausgebreitet und tödtlich. Diese Epidemie und die von 1795 hatten die Bevölkerung um ein Sechstheil vermindert. (Valentin No. 515. pag. 30. und 85.)

Bristol. Im Jahr 1796 waren vom 1. Januar bis 7. October in allen 36 Menschen gestorben; in diesem Jahre starben 55. (Brown No. 65.)

Newdesign. Nicht eingeführt. (Walkins in Newyork med. Repos. vol. IV. pag. 74.)

Milesborough. Verhältnissmässig zu der Zahl der Einwohner eben so tödtlich, wie 1793 in Philadelphia. (Harris No. 236. pag. 106.)

Swedesborough. Wenige, die das Fieber von Philadelphia holten, und Einige, die es von diesen bekamen. (Jam. Stratton No. 186. pag. 73.)

Newyork. (Bayley No. 41.)

Baltimore. Herrschte besonders in der Abtheilung Point; milde im Juny, heftig im August, endigte früh im November, ergriff ohne Unterschied, doch am meisten junge und gesunde Menschen. (Davidge No. 144. Report. No. 437.)

1798. St. Domingo. Die Engländer besetzten die Gegend von St. Nicolas mit 25,000 Mann. Im Laufe des Sommers verloren sie in dieser für gesund gehaltenen Gegend sieben Achtel dieser Zahl. (Gilbert No. 213. pag. 70.) Auch Bally wurde dies erzählt, allein er hält es nicht für wahrscheinlich. (No. 25. pag. 69.) In Port-au-Prince und in Jeremie zeigte sich das Fieber auch. (Facts No. 185. pag. 25.)

Newyork. Die Zahl der Todten vom 1. August bis 10. November betrug 2086 (Newyork med.

Repos. vol. II. pag. 302.) nach Erdmann (No. 180. pag. 57.) 2048. Am 7. August fanden sich schon 23 Fälle in verschiedenen Theilen der Stadt. (Rich. Bayley No. 41.) Zwey Drittheile der Einwohner hatten die Stadt verlassen, von dem östlichen Ufer hatte sich der Handel nach der nördlichen Seite gewandt. (Hardie No. 230. Currie No. 132. John M. Knight No. 289. Hosak No. 256. pag. 28.) Boston. Die erste Familie erkrankte am 21. Juny; dann in der Nähe eine andere am 21. July. In kurzer Zeit starben 7 Personen, und bis zur Mitte Octobers, wo nach einem heftigen Sturm die Krankheit verschwand, 300. (Brown No. 68. und No. 67. pag. 360.) Die ersten Kranken wurden in einer Familie von 8 Personen beobachtet; 5 bekamen die Krankheit, und 2 starben. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. II. pag. 196. Rand No. 419.)

Newlondon. Beschränkt auf einen Umkreis von 30 Ruthen. Von den 246 Kranken konnten 231 auf diesen Ort zurückgeführt werden. (Channing No. 100. pag. 373.) Zwischen dem 25. und 28. October starben 81 Personen. (Holt No. 251.) In 15 Häusern waren 92 Einwohner, von diesen bekamen 90 das gelbe Fieber und 33 starben. (Charl. Scot No. 478. Newyork med. Reposit. vol. II. pag. 302.)

Bridgetown. Nur einzelne Fälle wie auch in Woodbury. (Newyork med. Rep. vol. II. pag. 302.)

Philadelphia. Am 26. July zuerst in Waterstreet, bey einem Manne, der am 18. July mit dem Schiff Deborah angekommen war. Am 28. starb in demselben Hause ein Matrose, und am

31. erkrankte ein Dritter. Nun zeigte es sich auch in der Nachbarschaft. Wer konnte, floh aufs Land. Ende Octobers verlor sich das Fieber, und am 1. November kamen die Flüchtlinge vom Lande wieder zurück. Es waren **3446** gestorben. Condie giebt **4000** an, andere **3645**. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. II. pag. **302**.) Mehr wie **4000** Menschen hatten die Stadt verlassen. (College of Physicians No. **185**. Condie No. **123**. Currie No. **132**. Erdmann No. **180**. Proceedings No. **404**. Caldwell No. **81**.)

Wilmington. Die Kranken einzeln unter Zelte zu bringen, wurde sehr nützlich befunden. (Tilton No. **504**.) Anfang Augusts sah man in einer Familie den ersten Kranken, der es indessen nicht weiter verbreitete; nachher wurde es allgemein bis zum **6. November**. (Monro No. **355**.) Es beschränkte sich nur auf einige bestimmte Distrikte. Der übrige Theil der Stadt blieb fast ganz verschont; auch verliessen die Einwohner diesen nicht. (Vaughan No. **524**.) Erdmann (No. **180**. pag. **46**.) sagt, es sey von Philadelphia hingebracht, und **252** wären gestorben. (pag. **57**.) (Newyork med. Repos. vol. II. pag. **196**.)

Milesborough. (Harris No. **236**. pag. **106**.)

Germantown. In einer Familie, die in der Nachbarschaft wohnte; ein Mitglied hatte es von Philadelphia geholt. (Wistar No. **549**. und No. **186**. pag. **36**.)

Swedesborough. Von andern Städten hingebracht. Es kamen hier und in der Nachbarschaft **42** Fälle vor, von denen **19** tödtlich endigten; **15** Personen hatten das Fieber durch Mittheilung erhalten. (James Stratton No. **186**. pag. **73**.)

Baltimore. Einzelne Fälle, die tödtlich endigten. (Potter No. 402. pag. 52.)

Portsmouth. Nach der Ankunft eines Schiffs von Martinique. (Cailliot No. 78. pag. 212.) Gegen den 20. July. In einem Monate starben 11 Personen. (Erdmann No. 180. pag. 46.)

Newport. Bösartig. (Erdmann No. 180. pag. 46.)

Chester. Am 31. July starb der erste. Die 50 Familien, die den Ort bewohnen, verloren 50 Mitglieder; nur wenige überstanden einen Anfall. (Newyork med. Rep. vol. II. pag. 196. Erdmann No. 180.)

Marcushook. Der erste Kranke starb am 10. August. In allen starben 52. (Erdmann No. 180. pag. 47. Newyork med. Repos. vol. II. pag. 196.)

Petersbury in Virginien. Durch das Schiff Nestor eingeführt. (Erdmann No. 180. pag. 48.)

Chews, Landungsplatz in Newjersey. Es starben 26. (Erdmann No. 180. pag. 57.)

1799. Charleston. Im Juny brach es unter den spanischen Matrosen aus, blieb noch einzeln in dem folgenden Monate, wurde erst in der Mitte des Augusts allgemein, und ob es gleich viel regnete, dauerte es bis Mitte Octobers. Es starben 362 vom 1. August bis zum 1. December; unter denen 239 Fremde waren. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 37. und No. 414. pag. 99. Newyork med. Repos. vol. III. pag. 197.)

Neworleans. Auch die Creolen der Stadt litten. (Chabert No. 95. pag. 108.)

Philadelphia. Nur einzelne Fälle. (Currie No. 133. Caldwell No. 81. Newyork med. Repos. vol. IV. pag. 75. und 207. und vol. III. pag. 197.)

Newyork. Einzelne in den niedrigen Theilen der Stadt, einzeln durch 25 Strassen. Vom July bis Anfang Novembers starben ungefähr 50 Personen. (Newyork med. Repos. Ebendas.)

Boston. Einzeln. (Ebendas.)

Hartfort. Auf einen Theil der Stadt beschränkt, und wie der verlassen war, breitete es sich nicht weiter aus. Eine kurze Zeit hindurch starben viele. (Ebendas.)

Nittany. (Harris in Newyork med. Repos. vol. IV. pag. 75.)

Providence. Nur einige Kranke. (Ebendas.)

Baltimore. Vom 1. August bis 31. October starben 978 Erwachsene und 219 Kinder; in allem 1197. (Ebendas. pag. 207.)

Norfolk. In den niedrig liegenden Häusern. Die ersten Kranken waren Fremde. (Ebendas.)

Wilmington. Einzeln. (Ebendas.)

Washington in Nordcarolina. (Ebendas. pag. 197.)

Swedesborough und die Umgegend, von Philadelphia hingbracht. Von 9 Kranken, die befallen wurden, starben 7. Mitgetheilt hatten es 6 erhalten. (Jam. Stratton No. 186. pag. 74.)

1800. St. Croix. Wurde von St. Domingo eingeführt. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 172. nach Gordon.)

Charleston. Weniger Fremde, wie gewöhnlich waren in der Stadt. Im Julius starben 23, im August 55, im September 46, im October 10; in allen 134. Von diesen waren 41 Matrosen. Am 2. September starben 12 Personen. (Ramsay Rev. No. 416. pag. 37. und No. 415.) Shecut (No. 485. pag. 98.) giebt die Zahl der Todten zu 184 an.

Providence. Vom 15. August bis 5. October waren 83 krank, von denen 50 starben. (Wheaten in Newyork med. Repos. vol. X. pag. 329.)

Norfolk. Am 26. July starben zwey Jünglinge, die ersten Kranken. Fremde litten am meisten, alte Bewohner nicht. Bis zum 30. October starben 250. (Hansford and Taylor No. 229. Selden and Whitehead No. 482.)

Newport. Die amerikanische Fregatte, General Green, kam von einem Kreuzzuge in den westindischen Gewässern am 21. July mit dem gelben Fieber am Bord an. Die Kranken wurden ans Land gebracht. Mehrere Einwohner wurden befallen, von denen 11 starben. (Warring No. 536.)

Baltimore. (Chatart No. 101. Moores No. 358.)

Wilmington. Wenige tödtliche Fälle unter den Matrosen. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. IV. pag. 319.)

Savannah. Nur drey Fremde starben daran. (Kollock. Ebendas.)

Cadiz. Am 10. August zuerst in der Vorstadt Santa Maria, verbreitete sich schnell durch die Strassen Sopranis und Boqueta, und zeigte sich schon Mitte Augusts im Mittelpuncte der Stadt. Im September war keine Abtheilung mehr frey. Täglich starben 200 Personen. Im October verminderte sich die Zahl der Kranken, und am Ende Novembers sah man keinen mehr. Von 71,000 Einwohnern wanderten 14,000 aus, 48,500 wurden befallen und 9977 starben. Die allgemeine Meinung beschuldigte ein Schiff von Charleston kommend, El Delfin. Es hatte unterwegs drey Mann am gelben Fieber verloren. Ein anderes Schiff, Aquila,

kam zu gleicher Zeit von Havanna, auf dem 5 Mann gestorben waren. Alfonso de Maria (No. 139. pag. 23.) giebt die Zahl der Todten zu 10,986 an. (Bally No. 25. pag. 73. Discurso No. 163. Flores No. 198. Salva No. 473. Salgado No. 471. Gonzales No. 219. Relacion No. 428. Instruction No. 276. Estado No. 183. Arejula No. 16. Fellowes No. 189.) Sevilla. Später wie in Cadiz, erst in der Vorstadt Triana wenigstens 14 Tage lang verweilend, dann auf der andern Seite des Guadalquivir. Von 90,000 Einwohnern flohen 4000; krank wurden 76,000, von denen 20,000 starben. Arejula rechnet nur 14,685 Todte bey einer Bevölkerung von 76,488 Einwohner. Im November hörte die Epidemie auf. (Bally No. 25. pag. 74. Manifesto No. 330.)

Andalusien litt mehr oder weniger von dem gelben Fieber fast in allen Städten. Alfonso de Maria (No. 334. pag. 123.) giebt die Orte namentlich an, und die Zahl der Gestorbenen, aus der eine Summe von 61,362 sich zusammen rechnet. Hier folgt dies namentliche Verzeichniss:

Xeres de la Frontera. 10,192 Todte. Bally (No. 25. pag. 75.) giebt 42,000 Einwohner, 30,000 Kranke und 14,000 Todte an. (Berthe No. 48.)

Isla de Leon. 5033 Todte.

Puerto Santa Maria. 3693 Todte. Bally rechnet 4000 bey 20,000 Einwohnern. (No. 25. pag. 75.)

San Lucar de Barrameda, 2303 Todte. Nach Bally (No. 25. pag. 75.) beschränkte es sich zuerst auf die niedern Theile der Stadt. Von 18,000 Einwohnern starben 3000. Nach Berthe (No. 48. pag. 35.) brach es viel später aus wie in Cadiz und Sevilla.

Lebrija.....	2100	Todte.
Moron.....	1854	—
Utrera.....	1689	—
Puerto Real.....	1624	—
Chiclana.....	1328	—
Rota.....	1116	—
Las Cavesas.....	994	—
Alcalas de los Gazules.....	817	—
Arcos de la Frontera.....	631	—
Carraca.....	515	—
Coria.....	450	—
Espera.....	442	—
Los Pallacios und Villafranca	192	—
El Arahel.....	180	—

La Carlota 147. Nach Bally (No. 25. pag. 74.) flohen von 733 Einwohnern 260, es erkrankten 195, und starben 122. Berthe (No. 48. pag. 15.) versichert, das Fieber sey durch Flüchtlinge von Cadiz und Sevilla verbreitet.

Medina Sidonia.....	136	Todte.
Paterna de Rivera.....	86	—
Dos Hermanos.....	70	—
Tribujeria.....	68	—
Bornos.....	17	—
Mariena.....	9	—
Sara.....	5	—
Estepa.....	2	—
Villamartin.....	1	—

Ecija. Man sonderte die aus angesteckten Orten kommenden ab. Von 400 Kranken starben 100. (Bally No. 25. pag. 75. Berthe No. 48. pag. 18.)

Carmona. Es war weniger tödtlich, auch weniger zahlreich, wie in den andern Städten. (Berthe No. 48. pag. 159.) Ubrique.

1801. St. Martin. Unter den englischen Truppen in Philipsbury von der Mitte July bis November. Die Insel liegt gesund. Früher kannte man hier das gelbe Fieber nicht. Die Eingebornen blieben verschont. (Dickinson No. 157. App. I. pag. 179.)
Jamaica in Up-Park-Camp. Vom August bis Januar. Das 6te Bataillon des 60sten Regiments war im Februar von Europa gekommen. Es verlor in drey Monaten ein Viertel seiner Mannschaft. Das 69ste Regiment kam den 5. October an; diesem ging es eben so. (Doughty No. 166. pag. 4.)

Norfolk. Am 1. September der Anfang, am 11. Zunahme der Verbreitung, im October Abnahme, am 1. November Ende derselben. In dieser Zeit waren viele arme Familien von England angekommen. Die Sterblichkeit war eben so gross, wie 1800. (Selden No. 483.) Am häufigsten herrschte es in East Rutgersstreet, und Frontstreet. Es starben 140 Personen, meistens Fremde und Landleute. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. V. pag. 275.)

Newbedford. Gleichzeitig mit einem von Demerara neu angekommenen Schiffe. Etwa 8 Personen starben. (Newyork med. Repos. vol. V. pag. 275.)

Norwich und Charleston. (Ebendas.)

Blockisland. Von 714 Einwohnern wurden 80 befallen, vom 2. August bis zur Mitte des Novembers. (Willey No. 545.)

Medina Sidonia. In den ersten Tagen des Augusts einzeln, vom 20. an bestimmter und häufiger.

Es hielt sich lange nur in einer Strasse. Am 6. November war es unterdrückt. 776 Personen waren gestorben. (Arejula No. 16. pag. 257. sq. Alfonso de Maria No. 334. Bally No. 25. pag. 77.) Sevilla. Nur 1100 Kranke, von denen drey Fünftheil starben. Alle hatten im vergangenen Jahre die Stadt verlassen gehabt. (Bally No. 25. pag. 77.)

1802. Caracas. Den jungen europäischen Soldaten sehr tödtlich. (Humboldt No. 260. II. pag. 401.)

Porto Cabello. Eine französische Eskadre war 20 Tage lang im Hafen, und verlor 160 Mann. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 156.)

Cayenne. Der General Degouges landete mit 300 Mann. Einen Monat später war er mit 200 seiner Leute todt. (Leblond No. 306. pag. 226.)

St. Domingo in Cap Français. Der General Leclec führte eine grosse französische Armee von 14 bis 15,000 Mann herüber. Sie landeten am 11. Februar. An demselben Tage wurde die Capstadt niedergebrannt. Das gelbe Fieber breitete sich vom Monat April an aus, und machte fürchterliche Verwüstungen. Gilbert (No. 213.) beschreibt es in allgemeinen Umrissen bis zum 23. Juny, wo er die Insel verliess. Nach Dalmas (No. 139.) starben vom Juny bis November beynahe alle Kranke am 4ten bis 7ten Tage. Nach Bally (No. 25. pag. 78.) landeten nach und nach bis 40,000 Mann; von diesen starben während 20 Monaten die Hälfte. (Savaresi No. 475.) Auch die Flotte, die von Tarent nach Cap Français ging, litt bedeuteud von einem Fieber, das in vielen Zügen dem gelben Fieber glich. (Beguerie No. 115. Caillot No. 78. pag. 71.)

St. Lucie. Auch diese Insel wurde in Folge des Friedens von Amiens wieder von den französischen Truppen besetzt. Sie fanden bey ihrer Ankunft im August keine Kranke. Allein bald litten sie bedeutend. (Pugnet No. 487.)

Jamaica in Portroyal. Das Schiff Chichester mit 180 Mann und dem gelben Fieber am Bord, verliess den Hafen am 12. October und kam am 13. November in Halifax in Neuschottland an. Auf der Reise starben nach und nach 74 Mann; die letzten am 11. November im 42° der Breite. (Doughty No. 166. pag. 16.) Auch in Up-Park-camp herrschte es unter den englischen Truppen, nur nicht so tödtlich wie 1801. Pym (No. 411. pag. 184.) erwähnt des 55sten Regiments, das sehr litt.

Tabago. Sehr heftig. (Dubreuil bey Bouneau et Sulpicy No. 60. pag. 461.)

Antigua. Musgrave (No. 372. pag. 109.) bemerkt es sey diesmal nicht ansteckend gewesen.

Martinique. Es brach im September in Fortroyal nach der Landung der französischen Truppen aus. Im October war es am verbreitetsten. Es erschien oft in der vollendetsten Form, tödtete schnell und häufig. Die Garnison von St. Pierre und von Fortroyal verlor mehr wie ein Viertheil ihrer Mannschaft. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. Garnier No. 208.)

Charleston. Im August nur einzeln. Es starben 96, nemlich 2 im August, 64 im September und 30 im October. Unter diesen war kein Eingeborner, kein Schwarzer, kein Mulatte. Über die Hälfte der Kranken wurden hergestellt. (Ramsay in Newyork med. Repos. vol. VI. pag. 335.)

Philadelphia. Früh im July am nördlichen Ende der Stadt; am häufigsten in der Mitte Octobers. Ohngefähr 250 Fälle liefen tödtlich ab. (Ebendas.) Auch wird es daselbst noch vorkommend in folgenden Orten angegeben, in Baltimore, in Wilmington nach Vaughan starben 86 Personen, in Boston vom Ende Augusts bis Ende Octobers starben ohngefähr 60 Kranke; in Portsmouth brach es gleich nach Ankunft eines Schiffes von Jamaica auf dem mehrere gestorben waren, aus. Nur 12 wurden am Lande befallen, die fast alle starben.

Brest. Im Herbste mit den Kriegsschiffen, die von den Antillen kamen. Noch 42 Mann litten daran, von denen 23 auf der Insel Treberon starben. (Keraudren No. 285. pag. 19.)

1803. Berbice. Die drey ersten Kranken waren acklimatisirte. Es herrschte vom Ende Januars bis April; hörte dann einige Zeit auf, fing im May wieder an, wie die Truppen aus Surinam und Demerary ankamen. Im September ging die Colonie an die Engländer über. Nach Ankunft des Schiffes Washington von Newyork starben vom 28. Januar bis 11. April von 600 Soldaten 205; von 31 Officieren 10, von 22 Frauen und Kindern 7. Im September waren von 950 Soldaten nur noch 300 übrig. (Croissant bey Thuessink No. 501. pag. 117.)

St. Domingo. Das Fieber ging seinen zerstörenden Gang fort, und hörte erst mit der Räumung der Insel von den französischen Truppen ganz auf. So ausgebreitet, wie im vergangenen Jahre herrschte es nicht mehr. Viele der französischen Soldaten

hatten es überstanden, viele waren acklimatisirt.
(Bally No. 25. pag. 81. Cailliot No. 78. pag. 100.)

Martinique. Die Epidemie dauerte 18 Monate
bis zum Jahre 1804. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363.)

Guadeloupe. Von 3500 Mann, die im vorigen
Jahre gelandet waren, lebten im November noch
800. (Bally No. 25. pag. 81.)

Jamaica in Up-Park-Camp. Das 6te Bataillon
des 60sten Regiments litt bedeutend. Die ärztlichen
Personen, die Hospital - Aufseher und Kranken-
wärter wurden alle befallen, auch alle, die die
Kranken rasiren mussten. (Dancer No. 140.) Selbst
im Innern der Insel war die Sterblichkeit gross.
(Bally No. 25. pag. 81. nach Rule.)

Philadelphia. Vom 19. July bis 1. August kamen
mehrere Fälle in der Nachbarschaft von Chesnut
und Waterstreet vor. Am 6. August erkrankten
aufs Neue 4 Personen; dann brach es in mehreren
Strassen aus, und in dreyen zugleich ohne be-
merkbare Verbindung. Nach einem Stillstande
von 10 Tagen entstand eine grosse Feuersbrunst;
und nun erkrankten von Neuem viele. Indessen
blieben einige Strassen völlig verschont. Vom
15. September bis 16. October kamen 161 Fälle
des gelben Fiebers vor, und 27 verdächtige. 87
wurden in das Stadthospital aufgenommen, von
denen 38 starben. Vom 20. October an sah man
das gelbe Fieber nicht mehr. In dieser Zeit waren
525 gestorben, von denen ohngefähr 195 auf Rech-
nung des gelben Fiebers kommen. (Caldwell No. 83.
und Newyork med. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 177. sq.)

Newyork. Vom 18. July bis Ende Octobers ziemlich gleichzeitig durch die ganze Stadt. Wer konnte, floh aufs Land. Es starben 6 bis 700. In einem Hospitale für Arme, das ausser der Stadt lag, starb von 186 Aufgenommenen die Hälfte. (Stringham No. 493. pag. 143. A. Ramsay No. 412. Caldwell No. 83. pag. 150. Newyork med. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 177. sq.)

Kaatskill. Verhältnissmässig starben viele. (Newyork med. Rep. l. c.)

Alexandria. Brach am Ende Julys aus; 3000 Menschen verliessen die Stadt; 200 starben. (Ebendas.)

Wilmington und Baltimore. (Vaughan No. 525. und Newyork med. Repos. vol. VI. pag. 235.)

Malaga. Am wahrscheinlichsten durch Schmuggler eingebracht. Am 14. Julius wurde einer befallen, der am 20. starb. Nach 30 Tagen ein anderer, und dann alle Mitglieder desselben Hauses; darauf die Nachbarn, die Ärzte und deren Familien. Im October herrschte es durch die ganze Stadt; im November nahm es ab, und am 20. December war es verschwunden. Maria (No. 334.) giebt 5290 Todte an, unter denen 29 Ärzte waren. Bally (No. 25. pag. 82.) sogar 14,000. (Keraudren No. 284. Arejula No. 16. pag. 264. sq.)

1804. Vera Cruz. In den Hospitälern waren 6075 Kranke aufgenommen. Im königlichen Hospitale starben 919 und 36 mit schwarzem Erbrechen; in dem Hospitale St. Sebastian waren 361 aufgenommen, von denen 232 hergestellt wurden. (Bally No. 25. pag. 85. ohne Gewährsmann.)

Charleston. Vom 10. Julius bis 20. September. Nahm von da an ab, und endigte am 1. November. Es starben 148 Personen. (Shecut No. 485. pag. 98. Ramsay l. c.)

Walbout. Unmittelbar nach der Ankunft zweyer Schiffe von Guadeloupe und Cap Français. (Moreau de Jonnes beruft sich auf Amer. med. Reg. Tom. II.)

Spanien. Arejula (No. 16.) giebt eine Tabelle der Orte, wo die Epidemie herrschte, der Zahl der Einwohner, des Tages des Anfangs, der höchsten Höhe, des Endes der Epidemie und der Zahl der Todten. Auch bey Bally (No. 25. pag. 90.) findet sich diese Tabelle. Es sollen 457,720 befallen seyn und 33,414 gestorben in 28 verschiedenen Orten. Maria rechnet 34,871 Todte. (No. 334.) (Alveniz No. 4.) Es herrschte in folgenden Orten:

Malaga. Noch bösartiger wie 1803. Am Ende Junys war es auf die Strasse Pozos dulces beschränkt, und die Nachbarschaft. Am 28. November war die Stadt wieder beruhigt. Bally (No. 25.) giebt 4464 Todte an, Maria 10,500. Arejula (No. 16. pag. 270.) 11,464. Fellowes (No. 189. pag. 478.) theilt dessen Tabelle mit, nach der am 7. September die meisten Todesfälle waren. (Salamanca No. 470. Keraudren No. 284.)

Velezmalaga. Vom 20. August bis zum 20. December. Arejula schränkt die Epidemie ein zwischen dem 2. August und 4. December, und giebt 4000 Todte an, Maria 5245.

Granada. Vom 25. August bis 28. October starben 306. Arejula Tabelle.

Cordoba. Vom 28. September bis 14. November 400 Todte. (Ebendas.)

Antequera. Vom 27. July bis 6. November. Von Malaga hingebracht. Nach Bally 5000 Todte. Arejula (No. 16. pag. 279. sq.) bestimmt den Anfang auf den 2. August, die höchste Höhe auf den 10. October, die Zahl der Todten auf 2940.

Cadiz. Vom 28. August bis 5. November 2892 Todte nach Arejula, 3200 nach Bally.

Carthagenä. Vom 5. September bis 23. Januar. Nach Maria starben 3010. Pym (No. 409.) kam im September dort an und blieb 2 Tage. Es starben täglich 100 bis 110; eine Zahl, die sonst ohngefähr die Sterblichkeit von 12 Monaten ausmacht.

Almodovar del Rio. Bally (No. 26. pag. 559.) sagt, von einer Population von 50,000 wären 20,000 gestorben.

Ecija. Vom 8. October bis 30. December, 3802 Todte nach Arejula.

Alicante. Fing den 11. August an nach Arejula. (No. 16. pag. 308.) Den 8. September nach Keraudren. (No. 284. pag. 75.) Es starben 2471.

Montilla. Von Malaga eingeführt am 11. August. Bis zum 15. December starben 1067.

Moron. Vom 15. September bis 12. December 2000 Todte nach Arejula.

Ayamonte. (Bally No. 26. pag. 82.)

Xeres. Vom 23. September bis 1. December 71 Todte nach Arejula, 460 nach Maria. (Ferrari No. 192.)

Espejo. Vom 27. August bis 25. November starben 420, nach Arejula (pag. 293.) 329.

Espera. Vom 25. September bis 3. December
445 Todte nach Arejula, 385 nach Maria.

Vera. Von Carthagenä eingeführt am 20. September bis zum 4. Januar starben 200 nach Arejula.
(pag. 296.)

Los Arcos de la Frontera. Vom 14. August bis 3. December 186 Todte nach Arejulas Tabelle.

Ronda. (Arejula pag. 299. sq.)

Paterna. Vom 30. August bis 8. December starben 117 nach Arejula, 186 nach Maria.

Algeciras. 160 Todte nach Maria.

Ximena de la Frontera. Vom 27. October bis 30. December 50 Todte nach Arejula.

Rambla. Von Malaga hingebacht, nach Bally am 22. August; bis zum 15. November starben 37 nach Arejula. (pag. 184.)

Churiana. Nur einzelne Kranke, so wie in Alaurinego.

Los Barrios. Es erkrankten 279 vom 11. September bis Ende Decembers, von denen 112 starben. (Lafuente No. 295.)

San Juan in Valencia. Vom 17. September bis 17. December starben 219.

Penacerrada. Vom 28. September bis 15. November; von 100 Einwohnern starben 14.

Guardamar hatte vom 21. October bis 16. November 14 Todte.

Villamartin im Königreich Sevilla, vom 5. October bis 25. December 168. Sämmtlich nach Arejulas Angabe.

Gibraltar. Pym (No. 409.) kam hier den 18. October an; der Anfang der Krankheit wurde ihm von dem Chirurgus der Artillerie Kenning erzählt.

Der erste Kranke war Santo, von Cadiz kommend, am 29. August. Am 12. September fanden sich schon 50 gelbe Fieber-Kranke. Von den 14,000 Einwohnern blieben nur 21 völlig frey, und von diesen hatten 12 das Fieber früher überstanden. Im December wurde es mässig kalt; auch verminderte sich die Epidemie und verschwand am 1. Januar. Es starben 5946. Fellowes (No. 189.) bemerkt: In der ersten Woche des Octobers starben täglich 167 und am 4. 175. Von der Königin Regiment erkrankten 13 Officiere, von denen 7 starben; von 383 Unterofficieren und Gemeinen starben 91. Im 13. Regiment starben von 479 Erkrankten 130. Bally (No. 25. pag. 88.) versichert, es wären 4000 Einwohner gestorben, und 1000 von der Besatzung; fast ein Drittheil der ganzen Bevölkerung.

Palma am Guadalquivir. Mit einem Schiffe von Alicante im July eingebracht; 150 wurden befallen, 30 starben. Strenge Massregeln wurden gegen die Verbreitung mit Glück angewandt. (Bally No. 26. pag. 558.)

Livorno. Vom August bis 21. December starben 1699 Personen. Das Jahr vorher waren nur 1150 gestorben. Ozaman (No. 384. IV. pag. 376.) schätzt die Zahl der Todten auf 1560 von 5500 Kranken. (Barzelotti No. 35. Dufour No. 174. Arditi No. 13. Mocchi No. 353. Moretti de Montefranco No. 364. Capellacci No. 85. Batt No. 36. Bericht eines Consuls, Jean Fabioni, an die Königin von He-trurien, bey Devèze No. 153. pag. 218. Palloni No. 385.)

Alhucemas in Africa. Mit einem Schiffe von Malaga am 1. September. (Bally No. 26. pag. 558.)

1805. Jamaica in Spanish-Town und Up-Park-camp. Besonders unter dem 55sten und 85sten Regimente. Das erstere war schon 3 Jahre, das andere 4 Jahre auf der Insel. Von Mitte August bis Ende Januar. Der grösste Theil musste einen Anfall erleiden. (Doughty No. 166. pag. 58.)

Martinique. Zwey Militair-Abtheilungen kamen während der Regenzeit an. Die Epidemie hatte 1804 geruhet, und brach nun mit erneuerter Kraft aus. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 118.)

Philadelphia. Am 27. July der erste Kranke. (Currie No. 186. pag. 85.)

Newyork. Die Epidemie fing mit einem einzelnen Kranken im Juny an, verschwand wieder im July, nahm zu im August, wurde allgemein im September und October, und endigte im Anfange Novembers. In der Stadt starben 200; im Bellevue-hospital 52, im Marine-Hospital 28; auf dem Lande vielleicht noch 40; befallen wurden in allen 600. (Miller No. 348. pag. 87.)

Providence. Vom 25. July bis 10. August. Der befallene District wurde früh verlassen. Durch drey Schiffe wahrscheinlich eingeführt, eins kom-mend von St. Croix, eins von Antigua, eins von Havanna. (Wheaton in Newyork med. Repos. vol. X. pag. 329. Vergl. Bancroft No. 30. pag. 403.)

Quebek in Canada. Moreau de Jonnes führt Walsh als Gewährsmann an, dass es im August unter den englischen Truppen ausgebrochen sey.

1807. Barbadoes. Auf dem Wachtschiff the Dart angeblich von faulem Grundwasser. (Dickson No. 158.)
Jamaica in Kingston. Im 85sten Regimente, das schon 6 Jahre auf Jamaica war, und schon 1805 viel gelitten hatte, wie es in Spanishtown lag. Mehrere sollen zum andernmale befallen seyn. (Doughty No. 166. pag. 184.)

Martinique. Im September kamen 400 Conscriptirte von Europa an. Die Epidemie dauerte 3 Monate und ergriff auch solche, die schon mehrere Jahre in Martinique gewesen waren. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 120.)

Charleston. Es starben 162 Personen. (Shecut No. 485. pag. 98.)

1808. Jamaica. Im 54sten Regimente, das schon 20 Monate auf der Insel war. 300 erkrankten; viele starben. Andere Regimente blieben verschont. (Pym No. 409. pag. 67. nach Rocket und Redmond, die gegenwärtig waren.)

Mariegallante. Im Herbste unter der englischen Garnison. Sehr tödtlich (Dickson bey Johnson No. 279. pag. 359.)

Sainte Marie in Georgien. Der erste Kranke kam mit einem Schiffe. Viele flohen. Es blieben nur 100 Weisse, von denen 87 erkrankten und 43 starben. Von den 45 Negeren starben 3. (Jam. Seagrove No. 479.)

Baltimore. Auf die Pitt-Strasse beschränkte es sich. (Coulter No. 278. pag. 34.) Es fing im August an, und dauerte, bis die kalte Witterung es unterdrückte; hauptsächlich in Fellespoint. (Potter No. 402. pag. 21.)

1809. Brooklyn. Von Havanna mit dem Schiff Concordia gebracht. Es starben zwischen 30 und 40 Personen. (Gillespie No. 214.)

1810. Cadiz. Die Bevölkerung war wegen der französischen Belagerung bis zu 130,000 Einwohnern gestiegen. Von der Mitte Septembers bis zu der Mitte Novembers starben nach Maria (No. 334. pag. 123.) 2239 Personen. (Fellowes No. 189. pag. 207. Doughty No. 166. Flores No. 198. Melado No. 340.)

Carthagenä. Die Zahl der Todten war nach Maria (No. 334. pag. 123.) 4469.

Canarische Inseln. Es beschränkte sich auf die Fremden, besonders aus der Nachbarschaft von Madrid. (Maria l. c.) Auf Teneriffa in Santa Cruz de Santrago fing es gegen den 16. October an, zufolge eines Briefes des Gouverneurs, den Fellowes (No. 189. pag. 229.) mittheilt.

Gibraltar. Am 19. September kamen 4 Transportschiffe von Carthagenä und hatten gelbe Fieber-Kranke am Bord. Diese wurden am Lande abgesondert, und so die Verbreitung verhindert. Am 20. October brach es indessen doch in einer Familie aus, und verbreitete sich dann in der Nachbarschaft. (Burnet No. 73. Pym No. 409. pag. 47.)

1811. Pert - Amboy in Newjersey. Wenige Fälle kamen vor, die durch Schiffe von Westindien hergebracht wurden. (Report. No. 111. Bowen No. 62. pag. 355.)

Carthagenä. Man konnte niemanden der Einführung beschuldigen. Seit dem vergangenen Jahre hatte man keine Reinigung vorgenommen. (Vances Bericht bey Pym No. 409. pag. 61.)

Alicante. Nach demselben Berichte.

Murcia. In einem Dorfe, Aulus, waren 80 Kranke, von denen 10 starben. Die spanische Armee litt; die französische hatte Vorsichts - Massregeln genommen, und blieb frey. (Bally No. 25. pag. 96. Fellowes No. 189. pag. 238. Moniteur 1811. 25. December.)

Jumilla. Die kleine Stadt liegt gesund. Das Fieber kam von Murcia. (Pariset No. 387. pag. 75. Rom. Velasquez No. 528.)

Vera. Vom 29. September bis 25. October wurden 372 befallen. Die Verbreitung war schnell. Es starben 32. (Fellowes No. 189. pag. 238.)

1812. Bermuda. Unvollkommen beschrieben. (Rich. Jones No. 281. pag. 204.)

Carthagenä. General Ross war der erste Kranke; er starb am 2. September. Es herrschte unter dem Militair. Von den ersten 70 Kranken starben 20. Vom 21. December an kam kein Kranker weiter vor. (Proudfoot No. 407.)

Jumilla. Brach auch in diesem Jahre wieder aus. (Pariset und Velasquez l. c.)

Ziesar. Die Truppen campirten ausserhalb dem Orte, nur der Generalstab und einige Truppenabtheilungen blieben 48 Stunden lang darin. Einige Tage nachher wurden von diesen einige befallen, und mehrere starben. Unter den übrigen Truppen breitete es sich nicht weiter aus. (Peysson im Journ. de med. militaire par Beron et Fournier, vol. 5. pag. 304. Sedillot No. 481. pag. 16.)

1813. Cadiz. Es brach Anfang Septembers aus und raffte 1285 Personen weg. (Flores No. 198. Fellowes No. 189. pag. 237. Alf. de Maria No. 334. pag. 123. und 132.) Gibraltar. Von den 5000, die es in frühern Jahren überstanden hatten, wurde in diesem Herbste nicht einer befallen. (Pym No. 409. pag. 55. Humphrey No. 263. Gilpin No. 217. Amiel bey Johnson No. 279. pag. 254. bis 274.)

1815. Barbadoes. Auf dem Transportschiffe Regalia, das von Africa kam. Es verbreitete sich nicht weiter. (Ferguson No. 191.)

1816. Grenada. Nur neu Angekommene litten; doch auch einige wenige, die schon einige Jahre dort gelebt hatten. Farbige Einwohner überhaupt nicht. (Dickinson No. 157. pag. 48.)

Guadeloupe in Basseterre. Eine namentliche Liste der erkrankten giebt Ferguson. (No. 191. pag. 168. —) In Point à Pitre. (Musgrave No. 372. pag. 111.) Von 60 Kranken starben 42. (Rochoux No. 450. pag. 299. Vatable No. 523.)

St. Christoph. Auf der Antelope, einer Fregatte mit 320 Mann Besatzung; von denen 110 erkrankten und 31 starben. (Birnie No. 50.)

Barbadoes. Im Seehospitale. Vom 1. September bis 9. Februar waren 320 Fieber-Kranke aller Formen aufgenommen, von denen 91 starben. Die gelben Fieber-Kranken waren meistens aus der Königin Regiment. (Ferguson No. 191. pag. 593.)

Antigua. Von der Mitte Junys bis Februar. Sehr tödtlich. Die stark zur Ader gelassen waren, starben im Verhältniss in geringerer Zahl. (Musgrave No. 372.)

1817. Trinidad. Vom August an starben in 4 Monaten in Port of Spain und der Umgegend 800 Personen. (M'Cabe No. 315.)

Savanna. (Fürth erwähnt bey Julius No. 283. pag. 17. 1822.)

Charleston. Am 23. July der erste Kranke, am 27. November der letzte. In allen starben 274 Personen. In der 1sten Woche 3, in der 2ten 16, in der 4ten 33, in der 5ten 26 und in der letzten des Septembers 42. Am 21. wurden 10 begraben. Die meisten starben am 5ten und 6ten Tage der Krankheit. Auch Eingeborne wurden befallen und starben; z. B. ein schwarzer Schmidt und mehrere andere. (H. Dickson No. 160. Legare No. 309.) Shecut giebt die Zahl der Todten zu 268 an, und setzt das Ende der Epidemie auf den 14. October nach einem Gewitter. (No. 485. pag. 100.)

Neworleans. Sehr heftig. Die nur eine Nacht in der Stadt waren, wurden befallen und starben. Im Juny zeigten sich schon Spuren, im July brach die Epidemie völlig aus, und dauerte bis October, und in dem Civilhospitale noch länger. (Gerardin No. 212. pag. 56. und No. 223.)

Natches. (Gros et Gerardin No. 223. pag. 60., nur erwähnt. Perlee No. 397.) im September.

1818. Bermuda. Im Herbste. (Rich. Jones No. 281. pag. 202.)

Martinique. In Fortroyal. Im Hospitale wurden vom 1. July bis dahin 1819, 667 gelbe Fieber-Kranke behandelt. Das Fieber wurde nicht für ansteckend erkannt, und befiel nur die neu Angekommenen. (Lefort No. 307.)

1819. Angustura am Oronocko. (Morgan in Philadelphia Journ. by Chapmann 1822. May nach Julius No. 283. 1823. I. pag. 1.) Brach im July aus, war den englischen Truppen am meisten gefährlich; milde bey den Creolen und übrigen Bewohnern, von denen indessen auch einige starben. Auf dem amerikanischen Schiffe Nonsuch, das 20 Schritte vom Ufer ankerte, brach das Fieber am 1. August auch aus. Viele starben; wohl der 4te Kranke. Wie das Schiff unter Segel ging, verschwand die Krankheit.

Bermuda in der Stadt St. George. Im August. Am meisten unter den Fremden. Von 107 im Seehospitale Aufgenommenen starben 25, und von 101 erkrankten Einwohnern 7. (Rich. Jones No. 281.) **Martinique.** Im ersten Vierteljahre einzeln. Es zeigte keine ansteckenden Eigenschaften. (Lefort No. 307.)

Jamaica in Portroyal. Im März. (Moreau de Jonnes No. 363. pag. 154.)

Mobile. Fing mit dem 4. Juny an und endigte Anfang Decembers. Von der gewöhnlichen Bevölkerung von 1300 Einwohnern blieben nur 500 in der Stadt. Von diesen starben 115 am gelben Fieber. Die Vorstädte blieben verschont. (Report No. 440. pag. 207.)

Newyork. Am Ende Augusts in Oldslip und in der Nachbarschaft bis zum 13. October. Die verdächtigen Abtheilungen der Stadt mussten verlassen werden. (Steph. Brown No. 69. C. Drake No. 167. Pascalis No. 393. Americ. med. Record. vol. III. pag. 206.)

Baltimore. Auf Fell'spoint und die Nachbarschaft beschränkt. Von der Mitte Junys bis Ende Septembers erkrankten 1200, starben 350. Weiter verbreitete sich das Fieber nicht. (Series No. 278. Reese No. 424. P. Chatard No. 102. Statement No. 491. J. Revere No. 443. Americ. med. Record vol. III. pag. 211.)

Boston. Nach Ankunft des Schiffes Ten brothers im Anfange Augusts, von dessen Mannschaft die ersten starben. (Ingalls No. 273. Americ. med. Record. vol. III. pag. 135.)

Philadelphia. 14 Fälle kamen in einer kleinen Gasse in Southwark vor, 6 in der übrigen Stadt. (Americ. med. Rep. Ebendas. und pag. 210.)

Charleston. Nur bey Fremden, indessen häufiger wie 1817. Es entstanden Zweifel, ob es überhaupt das gelbe Fieber gewesen sey. (John Watts No. 538. pag. 248. Irvine No. 282. Newyork med. Repos. New series vol. V. pag. 265.)

Neworleans. Im May sah man die ersten Kranken, nach und nach mehrere, im August und September die meisten; dann verminderte sich die Epidemie und verschwand am Ende Decembers. (Rapport No. 421.) Es war heftiger, wie je; nur wenige überstanden es. Täglich starben über 25 Personen. (Baxter No. 38. Newyork med. Repos. vol. V. New series pag. 269.)

Natches. (American med. Record. vol. III. pag. 135. Perlee No. 397. b.) Vom September bis Mitte Novembers.

Savanna. Sehr tödtlich. (John Watts No. 538. pag. 268.)

Andalusien. (Pariset No. 387. Mazet No. 328. Alfonso de Maria No. 334. pag. 123.)

Cadiz. Von 72,000 Einwohnern erkrankten 40,000. Es starben nach Maria 4537. (Rodriguez No. 451.)

Isla de Leon. Es beschränkte sich den Julius hindurch auf eine Abtheilung; und endigte am 10. October. 2509 starben.

Sevilla im Quartier Santa Cruz. (Dictamen No. 161.) Vom 18. September bis zum 21. November erkrankten 346 und starben 217 nach Pariset.

Chiclana. Vom 16. August bis 15. December starben in diesem Dorfe 900 Einwohner. (Pariset.)

Puerto Santa Maria. Vom 20. August bis December starben 690 von 5500 Erkrankten. (Pariset.)

Xeres de la Frontera. Vom Ende Augusts bis 10. December erkrankten 1262 und starben 480. (Pariset.)

Rota und St. Lucar. Wenig beachtet.

1820. Savanna. Ein Brief aus dem Viceconsulate an den Minister der Marine in Frankreich vom 26. October, den Devèze (No. 155. pag. 12.) mittheilt, giebt die Hauptzüge der Epidemie. Ohne Ausnahme wurden Weisse und Neger angegriffen. Von 9 bis 10,000 weissen Einwohnern blieben etwa nur 12 bis 1500 in der Stadt. Auch nicht einer überstand die Krankheit. Man glaubte die Krankheit von Lokalursachen ableiten zu müssen. Im July kam der erste Kranke. (Fürth im Hamburger Magazin der ausl. med. Literatur. 1821. I. pag. 12.)

Neworleans. Einzeln im Julius, allgemein Ende Augusts bis zum 10. October. Von den weissen

Einwohnern starb 1 von 6 Erkrankten, von den Farbigen 1 von 10. (Report. No. 442.)

Newyork. In Bankerstreet brach ein Fieber aus, über dessen Natur die Ärzte uneinig waren. Die Gründe wurden in mehreren Streitschriften erläutert. Die für die Meinung sprechen, dass es nicht das gelbe Fieber gewesen sey, scheinen überwiegend zu seyn. (Report. No. 439. Remarks No. 430. Ducachet No. 172. Jackson No. 270.)

Middletown. (American med. Record. vol. IV. pag. 284.)

Mobile. (Report No. 440.)

Philadelphia. Durch die Stadt zerstreuet, doch immer mehrere Kranke in der Nachbarschaft. Von 125 bekannt gewordenen gelben Fieber - Kranken starben 83. (Report No. 441. Sam. Jackson No. 271.)

Cadiz. Vom 25. August an. Nicht ausgebreitet. (Ferrerias No. 193. R. Jackson No. 269.)

Xeres de la Frontera. Von 100 Erkrankten starben 7; vielleicht noch weit mehr; in allen über 10,000. Am 12. December verschwand die Epidemie nach einem Briefe aus Madrid vom 25. December im Hamburger Correspondenten. (1821. No. 8.)

1821. Martinique in Fortroyal starben in dem Hospitale der Marine 686 gelbe Fieber - Kranke; in Basseterre auf Guadeloupe 96 in Pointe à Pitre 475 nach Keraudren. (No. 228. pag. 14.)

Wilmington. Vom July an. (John Hill No. 247.) Schien mehr dem remittirenden Herbstfieber zu entsprechen.

St. Augustin in Florida. Vom Anfang Septembers bis Ende Decembers. Nur neue Ankömmlinge

aus höhern Breiten wurden befallen. Es starben 172. (Townsend No. 509.)

Norfolk. Fing am 1. August im Hafen in einem Hause an, angeblich von dem ausgepumpten Grundwasser eines von Guadeloupe kommenden Schiffes, und verbreitete sich von da über die ganze Stadt. Fremde litten freylich am häufigsten; aber auch Schwarze blieben nicht verschont. Es starben 160, unter denen 53 Frauen, 30 Schwarze, 106 Erwachsene und 60 Fremde. Im October endigte die Epidemie. (Rob. Archer No. 12.)

Cadiz. Das Regiment Cordova hatte 95 Kranke, von denen 72 starben. Von den übrigen 300 Kranken starben 50. Vom Regiment Prinzessin wurden 6 befallen, die im Gefängniss waren; nur 2 überstanden die Krankheit. Von den übrigen 200 Mitgefangenen wurden keine weiter befallen. Ende Septembers sah man die ersten Kranken. (Hamburger Magazin der ausl. med. Lit. 1823. I. pag. 32.)

Puerto de Santa Maria. Die Epidemie fing am 8. August mit einem Kranken an; bis zum 29. August wurden in allen nur 4 befallen, die starben. (O'Halloran No. 376. pag. 136. sq.)

Xeres de la Frontera. Am 20. August starb der erste Kranke. (Ebendas. pag. 141. Ferrari No. 192. b.)

Lebrija. Der erste Kranke starb am 18. September; der zweite 2000 Fuss entfernt wohnend, am 21., der dritte am 23., der vierte am 28. Es erkrankten überhaupt 500, von denen 150 starben. (Ebendas.)

San Lucar de Barameda. Der erste Kranke starb am 14. October, der zweite war am 12. befallen

und wurde hergestellt, der dritte starb am 19., der vierte am 22. (Ebendas. pag. 158.)

Malaga. Im Hafen auf verschiedenen Schiffen wurden vom 22. August bis 24. October 21 befallen, von denen 17 starben. In allen starben 446. (O'Halloran pag. 123. sq.) Nach Bally (No. 26. pag. 112.) starben in den letzten 4 Monaten des Jahres ohngefähr noch einmal so viel Personen, wie in andern Jahren. Viele waren ausgewandert. Viele hatten die Krankheit in frühern Epidemieen überstanden. Am 4. December sah man die Epidemie wie beendet an. (Rein im Hamburger Magazin für ausl. med. Lit. 1822. pag. 84.)

Barcelona mit Barcelonette. Vom 6. August bis Ende Decembers starben ohngefähr 9513; wenigstens $\frac{4}{5}$ aller Kranken. Audouard (No. 20. pag. 46.) berechnet 16 bis 17,000 Todte. Die Bevölkerung war durch das Anwandern von 140,000 auf 70,000 vermindert. In der Vorstadt starb die Hälfte der Einwohner. Es brach hier schon am Ende Julys aus und endigte im November. Die Stadt selbst litt einen Monat später, aber auch einen Monat länger. Bally, François und Pariset (No. 26. pag. 26.) geben die Zahl der Einwohner, die nicht auswanderten, zu 60,000 an, und die Zahl der Todten zu 18 bis 20,000. Auf mehreren Dörfern, wohin die Einwohner geflohen waren, wurden Personen vom gelben Fieber befallen, die nicht in Barcelona gewesen waren; Bally nennt Saria, Sans, Canet de Mar. (Rapport No. 422.)

Tortosa. Der vierte Theil der Einwohner wanderte aus. Vom 4. August bis zum 11. October

starben 4000 Einwohner. (O'Halloran No. 376. pag. 102. sq.) Bally (No. 26. pag. 55.) schätzt die Zahl derer, die nicht auswanderten, auf 5000, und die Zahl der Todten auf 4500.

Mequinenza; mehr wie 10 französische Meilen von der See entfernt. Durch einen Kranken eingeführt, der den 28. August von Tortosa kam, und den 30. starb. (Rapport No. 422. pag. 32. Audouard No. 20. pag. 413.)

Asco. Von Tortosa hergebracht. (Bally No. 26. pag. 59.)

Palma auf Majorka. Am 28. August mit einem Schiffe von Barcelona hergebracht. (Bally No. 26. pag. 64. sq.) Von 30,000 Einwohnern waren nur 12,000 in der Stadt geblieben. Am 17. December endete die Verbreitung. Man schätzte die Zahl der Kranken zu 7400, und die der Todten zu 5341. (Almodovar bey Bally, No. 26. pag. 560.)

Marseille. Im Quarantaine-Hafen. Auf 4 Schiffen waren 22 Kranke, von denen 12 starben. War es wirklich das gelbe Fieber? (Vergl. Julius No. 283. 1822. pag. 120.)

1822. Newyork. Vom 31. July bis 1. November erkrankten 422, von denen 251 starben. (Townsend No. 509. Vergl. Hamburger Magazin der ausl. med. Literat. 1823. I. pag. 29. und 1824. I. pag. 210.) Yeates sucht zu beweisen (No. 555.), dass die herrschende Krankheit überhaupt das gelbe Fieber nicht gewesen sey.

Neworleans. Anfang Septembers breitete es sich epidemisch aus; täglich starben wohl 30 Personen; dies dauerte fort bis Ende Octobers. Im November

kamen nur noch einzelne Fälle vor; und am Ende des Monats schien jede Spur verschwunden. (Thomas No. 500.) Der erste Frost am 22. November verminderte die Epidemie und der am 2. und 3. December endigte sie völlig. Kein Fremder, der nun zurückkehrte, wurde weiter befallen. (Chabert No. 95.) Pensacola. Nach der Abtretung von Spanien kamen viele Amerikaner hin. Diese erkrankten; kein Eingeborner. Wer befallen wurde, starb. Wer konnte, floh und kehrte erst nach eingetretenem Froste zurück. (Chabert No. 95. pag. 33.) Vom 25. July bis zum 1. November herrschte das Fieber. Von den 1000 Einwohnern waren nur 400 in der Stadt geblieben, von diesen starben 200; ausserdem 50 Neger und 30 Creek-Indianer. (Townsend No. 509. pag. 249.)

ZWEYTER ANHANG.

Alphabetisches Verzeichniss der Gegenden
und Orte, in denen das gelbe Fieber beob-
achtet wurde; nebst Angabe der Jahre,
in denen es vorkam.

Alaurinego, Dorf im Königreich Granada. 1804.

Albany in Newyork, 6000 Einwohner. 1744.

Alcala de los Gazules, Flecken nahe bey Medina-
Sidonia. 1800.

Algeziras, am Meerbusen von Gibraltar. 1804.

Alexandria in Nordamerika, 38° N. Br. 1803.

Las Alhucemas, kleiner spanischer Hafen an der Küste
von Africa. 1804.

Alicante im Königreich Valencia, 13,300 Einwohner;
38° N. Br. 1804, 1811.

Almodovar del Rio, Flecken im Königreich Cordoba
am Guadalquivir. 1804.

Angustura am Oronocko, 8° N. Br. 1819.

Antequera, 36° N. Br., 14,000 Einwohner. 1804.

Antigua, 17° N. Br. 1754, 1756, 1765, 1766, 1793,
1796, 1802, 1816.

- El Arahel**, Grosser Flecken im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.
Arcos de la Frontera, Stadt auf einem hohen Felsen
 im Königreich Sevilla, 9894 Einwohner. 1800, 1804.
Asco, am rechten Ebro-Ufer, 4 Stunden von Tortosa. 1821.
St. Augustin, Hauptstadt in Florida; 3000 Einw. 1822.
Aulus, Dorf im Königreich Murcia. 1811.
Ayamonte, Stadt auf einer Anhöhe an der Mündung
 des Guadiana im Königreich Sevilla. 1804.
Baltimore, 39° N. Br., 1794, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800,
 1802, 1803, 1808, 1819.
Barbadoes, 13° N. Br. 1647, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1715,
 1721, 1733, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1815, 1816.
Barcelona, 41° N. Br., 111,410 Einwohner. 1821.
Los Barrios im Königreich Sevilla bey Algeciras. 1804.
Basseterre auf Guadeloupe. 1816, 1821.
Berbice in Guyana. 1803.
Bermuda. 1812, 1818, 1819.
Blockisland. 1801.
Bornos, Flecken bey Xeres in Spanien. 1800.
Boston, 42° N. Br. 1693, 1796, 1798, 1799, 1802, 1819.
Brasilien. 1643.
Bridgetown in Newyersey, 39° 30' N. Br. 1798.
Bristol auf Rhode-Island, 41° N. Br. 1797.
Brooklyn, 39° N. Br. 1809.
Cádiz, 36° N. Br. 1730, 1731, 1764, 1800, 1804, 1810,
 1813, 1819, 1820, 1821.
Canarische Inseln. 1810.
Canet de Mar, ein Dorf bey Barcelona. 1821.
Cap Français auf St. Domingo. 1705, 1733, 1734, 1735,
 1736, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744,
 1745, 1746, 1802, 1803.
Caracas. 1696, 1793, 1802.

Carlota, Dorf zwischen Cordoba und Ecijan. 1800.

**Carmona im Königreich Sevilla, an den kleinen Flüssen
Carbones und Guadaña. 1800.**

La Carraca, 2 Stunden von Cadiz. 1800.

Carthagenä in Südamerika, 10° N. Br. 1729, 1730.

**Carthagenä im Königreich Murcia, 33,000 Einwohner;
37° N. Br. 1804, 1810, 1811, 1812.**

Las Cavezas, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.

Cayenne Française, 4° N. Br. 1763, 1764, 1791, 1802.

**Charleston, 3° N. Br. 1699, 1700, 1732, 1739, 1745,
1748, 1749, 1753, 1755, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1797,
1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804, 1817, 1819.**

Chester in Delavare, 39° N. Br. 1798.

Chews in Newjersey, ein Landungsplatz. 1798.

Chiclana, Flecken bey Cadiz. 1800, 1819.

**St. Christoph, 17° N. Br. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1652,
1653, 1793, 1816.**

Churiana, Dorf im Königreich Granada. 1804.

Cordoba, 40,000 Einwohner. 1804.

Coria, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.

St. Croix, 17° N. Br. 1690, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1800.

Cuba, 23° N. Br. 1762, 1794.

Curassao, 11° N. Br. 1751, 1760.

Darien in Neugranada, 8° N. Br. 1509, 1514.

Demerary in Guyana. 1793, 1794, 1796.

**St. Domingo, 18° N. Br. 1494, 1496, 1504, 1690,
1705, 1731, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739,
1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1748,
1793, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1802, 1803.**

Dominica, 15° N. Br. 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796.

**Ecija, Stadt am Flusse Genil, der in den Guadalquivir
fließt. 1800, 1804.**

Espejo, Flecken im Königreich Cordoba am Guadajos.
1804.

Espera, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla, 2100 Einwohner.
1800, 1804.

Estepa, Flecken im Königreich Sevilla, auf einer An-
höhe liegend. 1800.

Fortroyal auf Martinique. 1796, 1802, 1818, 1821.

Galiopolis, einige Meilen unterhalb der Mündung des
Kanhavay, westlich am Ohio. 1796.

Germantown, Dorf 7 englische Meilen von Philadel-
phia. 1798.

St. George auf Bermuda. 1819.

Gibraltar, 36° N. Br. 1804, 1810, 1813.

Granada, 54,962 Einwohner. 1804.

Grenada, 12° N. Br. 1770, 1771, 1793, 1794, 1795,
1796, 1816.

Guadeloupe, 15° N. Br. 1635, 1640, 1647, 1648,
1649, 1703, 1795, 1796, 1802, 1816, 1821.

Guardamar in Valencia, 2500 Einwohner. 1804.

Guayaquil, 2° N. Br. 1740.

Guayra in Caracas. 1797.

Hartford in Cannecticut. 1799.

Havanna, 23° N. Br. 1762, 1780, 1794.

Dos Hermanos, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.

Jamaica, 18° N. Br. 1655, 1703, 1704, 1741, 1742,
1793, 1794, 1795, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807,
1808, 1819.

Jeremie auf St. Domingo. 1798.

Isla, Dorf auf Isla de Leon, aus einer langen Strasse
bestehend. 1800, 1819.

San Juan im Königreich Valencia, 3500 Einwohner.
1804.

Jumilla, 38° 47' N. Br.; Flecken im Königreich Murcia.
1811, 1812.

Kaatskil in Newyork. 1803.

Kingston auf Jamaica. 1807.

Kourou in Cayenne. 1764, 1791.

Lebrija, Flecken bey San Lucar am Guadalquivir.
1800, 1821.

Lissabon. 1723.

Livorno, 43° N. Br. 1804.

San Lucar de Barrameda. 1800, 1819, 1821.

St. Lucie, 13° N. Br. 1665, 1767, 1802.

Malaga, 37° N. Br., 36,000 Einw. 1741, 1803, 1804, 1821.

Mariegalante, 16° N. Br. 1808.

Mariena, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.

Marcus Hook am Delavare. 1798.

Marseille. 1821.

St. Martin in Westindien. 1801.

Martinique, 14° N. Br. 1669, 1682, 1690, 1693, 1696,
1701, 1705, 1735, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1791, 1793,
1794, 1795, 1796, 1802, 1805, 1818, 1819, 1821.

St. Mary in Georgien, 29° N. Br. 350 weisse und
150 schwarze Einwohner. 1808.

Medina Sidonia, 36° N. Br. Offne Stadt auf einem
Felsen mitten in einer Ebene. 1800, 1801.

Méquinenza. Flecken am Ebro an der Grenze des
Königreichs Arragonien. 1821.

Middeltown. 1820.

Milesborough in Pensylvanien, 200 englische Meilen
nordwestlich von Philadelphia. 1797, 1798.

Mobile, 30° 40' N. Br. 1819, 1820.

Montilla, Stadt mit 4000 Einwohnern im Königreich
Cordoba. 1804.

- Moron**, Grosser Flecken mit 11,000 Einwohnern und 8 Klöstern im Königreich Sevilla. 1800, 1804.
- Montserrat**, 16° N. Br. 1793.
- Murcia**, 37° N. Br. 1811.
- Natches** in Luisiana, 3000 Einwohner. 1817, 1819, 1823.
- St. Nicolas** auf St. Domingo. 1798.
- Nieves**, 17° N. Br. 1706.
- Neworleans**, 29° 57' N. Br. 1796, 1799, 1817, 1819, 1822.
- Newbedfort**. 1801.
- Newburyport** in Massachuset, 43° N. Br. 1796.
- Newdesign**, ein Dorf mit 200 Einwohnern; 5 engl. Meilen vom Mississipi. 1797.
- Newhaven**, 41° N. Br. 1743, 1794.
- Newlondon**, 41° N. Br. 1798.
- Newport** auf Rhodeisland. 1798, 1800.
- Newyork**, 40° 42' 45'' N. Br. 126,000 Einwohner am Zusammenflusse des Hudson- und Ost-Flusses. 1702, 1721, 1743, 1791, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1819, 1820, 1822.
- Nittany** in Pensylvanien, 200 engl. Meilen nordwestlich von Philadelphia. 1799.
- Norfolk** in Virginien, 26° N. Br. 1795, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1821.
- Norwich**. 1801.
- Olinde** in Brasilien. 1647, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693.
- Los Pallacios**, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1820.
- Palma**, Hauptstadt auf Majorka; 10,000 Einwohner. 1821.
- Palma** am Guadalquivir. 1804.
- Paterna de Rivera**, Dorf unweit Cadiz mit 1100 Einwohnern. 1800, 1804.
- Peñacerrado**, Dorf im Königreich Valencia. 1804.

- Pensacola**, Hauptstadt in Florida; 30° N. Br. 1765, 1822.
Perthamboy in Newjersey, 40° N. Br. 1811.
Petersboursy in Virginien, 37° N. Br. 1798.
Philadelphia, 39° N. Br. 1699, 1741, 1744, 1747,
 1749, 1760, 1762, 1793, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1802,
 1803, 1805, 1819, 1820.
St. Pierre auf Martinique. 1794, 1802.
Point-a-Pitre. 1816.
Port au Prince auf St. Domingo. 1798.
Port of Spain auf Trinidad. 1817.
Portobello, 9° 30' N. Br. 1726.
Portocabello, 11° N. Br. 1802.
Portorico, 18° N. Br. 1508, 1513.
Portroyal auf Jamaica. 1802, 1819.
Portsmouth in Newhampshire, 43° N. Br. 1798, 1802.
Providence, 41° N. Br. 1794, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1805.
Puerto Real, Stadt am Meerbusen in Cadiz. 1800.
Puerto Santa Maria, 20,000 Einw. 1800, 1819, 1821.
Quebeck in Canada, 46° 47' N. Br. 1805.
Rambla, Flecken im Königreich Cordoba. 1804.
Rochefort in Frankreich. 1694.
Ronda. 1804.
Roseau auf Dominica. 1794.
Rota, Flecken gegen Cadiz über, mit 4000 Einwohnern.
 1800, 1819.
Sans, Dorf bey Barcelona. 1821.
Santa Cruz de Santiago auf Teneriffa. 1810.
Sara, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.
Saria, Dorf bey Barcelona. 1821.
Savanna in Georgien, 31° N. Br. 1800, 1817.
Sevilla, 37° N. Br.; 90,000 Einw. 1800, 1801, 1819.
Spanish-Town auf Jamaica. 1805.

- Swedesborough in Pensylvanien. 1797, 1798, 1799.
Tabago, 11° N. Br. 1793, 1802.
Teneriffa. 1810.
St. Thomas. 1793, 1794, 1795.
Tortola, 18° N. Br. 1796.
Tortosa. 1821.
Treberon, Insel bey Brest; 48° 25' 14'' N. Br. 1802.
Tribujeria, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.
Trinidad. 1793, 1817.
Ubrique, Flecken im Königreich Granada. 1800.
Up-Park-Camp auf Jamaica. 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805.
Utrera, Flecken im Königreich Sevilla. 1800.
Vega Royale auf St. Domingo. 1496.
Velez-Malaga, 12,700 Einwohner. 1804.
Vera, kleine Stadt mit 4000 Einwohnern im Königreich Granada. 1804, 1811.
Vera-Cruz, 19° N. Br. 1794.
Villafranca am Guadalquivir im Königr. Cordoba. 1800.
Villamartin, Dorf im Königreich Sevilla. 1800, 1804.
St. Vincent, 13° N. Br. 1793, 1795.
Walabout, 39° N. Br. 1804.
Washington in Nordcarolina. 1799.
Wilmington, 39° N. Br. 1796, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1821.
Woodbury. 1798.
Xeres de la Frontera, 36° N. Br.; 35,475 Einwohner. 1800, 1804, 1819, 1820, 1821.
Ximena de la Frontera, Flecken mit 7500 Einwohnern im Königreich Sevilla. 1804.
Ziezar im Königreich Murcia, Flecken am Sagura. 1812.
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DRITTER ANHANG.

**Verzeichniß der bisher über das gelbe Fieber
erschienenen Schriften und Abhandlungen;
alphabetisch geordnet.**

1. **Account of the malignant fever that prevailed in the united states, and Westindies during part of the year 1819. (American medical recorder vol. III. 1820. pag. 203—214.)**

2. **Jones Addoms Inaugural dissertation on the malignant fever which prevailed in Newyork during the months of August, September and October 1791.**

3. **John Atten. (Edinb. med. and surg. Journal. 1815. July. No. 14.)**

4. **Manuel Gil y Alveny, Colleccion de memorias medicas Primera memoria. Descripcion historico-medica de la epidemia general padecida en los años de 1803 y 4. (Periodico de la Sociedad medico quirurgica de Cadiz. I. pag. 376—378.)**

5. **Carlos Francisco Ameller, Descripcion de la enfermedad epidemica que tuvo principio en la ciudad de Cadix. 1800—1808.**

6. R. Amiel. Answers to queries relative to the epidemic at Gibraltar, which were submitted to all the medical men in the garrison by Mr. Fraser, now Deputy Inspector of hospitals. (The new med. and phys. Journ. 1815. Abgedruckt bey Johnson No. 279. pag. 254—274.)

7. Francisco Amleo, précis de la maladie qui a regné en Andalousie en 1800. (Citirt von Cailliot No. 78. pag. 111.)

8. James Anderson, A few facts and observations on the yellow fever of the Westindies by which it is shewn that there have existed two species of fever in the Westindien islands for several years past indiscriminately called yellow fever, but which have proceeded from different causes. London 1798. 8.

9. Samuel Anderson, An account of a bilious yellow fever which prevailed on board the united states ship Delaware in the island Curacao from the beginning of November 1799 until the latter end of February 1800. (The medical repository. Newyork 1802. vol. V. pag. 280—287.)

10. Answer of the college of physicians to the inquiry of the Governor Th. Mifflin what measures ought to be pursued to purify the city from any latent infection? and what precautions are best calculated to guard against the future occurrence of a similar calamity. (Med. repos. Newyork. vol. I. pag. 398—401.)

11. On the appearance of the yellow fever in the quarantine - harbour of Marseille. (London med. and phys. Journal. vol XLVI. pag. 463—521.)

12. Robert Archer, History of the yellow fever as it appeared in Norfolk during the summer and autumn of 1821. (The american medical recorder. vol. V. 1822. pag. 60—73.)

13. Valerio Arditì, Memoria sobre a febre amarella que tem regnado en Hespanna e em Italia. Lisbona 1804. 4. III. S.

14. Juan Manuel Arejula, succincta exposicion de la enfermedad contagiosa que regno epidemicamente en este plaza sintomas que se ha presentado y metodo curativo que hemos empleado. Malaga 1804. 4. Deutsch von W. H. Borges. Berlin 1805.

15. — — Memoria presentada a la Junta de Sanidad de Madrid en 19. Novembre de 1803, asi como se hizo en la ciudad de Sevilla el año de 1800, en que se manifiesta el modo y ocasiones de emplear los varios gases para descontagiar los lugares epidemiados, y purificar la admosfera de los miasmas putridos y pestilenciales. Malaga 1804.

16. — — Breve descripcion de la fiebre amarilla padecida en Cadix y pueblos comarcanos en 1800, en Medina, Sidonia en 1801, a Malaga en 1803, y 1804. Madrid 1806. 8.

17. Rodriguez Armesto, Reflexiones sobre la Epidemia padecida en Cadix. 1800.

18. Arthaud, Observations sur une fièvre maligne. (Rozier Journal de Phys. 1790 vol. XXXVI. pag. 379.)

19. J. M. Audouard, Recherches sur la contagion des fièvres intermittentes. Paris 1818. 8. 288 S.

20. — — Rélation historique et medicale de la fièvre jaune qui a régné a Barcelone en 1821. Paris 1822. 8. 480 S.

21. F. L. Augustin, Was hat Deutschland und insonderheit der preussische Staat vom gelben Fieber zu befürchten, und welche Mittel sind gegen die Ausbreitung dieser Krankheit in unserer Gegend zu ergreifen. Berlin 1805. 8. 107 S.

22. Juan Francisco Bahi, *Relacion medico politica sobre la aparicion de la fiebre amarilla en la provincia de Cataluña Mataro*. 1821. 4.

23. Bajon, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Cayenne et de la Guiana Françoise, dans lesquels on fait connoître la nature du climat de cette contrée, les maladies qui attaquent les Européens nouvellement arrivés, et celles qui régnerent sur les blancs, et les noirs, des observations sur l'histoire naturelle du pays, et sur la culture du pays*. Paris 1777 et 1778. II. vol. 460 und 414 S. 8. Übers. Erfurt 1780.

24. Victor Bally, *Memoire sur la fièvre jaune*. Cap François 1803.

25. — — *Du typhus d'Amerique, ou fièvre jaune*. Paris 1814. 8. XXVI. und 623 S.

26. Bally, François, Pariset. *Histoire médicale de la fièvre jaune observée en Espagne et particulièrement en Catalogne dans l'année 1721*. Paris 1823. XVI., 664 S. 8.

27. Claude Balme, *De aetiologia generali contagii, pluribus morbis et praesertim pesti orientali ac febris flavae persaepe proprii*. Lugd. Batav. 1809. 8. 186 S.

28. — — *Observations et reflexions sur les causes, les symptomes, et le traitement de la contagion dans différentes maladies et spécialement dans la peste d'Orient et la fièvre jaune*. Paris 1822. 8. 404 S.

29. Francisco Balmis, *Respuesta dada por el Dr.— de Madrid*. 1800.

30. Edw. Nathan Bancroft, *An essay on the disease called yellow fever, with observations concerning febrile contagion, Typhus-fever, Dysentery and the plague, partly delivered at the Gulstonian lectures before the college of Physicians in the years 1806 and 1807*. Lond. 1811. 8. 811 S.

31. Edw. Nathan Bancroft, A sequel to an essay on the yellow-fever principally intended to prove by incontestable facts and important documents that the fever called bulam or pestilential has no existence as a distinct or contagious disease. London 1817. 8. 487 S.

32. — — Answer to the observations of Dr. Chisholm on some remarks of Dr. Bancroft. (The Edinburgh med. and surg. J. vol. X. 1814. July. VII. pag. 325—352.)

33. J. J. de Bartoldi, La febbre gialla. Venez. 1805.

34. F. Ohph. Bartholomæi, De febre flavâ tropica. Dissert. inaugur. Berolini 1822. 8. 67 S.

35. Giacomo Barzelotti, Parere intorno alla malattia che ha dominato maggiormente in Livorno nei mesi di Settembre, Ottobre et Novembre 1804, fondato sulla storia della medesima et sulla analogia di altre malattie. Florenz. 1805. 8.

36. Will. Batt, Alcani detagli sulla febre gialla contagiosa. Genua 1804.

37. Anton Baumhoer, Mittel wider die gelbe Pest, nebst einem Schreiben an die Academie der Wissenschaften in Paris über die in den Pestlanden allgemein anzustellenden Räucherungen mit thierischen Substanzen. Würzburg 1805. 8. 32 S.

38. J. Baxter, Malignant bilious remittent or yellow-fever in Neworleans. 1819. (Medic repos. Newyork 1820. pag. 269—273.)

39. — — An Account of the epidemic fever, which prevailed in the city of Newyork during part of the summer and fall of 1795. Newyork 1796. 8. 160 S.

40. Richard Bayley, Letters relative to the sickly state of Newyork. 1796. (Medic. repos. Newyork vol. I. pag. 119—127.)

41. Richard Bayley, Letters from the health office submitted to the common council of the city of New-york. 1798. 8. 100 S.

42. — — Inaugural dissertation on the origin and propagation of yellow-fever. Newyork 1802.

43. Beane, Upon the fever at Demerary. (Memoirs of the med. soc. of London 1799. vol. V.)

44. Beck, Report to the board of healts of New-york on the yellow-fever at Middeltown 1820. Dated Jul. 17. 1820. (American med. Recorder. vol. IV. pag. 284.)

45. J. M. Beguerie, Histoire de la fièvre qui a régné sur la flotte françoise sortie du port de Tarente dans la mer Jonienne pendant l'an X. allant au Cap François, île de St. Domingue. Montpellier 1806. 8.

46. Parker Bennet, An inquiry into the late essay on the bilious fever. (Abgedruckt in Essays etc., vide John Williams.)

47. Andr. Joann Bergmeister, Dissertatio medica sistens lineas parallelas circa luem bovinam et febrem flavam Americanam Paduae 1823. 36 S.)

48. J. N. Berthe, Précis historique de la maladie qui a régné dans l'Andalousie en 1800, contenant un aperçu du voyage et des opérations de la commission envoyée de Montpellier en Espagne. Paris 1802.

49. Beschreibung des gelben Fiebers für Ärzte und Wundärzte der kaiserl. königl. österreichischen Staaten. Wien 1805. 8. 22 S. (Abgedruckt in Hartenkeil med. chir. Zeit. 1805. No. 35.)

50. George Birnie, Observations on yellow-fever. Extract of a letter dated St. Christopher's 4. January 1817. (Edinburgh med. a. surg. Journ. vol XIII. 1817. pag. 331—341.)

51. Charles Bisset, medical essays and observations. Newcastle 1766. 8. 304 S. (Übers. von Möller. Breslau 1781.)
52. Gilbert Blane, Observations on the diseases incident to seamen. London 1787. (Übers. Marburg 1788. 8.)
53. — — A letter to Baron Jacobi, respecting the nature and prevention of the yellow-fever. (Edinburgh med. a. surg. Journ. vol. III. 1807. pag. 385—395.)
54. — — Some facts and observations respecting infection. (Transactions of a society f. th. improv. of med. a. chirurg. knowl. London. vol. III. 1812. pag. 425—447.)
55. — — Facts and observations respecting intermittent fevers, and the exhalation which occasions them. (Medic. chirurg. transact. Lond. vol. III. pag. 1—34.)
56. — — Elements of medical logic illustrated by practical proofs and examples; including a statement of the evidence respecting the contagious nature of the yellow-fever. London 1819. 8. 219 S. Übers. von V. A. Huber. Göttingen 1819.
57. — — Select dissertations on several subjects of medical science, now first collected, with alterations and additions together with several new and original articles. London 1822. 8. 386 S. No. IX. on the yellow-fever. pag. 284—333.
58. Charles Blicke, an essay on the bilious or yellow-fever of Jamaica, collectet from the manuscript of a late surgeon. London 1772. 8. 71 S.
59. A. Bodei, Sull influenza contagioso epidemica nuove ricerche del prof. — Milano 1818. (Annali univers. di Med. compil. dal Ann Omodei An 1819. Maggio No. I.)
60. J. D. Bouneau et Eug. Sulpicy, Recherches sur la contagion de la fièvre jaune, ou rapprochement

des faits et des raisonnements les plus propres à éclairer cette question. Paris 1823. 8. 477 S.

61. Bourgeois, Mémoire sur les maladies les plus communes à St. Domingue, leurs remèdes etc. In voyages intéressans. Paris chez Bastieu. 1788.

62. Pardon Bowen, Observation on the origin and nature of the yellow-fever which prevailed in Providence, Rhode Island in the summer of 1805. In a letter to J. Hardie. Aug. 28th. 1805. (The American med. a. philos. Register by Dav. Hosack. vol. III. 1813. January II. and III. pag. 331—366.)

63. William Boyd, De febre minorcæ etc. 1817. Im Auszuge bey Johnson No. 279. pag. 298—305.

64. Joseph Browne, Treatise on the yellow-fever, shewing its origin, cure and prevention. Newyork 1798. 8. 31 S.

65. Moses Brown, Brief remarks on the origin of the yellow-fever, in some parts of the state of Rhode-Island. (Medic. Repos. Newyork. vol. III. 1800. pag. 267—270.)

66. Samuel Brown, An inaugural dissertation on the bilious malignant fever; read at a public examination in the university of Cambridge, for the degree of M. B. July 10. 1797. Boston 1797. 8. 54 S.

67. — — An account of the pestilential disease, which prevailed at Boston (Masachusetts) in the summer and autumn of 1798. (Med. Repos. Newyork. vol. II. 1800. II. Edit. pag. 360—368.)

68. — — A treatise on the nature, origin and progress of the yellow-fever with observations on its treatment. Composing an account of the disease in several of the capitals of the united States, but more particularly as it has prevailed in Boston. Bost. 1800. 8. 112 S.

69. Stephan Brown, Strictures on Dr. Drake's account of the yellow-fever as it occurred in Newyork in 1819. Communicated in a letter to the editors. (The American med. record. vol. IV. 1821. pag. 437—445.)

70. F. J. W. Broussais, Annal. de la med. phys. I. année 1822. No. 5.

71. James Bryce, An account of the yellow-fever with successful method of cure. London 1796. 8. 97 S.

72. Burdin (ainé), Rapport fait à la société de médecine de Paris sur le traité de la fièvre jaune de M. Devèze. Paris 1820. 8. 32 S. Auch im Journal général de med. franç. et étrangère. 1820. Août.

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74. — — Practical account on the fever commonly called the bilious remittent fever as it appeared in the shipes and hospitals of the mediterranean fleet, with cases and dissections, to which are added facts and observations illustrative of the causes symptoms and treatment of a fever in the Mediterranean comprehending the history of a fever in the fleet, during the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 and of the Gibraltar and Carthagena fevers. 2. Edit. 1816. 8. (Auszug bey Johnson No. 279. pag. 242—253.)

75. — — A Reply to D. Pym's observations etc. (London med. surg. a. pharm. Reposit. vol. VI. 1816. pag. 441—464.)

76. Miguel Cabanellas, Reglas para evitar en el presente año la reproduccion e emportacion de la fiebre amarilla que destrozó a este pais en el pasado ó su

propagacion en el caso que aconteciere, sin que el vecindario ni la guarnicion tengan la menor cosa que temer. Murcia 1812. 8. 44 S.

77. Cadet, de Metz, De l'air insalubre et de la fièvre d'Espagne. Paris 1822. 8. 65 S.

78. L. Cailliot, Traité de la fièvre jaune, ouvrage couronné par la société de médecine de Bruxelles, et adopté par le ministre de la marine pour les colonies Françaises. Paris 1815. 8. 323 S.

79. Charles Caldwell, A semiannual oration on the origin of pestilential diseases delivered before the academy of medicine of Philadelphia. 17. Decemb. 1798. Philadelphia 1799. 58 S.

80. — — An Address to the Philadelphia medical society on the analogies between yellow-fever and true plague. Philadelphia 1801. 8. 43 S. Abgedruckt in den Memoires. pag. 304—348.)

81. — — Medical and physical memoirs containing, among other subjects a particular inquiry into the origin and nature of the late pestilential epidemics of the united-states. Philadelphia 1801. 8. 343 S.

82. — — A reply to Dr. Haygarth's letter to Dr. Percival on infectious fevers, and his „Address to the college of physicians at Philadelphia, on the prevention of the american pestilence, exposing the medical, philosophical and literary errors of that author, and vindicating the right which the faculty of the united states have to think, and decide for themselves respecting of their own country, uninfluenced by the notions of the physicians of Europe.“ Philadelphia 1802. 8. 39 S.

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year 1803. (Med. Repos. Newyork. Hexade II. vol. I. 1803. pag. 143—155.)

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89. Cassan, *Mémoires sur les climats des Antilles, et sur les maladies qui sont particulières a la zone torride.* (Mem. de la société med. d'émulation 5.^{me} année 1803. Übers. in Harles neuem Journ. der ausl. med. Liter. Bd. 7. St. 2. pag. 127—141. und Bd. 8. St. 1. pag. 94—122. St. 2. pag. 24—47.)

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91. Isaak Cathrall, *A medical sketch of the synochus maligna, or malignant contagious fever, as it lately appeared in the city of Philadelphia.* Philadelphia 1794. 8.

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102. — — Malignant yellow - fever in Baltimore. Extract from a letter to the Editors. October 19. 1819. (Med. Repos. Newyork. vol. V. 1820. pag. 261—265.)

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108. — — A letter to J. Haygarth exhibiting further evidence of the infectious nature of this fatal distemper in Grenada during 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796, and in the united states of America from 1793 to 1805, in order to correct the pernicious doctrine promulgated by Ed. Miller, and other american Physicians relative to this destructive pestilence. London 1809. 8. 272 S.

109. Colin Chisholm, *Strictures on the classification of contagious diseases proposed in the preceding communications contained in a letter. In Dav. Hosack Observations. No. 257. pag. 50—54.*)

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111. — — Report of the board of Health at Newyork on the yellow - fever at Pertamboy. Communicated with a prefatory letter. (*Edinburgh med. and surg. Journ. vol. VIII. 1812. pag. 165—174.*)

112. — — Observations on some remarks of Dr. Bancroft, contained in the 7th. Appendix to his essay on the disease called yellow - fever. (*Edinburgh med. a surg. Journ. vol. IX. 1813. pag. 412—434.*)

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VIERTER ANHANG.

Originalstellen, die alle in der Abhandlung
zu Folgerungen benutzten Thatsachen
enthalten.

Erläuterndes Vorwort.

Die unbestimmte, oft höchst nachlässige Art, wie von vielen Schriftstellern über das gelbe Fieber die Thatsachen nicht bloss nachgewiesen, sondern oft auch erzählt sind, die sie ihren theoretischen Ansichten und Erläuterungen zum Grunde legten, bestimmte mich, die Stellen, in denen die in der Abhandlung benutzten Thatsachen erzählt sind, aus den Schriften wörtlich abschreiben zu lassen. Der Abhandlung selbst sind sie eigentlich fremdartig; jedoch ist auf sie hingewiesen. Den Berichterstatlern über den verhältnissmässigen Werth der eingelieferten Arbeiten können sie von wesentlichem Nutzen seyn. Jeder Preissbewerber muss seine Folgerungen auf die hier verzeichneten Thatsachen stützen; es giebt keine andere. Die grosse Menge der Bücher

und Abhandlungen, aus denen die Beobachtungen geschöpft werden müssen, sind nicht jedem zur Hand. Hier findet man alles beisammen, so weit es thunlich war, unter einzelne Rubriken vereinigt. So sind nicht bloss die einzelnen Thatsachen selbst leicht zu prüfen; sondern auch die in Partheyschriften so oft vorkommende Behauptung — „Alle Beobachtungen stimmen darin überein, alle Schriftsteller sind einstimmig der Meinung,“ — ist leicht auf ihren wahren Werth zurückzuführen.

Früher durch Dienstverhältnisse auf die Untersuchung über die ansteckende oder nicht ansteckende Natur des gelben Fiebers geführt, hat der Verfasser seit langer Zeit den Gegenstand mit Lust, Liebe, Fleiss und Beharrlichkeit behandelt. Die jetzige Arbeit enthält einen Theil der Resultate seiner Bemühung. Diese konnten nach der jetzigen Lage unserer Kenntnisse nicht anders ausfallen. Allein sind sie mit genügender Klarheit aus den vorliegenden Thatsachen entwickelt, so dass sie auch in dem Leser die Überzeugung zu erwecken im Stande sind, die den Verfasser beseelt? Diese Frage werden unpartheiische und unterrichtete Männer jetzt entscheiden. — Aufrichtig wünscht der Verfasser, dass ein anderer Preissbewerber mit grösserer und eindringenderer Klarheit die Folgerungen aus den vorliegenden Thatsachen gezogen hätte, die von so grosser Wichtigkeit für das Wohl der Menschheit sind. Gern wird er

auf den Preis verzichten, wenn nur der Satz für jeden Unbefangenen deutlich und überzeugend hervortritt: „Das gelbe Fieber ist eine ansteckende Krankheit, lässt sich verschleppen, und kann durch Massregeln einer strengen Vorsicht abgehalten, und selbst einmal ausgebrochen, unterdrückt werden.“

Spätere Anmerkung.

Die hier folgenden Originalstellen wurden von mir nicht wie ein wesentlicher Theil der Beantwortung der vorgeschriebenen Fragen angesehen; ich legte sie der Abhandlung bey, um den Gelehrten, die die Prüfung übernommen hatten, das Nachschlagen entbehrlich zu machen. Sie wurden auf den Wunsch der Herzoglich Oldenburgischen Regierung mit abgedruckt, um jeden dazu Geeigenschafteten vollkommen in den Stand zu setzen, die Wahrheit der Thatsachen, und die Richtigkeit der Folgerungen zu prüfen. Gern hätte ich wenigstens viele dieser Stellen weggelassen; allein die auferlegte und übernommene Verpflichtung, die Abhandlung in derselben Gestalt ins Publikum einzuführen, in der sie der medicinischen Fakultät in Berlin zur Beurtheilung vorgelegt war, machte auch dies unthunlich.

ORIGINALSTELLEN.

Ursachen des gelben Fiebers.

Wärme.

1. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 147. „Or, il est prouvé que malgré l'excessive chaleur du climat, la fièvre jaune n'a jamais paru à Pondichery; qu'elle est étrangère aux bords du Gange, et que jamais elle n'a décimé l'immense population de Calcuta.“

2. Osgood, No. 380. pag. 18. „But heat of the air alone does not cause the yellow-fever, for although it is only prevalent in hot weather, yet, when the season has been excessively hot, the disease has, not always appeared, even in the West-India ports, and in many places, where the degree of the heat of the sun is at least equal to that, which is common in the West-India Islands, this fever is never prevalent.“

3. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 12. „On pourroit croire que la chaleur y doit être insupportable pendant les six mois, que passe le soleil entre l'équateur et le tropique du Cancer; mais des vents que l'on appelle brises, viennent régulièrement chaque jour rafraîchir l'atmosphère. L'un est la brise du large, il commence à se faire sentir vers les neuf à dix heures du matin, croît en force à mesure que le soleil s'élève sur l'horizon, décroît à mesure qu'il s'éloigne du méridien, et tombe à son coucher. La brise de terre lui succède et dure jusqu'au lendemain. Ces deux vents réguliers sont interrompus en hiver par les vents de nord, qui sont pluvieux; en été, par les vents de sud, très orageux.“

Les pluies contribuent aussi à tempérer la chaleur.“ — Pag. 14.

„La Chaleur est toujours plus forte dans la plaine; elle diminue à mesure que l'on s'élève dans les mornes; et cette différence de température est tellement sensible, que l'on est quelquefois obligé de changer de vêtements et de se couvrir avec soin.“

4. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 129. „Nombre d'observations, que j'ai faites à la Martinique m'ont convaincu que jusqu'à 400 mètres perpendiculaires au dessus du niveau de la mer, la chaleur décroît progressivement depuis 25 degrés jusqu'à 20 et que cet espace peut être réputé la région chaude des Isles-du-Vent; que la même progression continue jusqu'à 800 mètres d'élévation perpendiculaire, où le thermomètre ne marque plus que 15—18 degrés de chaleur en plein midi, et que cet espace peut être réputé la région tempérée de cette Colonie, — et qu' enfin depuis 800 jusqu'à 1350 mètres, qui est le point le plus élevé de la montagne Pelée, où le thermomètre s'est arrêté à 14 degrés de chaleur en plein midi; pendant le calme et le plus beau soleil ce dernier espace est, à proprement parler, la région froide des Antilles, qu'on n'habite point à cause des pluies et des brouillards qui la couvrent ordinairement.“

5. Dickinson, No. 157. pag. 52. „By examination of a table drawn up from a daily register it is shewn that the greatest range of temperature has not exceeded six degrees on Fahrenh. thermometer, in the different years or different seasons of the same year; while the greatest difference observed, at any time within twenty four hours, has seldom been more than fourteen degrees, the thermometer, upon these occasions, being exposed in the shade to a norther aspect in a large room, through which there passed a current of air. The medium height, thus observed, in the neighbourhood of the coast, and about seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, has been from 82° to 84°. The greatest elevation about 96°, and the lowest 72°. Exposed to the direct impression of solar radiation, the mercury in the thermometer has risen to one hundred an forty degree.“

6. Mosely, No. 368. pag. 67. „I have felt equal inconvenience from heat at Venice, Naples, Rome, Montpellier and also in Virginia, and experiments have shewn, that the human frame can bear far greater degrees of heat, than any climate produces, without injury. — Toaldo says, the heat of the sun was so great at Montpellier on the 30th. of July, 1705, that eggs, exposed to its action, were hardened as if they had been boiled.“

7. Bajon, No. 23. pag. 23. „Quoiqu'il en soit, les maladies qui attaquent les personnes nouvellement transportées dans ce pays (Guiana) ne sont pas toujours bien violentes, il s'en faut même de beaucoup qu'elles y soient aussi fortes, aussi promptes, et aussi dangereuses que cellesqu'on observe dans la plupart des Isles du Vent et sous le Vent (— le sang sortoit par tous les pores comme la Sueur. Chanvalon voyage à la Martinique pag. 76.—) Si ce fait a existé, et s'il existe encore aujourd'hui, c'est un effet bien violent de la chaleur du climat de cette isle. Ce qu'il y a de très-certain, c'est qu'on ne l'a jamais observé à Cayenne, quoique cette isle soit beaucoup plus près de la ligne.“

8. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 44. „Ce fut à cette époque, fin de germinal que l'armée victorieuse rentra dans le Cap. Alors commença à se montrer la fièvre jaune; son intensité s'accroissait chaque jour à mesure que la saison chaude s'avavançait.“

9. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 221. „La chaleur est l'une des circonstances les plus favorables au développement de la fièvre jaune, et la mortalité produite par cette maladie, s'accroît chaque mois, aux Antilles, dans une proportion correspondante à la progression d'élévation du thermomètre, et aux indications hygrométriques.“

10. Willey, No 545. pag. 103. „The fever continued to prevail, in a greater or less degree till the middle of November, when it disappeared, but a few days of uncommonly warm weather excited two cases in the fore part of December.“ (Block-island 1801.)

11. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 38. „Il est si vrai que le développement de l'épidémie est constamment lié à une chaleur

humide, que l'observateur peut en prévoir la cessation et le retour, en remarquant l'état de l'atmosphère. Cette vérité s'est démontrée d'une manière frappante pendant celle de 1819, elle avait commencé vers la fin du mois de Juillet, à la mi — Octobre un froid rigoureux pour la saison, s'étant fait sentir pendant l'espace de quelques jours, plusieurs médecins annoncèrent que ces ravages alloient diminuer, ce qui arriva en effet, mais peu de tems après, les pluies ayant recommencé, et ayant été suivies d'une forte chaleur, les mêmes médecins prédirent le retour prochain de l'épidémie, qui ne manqua pas de justifier leur prédiction. Elle reparut avec une nouvelle intensité, et continua pendant tout le mois de Novembre, et une partie de Decembre, enfin jusqu'à ce que le froid se fut prononcé d'une manière soutenue." (Nouvelle-Orleans 1819.)

12. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 39. „Les forgerons et les boulangers, qui sont exposés à une forte chaleur, ont été particulièrement maltraités par l'épidémie." (Barcelone 1821.)

13. Caldwell, No. 83. pag. 149. „After the thenth of October the disease was no longer spoken of as a thing dangerous or alarming, and before the twentieth there was scarcely a case of it existing in the city. — It terminated entirely before the occurrence, and consequently before the contagion Killing power of blackfrost." (Philadelphia 1803.)

14. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 123. „Un matelot français, âgé de 26 ans partit le 14. Mars 1809 de la rade de Saint-Pierre, Martinique, étant prisonnier de guerre, à bord du transport-anglais le Mercury; quoique pendant le siège du fort Bourbon, il eût été pris de plusieurs symptômes des fièvres pernicieuses, il étoit en apparence bien portant quand il s'embarqua avec moi. Il s'embloit l'être encore après douze jours de traversée, lorsqu'il fut envoyé sur un autre navire du convoi. Il revint sur le Mercury le premier avril, offrant les symptômes de la première période de la fièvre jaune: état comateux, yeux effarés, langue saburrale, lèvres livides, prostration générale

des forces, etc. Ces caractères augmentèrent progressivement d'intensité; le deuxième jour, le vomissement noir se manifesta; le troisième, il y eut effusion d'ictère et hémorrhagie par le nez et la bouche; il expira dans la soirée. L'invasion de la maladie eut lieu seize jours après avoir quitté le mouillage, mais cet homme ayant été embarqué le 4. mars au fort Royal, et n'étant point allé à terre depuis cette époque, le principe de la maladie demeura latent pendant vingt-huit jours, et ne produisit son dernier effet que le trente-unième. Dans ce cas très-remarquable, l'invasion de la fièvre jaune ne fut point empêchée, ni même la malignité de ses symptômes n'éprouva aucune diminution, par l'effet d'un abaissement de 15 degrés centésimaux dans la température, ni par une translation de 20 degrés de latitude, vers la zone tempérée boréale; la maladie avait été contractée sous la latitude $14^{\circ} 35'$, par une température de 25 à 30 degrés centésimaux, elle n'éclata que lorsque dans notre voyage, nous étions parvenus au 34° parallèle, et quand le thermomètre n'indiquait plus qu'une chaleur atmosphérique de 15° dans son maximum d'élévation. La mort ne survint que lorsque nous avions dépassé la latitude de Cadix.

15. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 18. „Le 7 août 1821, dit le chirurgien de la Gloriole, nous étions par les 46° de latitude nord; le thermomètre avoit varié de 15 à 10° . Nous eûmes encore ce jour un malade, chez lequel cette différence si grande de température n'amena aucun changement dans la marche et l'intensité de la maladie, qui, au bout de deux jours, se termina par la mort.“

16. Revère, No. 443. pag. 222. „The mean temperature of Fahrenh. during the month of June was $72^{\circ} 2' 38''$. The mean temperature of July was 75° . The general range during the day was from 78° to 96° . The mean temperature of 23 successive days, from the 24th. of July to the 25th. of August inclusive, was $80^{\circ} 1' 88''$, and on the 14th. between 2 and 3 o'clock. P. M. the thermometer rose to the extraordinary height of 98° ,

at which it remained one hour. The mean temperature of the first nine days in Sept. was 79° , of the nine days from the 10th. to the 18th. $65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. — From 1st. to the 30th. of September inclusive, besides other diseases, there were 640 cases of yellow-fever reported to the board of Health, of whom 242 died." (Baltimore 1819.)

17. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 7. „D'après les recherches faites à cet égard il résulte que sa première apparition remonte au 7 de Mai, où un nommé Mr. John Giffort en fut affecté et en mourut, qu' ensuite elle se manifesta chez un autre, qui en fut également victime, continua d'une manière sporadique, en augmentant progressivement, jusqu'au commencement d'Août, temps où les maladies se multiplièrent tellement, à la ville et dans l'hôpital que dès lors on dut nécessairement la considérer comme épidémique, dura avec beaucoup d'intensité jusqu'au commencement de Novembre, époque où le nombre des malades diminua d'une manière sensible jusqu'à la mi Décembre qui peut en être regardée comme la terminaison définitive." (Nouvelle Orleans 1819.)

18. Bally, No. 26. pag. 482. „Lorsque nous avons eu dix ou douze degrés à Barcelone, la maladie ne diminua point d'intensité; le nombre des malades fut a-peu-près le même, et les symptômes ne reçurent aucune amélioration, puisque les malades mouraient avec autant de promptitude qu'auparavant. Nous nous flattions néanmoins qu'une température, pendant laquelle on n'avoit peut-être jamais encore vu la fièvre jaune, modererait ses effets: vaine espérance! la fièvre parcourait ses stades avec autant de rapidité; il sembla même un instant qu'on apercevait plus de mortalité dans les trois premiers jours." (Barcelone 1821.)

19. Pym, No. 409. pag. 43. „It must be allowed that the season was warmer, and the easterly winds more prevalent, for some time before and after this malady's commencement, than the usual summers of Gibraltar; but, upon reference to the thermometer in former years, we found that it had frequently ranged higher, particularly in the years 1800 and 1808, and if it was even allowed that this extreme heat was capable of produ-

cing so noxious a change in the atmosphere, as to generate this disease, how are we to account for St. Roque, Algeziras, and all the villages along the coast of the Mediterranean having escaped." (Gibraltar 1804.)

20. Report, No. 442. pag. 5. „On referring to the relative degrees of heat for the last four years, we are of opinion that no information can be derived from that source, in explanation of the uncommon malignity, which characterized the epidemic of the present year." (New-Orleans 1820.)

21. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 339. „On voit dans ce tableau de comparaison pour différentes années que la chaleur s'élève toujours à Cadix ou aux environs, à-peu-près au même degré, et qu'elle a eu dépassé même celui auquel elle est arrivée en 1800. Cependant la fièvre jaune ne s'y étoit jamais manifestée."

22. Townsend, No. 509. pag. XI. „This comparative view of the weather triumphantly proves, what reiterated experience had long ago maintained, that the variations of atmospheric temperature and humidity have, in this climate, as little to do with the production of yellow-fever as any other of those domestic sources to which it has been attributed."

Feuchtigkeit.

23. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 26. „Très-humide, parceque, les fonds marécageux s'y rencontrant presque partout sous les plaines littorales, l'atmosphère y est continuellement sursaturée de molécules aqueuses en évaporation, lesquelles tendent à se réunir, et à se précipiter à l'instant où le calorique les abandonne; ce qui a lieu après le coucher du soleil. — En effet les insectes se multiplient prodigieusement à Saint Domingue, les substances métalliques s'y oxident en un instant, les viandes s'y gâtent d'un quart d'heure à l'autre etc."

24. Hillary, No. 248. pag. 31. „This year from January the 1st. 1752 to January 1753 was a more common wet year;

and the whole Quantity of Rain which fell in this year was equal to 67, 35 cubical Inches deep; which is a very great Quantity of Rain." (Barbadoes.)

25. Blane, No. 55. pag. 5. „I find also upon my enquiry, that though this is by far the most sickly season, the residents of this (Walchern) and the neighbouring islands also not enjoy, at any season, the same degree of health, as the inhabitants of the more salubrious parts of Europe.“

26. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 11. „Une moitié, pour ainsi dire, de l'île de St. Domingue consiste en esters. Ce sont des plages marécageuses, couvertes de mangles, demeure d'une prodigieuse quantité d'insectes, de maringouins, de moustiques et de crustacées, dont les décompositions exhalent avec les détritux des végétaux, des miriades d'émanations délétères, sources inépuisables des maladies de mauvaise nature, si communes dans les Colonies.“

27. Ant. de Ullua, Reise nach Amerika. Übers. 1751. pag. 130. „Der Boden, worauf die neue Stadt liegt (Guayaquil) und alle Savannen da herum, sind so beschaffen, dass man, im Winter, weder zu Fuss, noch zu Pferde darauf fortkommen kann. Denn erstens besteht der Boden aus einer sehr schwammichten Kreide, und hernach ist er so eben, dass das Wasser nirgends ablaufen kann. Sobald es also zu regnen anfängt, so wird alles in lauter Morast verwandelt. Daher findet man sich genöthigt, vom Anfange der Regenzeit an, bis zu Ende des Winters, wenn der Boden wieder trocken zu werden anfängt, sehr starke und breite Balken über die Gassen, Strassen und öffentliche Plätze zu legen, damit man darüber gehen könne. Dabey befindet sich die Unbequemlichkeit, dass derjenige, welcher ausglitschet, und auf den Boden kömmt, in das kreidige Erdreich hineinsinket, bis er wiederum den Balken ersteigen kann. Sobald der Sommer angeht, so bekommt er wieder Festigkeit.“

28. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 157. „La fièvre jaune est si peu l'effet des marécages, et il est tellement faux

qu'elle soit une production spontanée du climat, qu'à la Martinique, par exemple, où nous avons compté vingt-cinq irrptions de cette maladie, éminemment contagieuses et meurtrières, il n'y a que les ports de St. Pierre et de Fort-Royal, qui en soient infectés, c'est-à-dire, les lieux où elle devient épidémique par de fréquentes importations. On obtiendrait, s'il le fallait, le témoignage de l'île toute entière, pour établir qu'elle n'a jamais paru au Marin, à la rivière Pilote, à la rivière Sallée, qu'avoisinent ou environnent des forêts de palétuviers et des marécages, bien autrement vastes, profonds et fétides que ceux du Fort-Royal. Lorsqu'un navire venant de l'Europe, aborde dans ce dernier havre, bientôt la fièvre jaune, étend ses funestes effets aux hommes de son équipage, qui fréquentent journellement des lieux et des personnes infectes de cette contagion; mais si le même navire relâche dans le port du Marin à l'extrémité méridionale de la Martinique, s'il vient jeter l'ancre au milieu des vases, qui bordent le rivage, quoique ses matelots soient jeunes, robustes, intempérans, et ayant toute l'aptitude possible à contracter la fièvre jaune, aucun d'eux n'en sera cependant atteint; et tous resteront également étrangers à cette maladie."

29. Erdmann, No. 180. pag. 49. „Da das Wasser in den Schuylkill, und den kleineren Flüssen, die in den Delaware laufen, ebenfalls ausserordentlich niedrig war, so wurde dadurch eine so ausgedehnte Fläche von Morast den Wirkungen der Sonnenstrahlen ausgesetzt, welches zu vielen Herbstfiebern Anlass gab; allein so viel man weiss, zeigte sich nirgends in der Nachbarschaft des Schuylkill das gelbe Fieber."

30. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 221. „Comment aurois-je fait pour soutenir pendant trois ans des courses de six à sept mois chaque année, pendant lesquels j'ai traversé, avec vingt-cinq à trente hommes du pays, une infinité de marais où nous en avons souvent jusqu'à la ceinture, n'ayant tous pour nourriture que la chasse et la pêche, pour lits que nos hamacs, et dormant toujours à la belle étoile, et sous des feuillages, sans qu'il en soit

péri un seul de maladie, et cela pendant les fortes chaleurs et les calmes de l'arrière saison de l'été de Vendemiaire?" (Cayenne.)

31. Herrara, in den Sammlungen von de Bry. XII. pag. 34. „Es ist nicht ohne, dass die Luft bisweilen ungesund ist, wegen des obgemeldeten Pfuhls, doch nicht also oft, noch auch so arg, als auf den Gränzen von Nombre de dios.“ (Carthagena.)

32. Bally, No. 26. pag. 565. „Car la fièvre jaune n'a jamais paru à Alcudia, à Andraix, dans l'île de Majorque, ni à Dana, sur la côte de Valence villes enveloppées de marais et saturées d'emanations putrides; tandis que Palma, Barcelone, Cadix, Sévilla, Xérès, villes renommées par leur salubrité autant que par leur opulence, tandis qu'une infinité de petites villes de l'intérieur, toutes bâties sur des terrains élevés et dans l'exposition la plus favorable, ont été cruellement ravagées par cette fièvre.“

33. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 209. „La trop mémorable expédition de Courou, dont j'ai tracé l'esquisse dans un Mémoire sur la Mendicité, lu à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Paris le 24 Mai 1791, ou, sur dix mille individus, six mille périrent de la fièvre jaune etc. Le Gouverneur, M. Turgot, voyant cette mortalité effrayante, ordonna que le reste de cette expédition malheureuse fut transporté sur l'un des Islots-du-Diable, gisant en mer, à un myriamètre de la côte; ces îlots, où il n'y a ni marais, ni cousins, ni vapeurs nuisibles, où l'air est sans cesse renouvelé par les vents du large, offrent le site le plus sain que l'on connoisse dans toute la Guiane, ceux qui purent y aborder guérèrent en peu de temps.“ (Guiane.)

34. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 221. „Si l'on considère, en outre, que les miasmes, à mesure que la chaleur les dégage des marais et des corps qui se putréfient, sont absorbés en grande partie par les plantes et les arbres qui couvrent la terre, on sentira que ce pays doit être généralement sain.“

35. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 161. „Indeed, casting the eye over the whole island, nothing like swamp, or grounds

exhaling dangerous vapours, are to be seen, the thin covering of light but fertile soil and the subincumbent rock of a corraline and porous nature, rendering the stagnation of water, and the formation of marshes impossible."

36. Hillary, No. 248. pag. II. „No marshy or wet Lands of any importance, the whole Island (Barbadoes) being in general rocky and dry. — The Air is generally pure, serene and dry, except in the raining season, but always very warm. — The habitants — live to as great an Age as the Europeans."

37. Ferguson bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 357. „Thus Barbadoes, which from its cleared calcareous soil, is far more salubrious, in general, than Trinidad, has been lately afflicted severely with the worst forms of yellow-fever, while the latter Island remained perfectly healthy. In both places it has rained abundantly."

38. Jackson, No. 267. pag. 4. „There is a small rivulet, indeed, which, loosing itself almost entirely in mud, forms a morass that partly surrounds it on the north. From the vicinity to this morass the situation of Savanna la Mar, has been suspected to be unhealthy, but it is not so in fact. The sea at high water, particularly in the spring tides, oversteering the swampy ground, contributes in a great measure perhaps, to diminish the more usual noxious qualities of the marsh exhalation. — I have never found the neighbourhood of Salt marshes, in the different parts of America, that I have had the opportunity of visiting, less healthful than the rest of the country; on the contrary, they were frequently more so."

39. Anderson, No. 8. pag. 15. „From the situation of the town of Plymouth in Montserrat, it is perfectly impossible that it could be affected with any marsh miasmata. It lies in a small bay with a sandy beach on each side of it; and there is a gradual ascend from it to the mountains which are to windward of the town, and from which a fine cooling breeze constantly blows, which renders it perhaps the most healthy spot in the West-Indies."

40. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 255. „The town of Roseau stands on a declivity very gentle, the soil is altogether gravelly or placed on a stratum of terrace, and when rain falls it is instantly absorbed; no marshes are now anywhere in the neighbourhood, consequently diseases deriving their origin from such sources cannot have place; and when it is considered that the island of Dominica, in general, and Roseau, in a more especial manner, are reckoned amongst the most healthy in the West-Indies, the question again recurs. — How came the fever of 1793 thus suddenly to break out? and we perceive no more elucidation from being told that the emigration from Guadeloupe and Martinico to Roseau, occasioned an uncommon crowd, a great degree of inattention to cleanliness, and an hitherto unknown scarcity of food, for islands where these consequences of French emigration did not take place were equally subject to, and the inhabitants equally suffer'd by the devastations of the same disease; and the fever of Roseau, as well as everywhere else, broke out among the shipping in the first instance, by no means incommoded by the emigrants.“

41. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 107. „La mortalité ne fut pas moins grande à St. Pierre qu'au Fort-Royal; et il ne parut pas que les marécages, qui avoisinent cette dernière ville, rendissent son séjour plus pernicieux, que celui de la première où il n'en existe point; il en fut exactement ainsi à la Guadeloupe.“

42. Channing, No. 100. pag. 373. „I confess that at the time, when my fellow citizens began to take the alarm, I could not admit the idea that a pestilential disorder could originate and progress in a place so happily situated as this, for, added to an elevated situation with scarcely any low-lands to generale marsh-miasma, we have a deep, specious, harbour, near the sea, from which we are favoured with refreshing sea breezes through the summer. And indeed as might be expected, this city has ever been famed for the purity of its air, and health of the inhabitants. (New-London 1798.)

43. Townsend, No. 509. pag. XII. „There are no marshes or lowlands, except those of Harlem Creek ten or twelve miles north of the city, on any part of the island, nor any on the opposite banks of the rivers.“ (Newyork.)

44. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 370. „Xeres is situated at an elevation of about 60 feet above the level of the sea. It experienced the yellow-fever in the years 1800, 1804, 1819, 1820 and 1821. There are no morasses, marshes or other source of insalubrity within its boundaries. Whence then did it proceed in the years above mentioned? — It is a certain fact that in all these years it existed before its appearance in this City, in Cadiz, in Malaga, San-Fernando, and Puerto Santa Maria. — In all of these five epidemics the mode of attack has been the same. The disease had appeared first in some of those towns, from which the infected person who introduced the contagion into ours had removed, and it has uniformly happened that the fevers began in that quarter only where he had lodged, and as that varied with the change of residence on the part of the diseased person, it has happened that the fever has not appeared in the same part of the town in the five years above referred to. It always attacked particular persons, and the number of infected persons at its commencement was never observed to be great at one time. At the time of its appearance, or before its progress had extended, there were no sick beyond the quarter, in which it was first seen. Confinding itself to that for some days its progress slowly increased, following the direction of the street in which it first appeared, and the houses adjoining the first infected without passing to the opposite — and during all these periods, it was uniformly observed that the disease began with units, proceeded by ten, and concluded by hundreds.“

45. Bally, No. 25. pag. 422. „La ville de Murcie, située à onze lieues de la mer, baignée seulement par la Segura, petite rivière très-rapide, est une des villes les plus saines du monde, et n'a pas été épargnée.“

Faulende Stoffe.

46. Rush, No. 462. pag. 102. „Out of forty scavengers who were employed in collecting and carrying away the dirt of the streets, only one caught the fever and died.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

47. Johnson, No 279. pag. 43. „From one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these disgusting objects may be counted passing any one point in the course of a day; and in some places, where eddies prevail, a whole vortex of putrid corpses may be seen circling about for hours together. It was very common for us to be obliged to clear the cable occasionally of a human body, speckled over by the partial separation of the cuticle and rete mucosum from putrefaction.“

48. Thorne, No. 503. pag. 5. „Great quantity of filth of every kind are thrown of this dock. Large quantity of fish that are brought here to market in small boats, and often spoiled add to the collection, so that when the tide falls it frequently leaves the mole nearly dry. This filth then, with a considerable space of mud, is left exposed to the rays of the sun. After the sun has had its influence on the mud for some time, the stench that is emitted is intolerable, so much so, that a person who has not been used to it, can with difficulty bear it. Notwithstanding — the inhabitants are very healthy.“

49. Currie, No. 131. pag. 43. „If we look for it (yellow-fever), in the effluvia from the gutters of the streets, the heaps of unmolested dirt, in alleys and lanes, the mud and litter with which the wharfs and water street is too often encumbered, it still eludes our search. If it was the offspring of the last mentioned sources, the market women, the farmers and all those that transact business in market street, and especially all that reside in the narrow and dirty and crowded alleys would be subject to the mighty destroyer every summer.“ (Philadelphia.)

50. Chisholm, No. 112. pag. 433. Oliver Nicolls letter. „How the 45th. regiment received the infection I cannot speak,

of my own knowledge, but its effects were very fatal. The regiment was quartered in good barracks, not crowded, and well ventilated, with no swamp or marsh near them. I can answer for the 45th. regiment having been uncommonly healthy in those barracks, when I commanded them from 1789 to 1791, when the messing, the cleanliness of the men in their persons, and in their barracks, even to a degree of neatness, was strictly attended to, which system, I have every reason to believe, was rigidly carried on, so that I neither think their situation, want of cleanliness, or imperfect ventilation of the barracks, could have been, or were the causes of the disease."

51. Seaman, No. 480. pag. 320. „For, did simple putrefaction of itself give rise to this complaint among us, we should expect to find more or less of it in that row of tenements called Moore's buildings, in the year 1796 and 1797. For although those buildings are set upon high ground, still they are upon a perfect level, and are the most crowded with, perhaps, the most dirty set of residents of any in the city; and these chiefly newly arrived Irish people. Still I cannot learn that a single case of yellow-fever has been there for these two years past. And I can hardly believe, that if a person with that complaint had been introduced among them about six weeks ago, but that he would have spread mortality around him." (Newyork.)

52. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 18. „It has been with much reason thought, that the imported poison must have been unusually concentrated, from the extreme fatality which it occasioned among those who were first exposed to it, and from its having begun and spread from a part of the city where it never had appeared before, and which from its salubrity and cleanliness, was thought to be entirely exempt from its influence, so much so, that with the exception of Washington-street, this part of the town had for a great number of years been selected by wealthy merchants, as a place of residence, rather than of resort or

business. It is exclusively occupied by them, without being mingled with the poorer classes of the population. (Newyork 1822.)

53. Humboldt, No. 260. II. pag. 338. „Wie soll man sich erklären, dass während achtzehn Jahren bis zum Jahr 1794 in Vera-Cruz kein einziges Beyspiel des vomito bekannt ward; obgleich der Zusammenfluss von Europäern, die dem Klima nicht angewöhnt waren, so wie von Mexikanern des inneren Landes, in dieser Zeit sehr gross war, die Matrosen ähnliche Ausschweifungen begingen, wie heut zu Tage, und für die Reinlichkeit der Stadt weniger Sorge getragen ward, als seit dem Jahre 1800 geschieht.“

54. Gillespie Rep., No. 214. pag. 187. „In the years 1777, 1778 and 1779, the city of Newyork, and the city of Philadelphia in the year 1778 were in possession of a large army of British and hessian Soldiers, and in the year 1780, 1781 and 1782 Charleston was also in possession of an army of nearly 6000 foreigners. During these periods less than usual attention was spent to cleanliness, and the minds of the inhabitants were kept in a constant state of alarm and uncertainty, hence putrefying animal and vegetable substances were suffered to accumulate, and contaminate the air with their noxious exhalations, yet not a case of yellow-fever occurred.“

55. Seaman, No. 480. pag. 320. „In addition to this, it may be observed, that the singular filthiness, that had existed in different parts of our city (Newyork) and particularly about some of the slips, toward the lower part of the town, for several years before 1791, was not attended with any material injury to the health of those in its vicinity; at least, we have no account of the yellow-fevers spreading around them.“ — Pag. 321. „In the years 1792 and 1793 the mud machine was employed in cleaning out the dock the same as in the preceding and succeeding years. But we heard of no yellow-fever being the consequence.“

56. Chisholm, No. 106. pag. 274. „During a considerable part of the years 1776 and 1778 my duty led me very much to

reside, for weeks together in Newyork, and during my residence, particularly in the summer and autumn of 1778, which were remarkably hot, and insufferably so in the lower streets of Newyork, no disease of very alarming nature, and none which assumed the form of an Epidemic appeared among the troops or inhabitants. The smell from all the slips, and from those particularly delineated by Dr. Seaman, was in the highest degree offensive. The police at that time was by no means strict, putrid substances of every description were accumulated in the slips, and in many parts of the city unconnected with the wharves, yet no disease was the consequence."

57. Bally, No. 26. pag. 628. „Toutes les constructions et opérations ont été faites pendant une saison brûlante et pendant le maximum d'une chaleur soutenue. Ni les égouts et cloaques ouverts, ni les vases et immondices tirées du fort, exposées aux rayons d'un soleil ardent, n'ont causé aucun mal, malgré les exhalaisons très-fétides qui s'en échappaient. Les maladies de la saison et les fièvres intermittentes ne se sont montrées, ni plus ni moins que de coutume, chez ceux qui se livraient à ces pénibles travaux. On peut affirmer que la bonne santé de Barcelone s'est constamment maintenue pendant un été dévorant, malgré les foyers d'infection, et de puanteur qui existaient dans plusieurs rues."

Luftelectrizität.

58. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 72. „Enfin, l'électricité que j'ai annoncée, être très-forte dans la région froide, plus faible dans la région tempérée, et à-peu-près nulle, dans la région chaude et marécageuse, a-t-elle ou n'a-t-elle pas une influence quelconque sur la santé et les maladies? — Une machine électrique dont le plateau à 65 centimètres de diamètre — n'a jamais chargé sensiblement la bouteille de Leide." (à la Cayenne.)

59. Shecut, No. 485. pag. 1. „During the prevalence of the yellow-fever of 1817. I discovered that operations on my electrical machine, varied with the rise, progress and declension of the Fever; that when the fever first appeared in the city that

summer, and indeed for some time previous to its occurrence the electric powers of the machine had begun evidently to decline; that when the fever raged with its utmost violence and fatality, sparks were not to be elicited; the fluid was almost totally inert; but as soon as the disease began to decline, a visible change also took place in the effects of the machine, from which, sparks were with some little difficulty produced; and on the entire cessation of the epidemic, which took place shortly after the restoration of an electrical equilibrium, produced by the heavy concussion of thunder and lightening on the 14th. of October 1817; operations were performed on the machine as usual, with an evident increase of electric power, as in other healthy states of the atmosphere of Charleston."

60. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 88. „As electricity has been said to promote putrefaction in animal bodies, the committee query how far this fluid, which was very abundant in the atmosphere during the sickly seasons, may not have assisted in producing a distempered state of the air. We think this a very questionable cause of epidemia."

Einfluss lebender Individuen auf einander.

61. Blane, No. 52. pag. 180. „Man findet zuweilen ein Schiff, das eine schon lang geworbene an einander gewöhnte Equipage hat, eine lange Zeit ausnehmend gesund, bis Fremde dazu kommen; und nun entstehen, wenn auch die Ankömmlinge gesund sind, unter beyden Partheien Krankheiten. Diese Einrichtung der menschlichen Natur, vermöge welcher Fremde stärker auf sie wirken, wird durch den sonderbaren Umstand bestätigt, den uns die glaubwürdigsten Nachrichten von einer der kleinen westlichen Inseln von Schottland erzählen. Diese Insel liegt so von der Welt abgesondert, dass die Einwohner derselben oft Monate lang keinen Fremden zu sehen bekommen. Durch diese Entfernung von allen Fremden, werden sie nun so äusserst empfindlich gegen Ansteckungen, dass sie einen Catharr bekommen, sobald irgend ein Fremder sie besucht."

62. Matthaei in Horns Archiv für medicin. Erfahrung, 1820. July. pag. 122. „Auch abgesehen von den Folgerungen, die sich aus den Beobachtungen des thierischen Magnetismus ergeben, finden sich häufig Thatsachen, die sowohl einen freundlichen als feindlichen Einfluss unter lebenden Geschöpfen voraussetzen. Schon Aristoteles, de plant. cap. 6. pag. 1077., will beobachtet haben, dass der Olivenbaum am üppigsten in der Nähe des Granatapfelbaumes wachse; etwas ähnliches behauptet auch Theophrastus von diesem und dem Myrthenbaume (de caus. plant. lib. II. cap. IX. pag. 243.). So findet man *Erica vulgaris*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Poa annua*, *Fucus vesiculosus* immer in grossen Haufen beisammen wachsend. *Agrostemma*, *Githago*, *Ervum hirsutum*, *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Lithospermum arvense* und mehrere andere Pflanzen gedeihen nur zwischen Korn. Häufiger indess sind die Beyspiele von Abneigung gegen andere lebende Geschöpfe, so dass gezwungenes Zusammenseyn nicht allein dem Wohlseyn und der Gesundheit, sondern selbst der Unterhaltung des Lebens schadet. Nur einige hier aus vielen. *Gentiana ciliata*, *Daphne Mezereum*, *Colchicum autumnale*, *Fucus saccharinus* vermeiden jede nähere Verbindung mit Pflanzen desselben Geschlechts, und leben immer allein. Mehrere Pflanzen gedeihen schlecht, wenn man sie zwingt, in einer bestimmten, ihnen widrigen Gesellschaft zu leben. So leidet ein Haferfeld von der *Serratula arvensis*. So schadet *Euphorbia piplus* und *Scariosa arvensis* dem guten Fortkommen des Leins; *Erigeron acre* dem des Weizens und *Spergula arvensis* dem des Buchweizens. (Vergl. die klassische Biologie von Treviranus II. pag. 452.) Die Dattelpalme (*Phoenix dactilifera*) und der Kokusbaum (*Cocos nucifera*) wachsen nie zusammen auf demselben Boden, und auf der Insel Sumatra finden sich nach Marsden (Beschreibung derselben pag. 105.) Kokusbäume und andere Palmarten in Menge, aber nicht eine Dattelpalme. Das rankende Gewächs Betel (*Piper Betel*) hat eine unüberwindliche Abneigung gegen den Durionbaum. Nie rankt sich der Betel an denselben; auch sollen die gesunden Früchte schnell verderben, wenn nur ein wenig Betel zu ihnen gelegt wird. So ist es ganzen Schiffs-

ladungen gegangen. (Constantinopel und Petersburg. 1805. 12. Heft. pag. 488.) Ein ähnlicher nachtheiliger Einfluss findet sich auch unter Thieren und Menschen. Die Fälle sind nicht selten, dass die Gegenwart einer Katze in demselben Zimmer Angst, Beklommenheit, Schweiss einem Menschen verursacht, selbst wenn dieser von der Nähe derselben keine Ahndung hat. Boerhave führt eine solche Katzenantipathie von einem Studenten in Leiden an. (Praelect. pag. 358.) Ein merkwürdiges Beyspiel wird von der kleinen Insel St. Kilda erzählt, die einem Privatmann in Schottland gehört. Dieser schickt jährlich einen Bevollmächtigten hin, um die Einkünfte zu heben. Ein Dutzend Schiffsleute gehen mit ihm. Die Einwohner ziehn ihm entgegen, um ihn feierlich einzuholen. Spätstens am dritten Tage nach der Ankunft des Verwalters, werden die meisten Glieder der dreissig Familien, die ungefähr auf der Insel wohnen, von einem Catharr mit bedeutenden Brustleiden befallen. Das Erscheinen dieser Zufälle steht mit der Ankunft des Verwalters in genauer Verbindung; sie kommen früher, wenn dieser früher kömmt, verspäten sich mit ihm, und bleiben gänzlich aus, wenn er überhaupt nicht kömmt. Auch andere Fremde sollen einen ähnlichen Einfluss haben. (Schnurrer geograph. Nosol. pag. 321.) Viele andere Beyspiele findet man bey den alten Schriftstellern über Sympathie. Rahn (pag. 209.) hat mehrere gesammelt. Sie bedürfen indessen einer zu scharfen Kritik, um sie als Beleg eines Erfahrungssatzes benutzen zu können.“

63. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 119. „S'il est vrai que la totalité des troupes de la Martinique fussent alors acclimatées, il importe aussi de remarquer qu'un blocus maritime empêchait, non seulement qu'il arrivât d'Europe des individus susceptibles de la maladie, mais encore qu'il n'existât aucune communication avec des îles d'où elle pouvait être importée. Ce qui prouve le pouvoir de ces circonstances, c'est qu'aussitôt leur cessation la fièvre jaune apparut. Au mois de Decembre 1807 les frégates l'Hortense et l'Hermione étant arrivées au Fort-Royal, débarquèrent 400 conscrits destinés à recruter le 82. régiment.

Le temps était froid, le baromètre très-haut et les vents de Nord, qui avaient établi leur domination, soufflant par rafales violentes, devaient nettoyer de ses vapeurs pernicieuses la région basse de l'atmosphère. Le thermomètre descendait le matin jusqu'au 21. degré centésimal, ce qui est le plus grand abaissement que j'ai observé pendant neuf années de séjour aux Antilles. Cependant la maladie éclata dans ces circonstances remarquables, et elle acquit tout-à-coup le caractère le plus pernicieux. — Ce ne fut pas seulement parmi les troupes nouvellement arrivées que la fièvre jaune étendit ses ravages; elle atteignit un assez grand nombre de militaires, qui, ayant séjourné aux Antilles plus d'un an semblaient être à l'abri du danger de ses invasions. Elle fit périr le 8. Janvier un soldat qui avait déjà passé deux ans dans la colonie, et sa crise finale fut manifestée par des hémorrhagies du nez et de l'anus. Un exemple bien plus effrayant est celui que présenta au mois d'Août un soldat du 82. régiment, qui mourut après quarante-huit heures de maladie, il y avait quatre ans et demi qu'il était dans l'île."

64. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 170. „Rien ne laisse présumer que la fièvre jaune ait jamais atteint les équipages des galions d'Espagne, qui pendant le seizième siècle relâchaient habituellement à la Guadeloupe pour y faire de l'eau, et cependant elle attaqua les Français, dès leur arrivée dans cette île en 1635, quoique le lieu qu'ils avaient choisi pour leur établissement, fût précisément celui de la relâche des galions, et que conséquemment ils ne fussent exposés à aucune influence de localité et de climat, outre que celle qu'avaient éprouvée les Espagnols. Mais ceux-ci, comme nous l'apprennent Herrera (lib. 10. cap. 10. et 13.) Oviédo (lib. 7. cap. 13.) et Thomas Gage (Tom. 1. pag. 36.), redoutant sans cesse d'être attaqués par les Caraïbes n'avaient avec eux que peu ou point de communications, et leurs relâches étaient semblables à celles de nos navigateurs à la nouvelle-Zélande. Les Français au contraire, familiarisés avec les Indigènes, s'établirent au milieu de leur population; ils fréquentaient

journallement leurs carbets, et lorsqu'à la suite de ces relations multipliées, la fièvre jaune commença à exercer ses ravages, il était d'autant plus évident qu'elle avait son origine dans les communications des colons avec les aborigènes — etc."

65. Cailliot, No. 78. pag. 53. Le père Labat (nouv. voy. T. VII. pag. 208.) dit: „qu'il observa, pendant son séjour à St. Domingue, que les chasseurs qui vivaient dans les bois étaient les seuls exempts de maladie. — Ils doivent bien prendre garde quand ils viennent dans les bourgs, de n'y pas faire un long séjour."

66. Bally, No. 25. pag. 78. „Le 11. Fevrier 1802, 14 à 15,000 Français débarquent à St. Domingue, et, le même jour, l'incendie de la ville du Cap laisse sans ressources le corps principal de l'armée. Le 17. on se met à la poursuite des noirs; et après deux mois d'une campagne très-pénible, au milieu des montagnes les plus âpres et d'un climat dévorant, l'armée triomphante rentre au Cap. Ce fut alors, sur la fin d'Avril, que la fièvre jaune aiguissant sa faux meurtrière, commença à moissonner la fleur de ses braves, qui venaient de soumettre la colonie."

67. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 210. „La trop mémorable expédition de Courou (1791) où sur 10,000 individus, 6000 périrent de la fièvre jaune (Cayenne) est un sûr garant que là, comme partout ailleurs dans les pays chauds et marécageux des tropiques, elle a déployé ses funestes ravages, toutes les fois que des expéditions maritimes de l'Europe, mal concertées, y ont abordé avant, après, ou pendant l'épidémie régnante des fièvres, putrides bilieuses, qui arrivent pendant les calmes, à la suite des grandes chaleurs de l'été."

68. Lemprière, No. 310. II. pag. 40. „It is equally well ascertained by the experience of too many fatal examples, that war has its influence on the prevalence of disease in the West-Indies. The description of people sent out for the defence of the colonies, do not possess constitutions adapted to the climate in which they are destined to serve; the vessels in which they are

embarked are not always the best calculated for the prevention of sickness, the time of embarkation the delay in sailing, the period of their arrival in the West-Indies, improper situation as to quarters after their arrival, with a discipline and interior regimental arrangement, which do not correspond with the plain necessary to be observed for the preservation of health in a tropical climate, all conspire to produce subjects for disease in a time of war, beyond what are to be found in such climates during peace."

69. Memorial of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, No. 345. pag. 403. „It exists in the West-Indies particularly in time of war, when great numbers of strangers are to be found there, and reference to dates will show, that in most of the instances of occurrence of the disease in the United-States, there has been war in the West-Indies."

70. Mosely, No. 368. pag. 421. „The English forces under Venables in the conquest of Jamaica in 1655 suffered greatly by this fever, and as Echard truly says, „„met with an enemy more severe than the Spaniards,"" in this disease, which he calls the plague."

71. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 240. „The accession of inhabitants from the country to St. George's, in 1795, when the insurrection obliged them to fly to the capital for safety, certainly served as an exciting cause of this fever."

Auffallende Natur - Erscheinungen.

72. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 313. pag. 160. „Aucune irruption de la fièvre jaune n'a suivi l'époque des grands phénomènes vulcaniques, qui ont eu lieu de nos jours à la Guadeloupe, en 1798, et à St. Vincent, en 1812. L'observation la plus suivie et la plus attentive ne m'a laissé découvrir aucune influence qui pût être exercée aux Antilles, sur la fièvre jaune, par les quatorze tremblemens de terre dont j'ai été témoin, et cette maladie

n'a point discontinué de ravager la Martinique, pendant les dix-huit mois qui se sont écoulés entre les deux derniers tremblemens de terre éprouvés dans cette île."

73. Shecut, No. 485. pag. 84. „It has been particularly observed that the city of Charleston was more healthy after the great hurricane of 1752, than before. For four years previous to, and for forty years succeeding that event, there was no epidemic attack of yellow-fever, though occasionally there were a few sporadic cases of it."

Verbindungen dieser Ursachsmomente ohne gegenwärtiges gelbes Fieber.

74. Pagnet, No. 408. pag. 99. „Le climat Egyptien n'est pas simplement chaud et humide, surtout durant le premier été; il l'est encore à ce degré qui caractérise les régions mal-saines. On y trouve alors réunis tous les signes qui, disséminés ailleurs, y attestent une insalubrité plus ou moins dangereuse. Ainsi, un changement subit et considérable dans la température se fait vivement sentir immédiatement après le coucher du soleil; des brouillards épais y interceptent fréquemment la lumière du jour; on y est sans cesse en proie aux mouches, aux cousins, aux araignées, et à tous les insectes dont la multiplication annonce dans nos contrées les maladies contagieuses. Les substances putrescibles s'y décomposent d'un jour à l'autre; les métaux s'y oxydent promptement dans les tems les moins nébuleux, le sol qui environne les lieux habités, est de toutes parts sablonneux et mouvant; enfin des vents de terre fougueux, secs et brûlans, alternent presque sans relâche, avec d'autres vents moins chauds ou même frais, qui répandent une humidité extrême. Tel est le climat en général, ou moins de la basse Egypte, mais à Alexandrie et à Damiette, où la peste se plaît bien davantage à régner, on est encore exposé à des pluies abondantes; on est placé sur le bord de la mer; on est entouré de marais infects, marais qui, de l'aveu de Prosper

Alpin, vlm habent putredines insignes gignendi. A Alexandrie, bâtie sur des citernes, on respire sans cesse la vapeur qui s'élève de ces eaux souterraines, de ces eaux qui, à force de décroître, ne laissent plus „„qu'une boue marécageuse et pestilentielle.““ A Damiette on a le voisinage d'un lac immense, de plusieurs amas d'eaux stagnantes, et d'une multitude infinie de rizières.“

75. J. Hunter, No. 265. pag. 55. „The overflowing of the Euphrates, and its waters stagnating on the desert, have always been accounted the leading primary causes of epidemical diseases at Bussorah. The great floods, from the Melting of the Snow on the Mountains of Diarbekir, happened in the year 1780 early in the month of May, when the Heats in Persia and Arabia began to be excessive. The Desert, which reaches to the gates of B. is, for many Miles, incrustated with a Surface of Salt, which, when mixed with the stagnated waters, and exposed to the Sun, produces the most noxious Effluvia. So early as the 25th. of May, the town was surrounded with a salt Marsh, the heated steam arising from which was at times, almost intolerable, but the Canal that runs through a great part of the City being filled with the dead bodies of Animals, and all Kinds of putrid Matter, and at low tides all these substances exposed to the Sun, made the air in the town scarcely supportable, and being totally destitute of Police, the streets were in many places covered with human Ordure, the bodies of dead dogs and cats, which emitted a Stench more disagreeable and putrid than any thing I ever experienced in my life. As the degree of Solar Heat during the period of which I am about to speak, it far exceeded what I conceived the human Frame to be capable of bearing. The sensation under this heat was totally different from what I had ever experienced, it resembled the Approach of a heated Substance to the body. According to Fahrenheit's Thermometer, the Quick-silver rose in the sun to between 156 and 162 degrees. From the 30th. of May I never saw it so low as 156, but generally between 158 and 160. The Glass was fixed to a wall covered at top, but exposed to the reflected rays of the Sun. I am told,

that after I left B. it was several degrees higher. In the coolest part of the house, with the aid of every invention to decrease the heat, the Quicksilver rose to 115 degrees."

76. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 162. „The exemption of a prison ship, called the *Superbe*, from any malignant epidemic, is worth remarking. That vessel generally contained 400 men without bedding, and closely stowed between low decks, but this ship, though generally in a very filthy state from the negligence of the prisoners, has generally been healthy." (Martinique 1796.)

77. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 92. „Indeed from the time of my arrival in the West-Indies, which was in November 1814 up to June 1816 I considered Antigua as peculiarly fortunate, and wondered whither had vanished those formidable diseases, which in the schools of medecine are impressed upon the student's mind as the greatest scourges to which humanity is obnoxious. Fever and dysentry, in their aggravated forms, seemed to have deserted the West for some less favoured region. No epidemic of any description had made its appearance for a very considerable lapse of time, either among the white or coloured inhabitants, and Europeans were induced to flatter themselves with as great an immunity in this, as their own generally accounted more salubrious climate, could possibly confer."

78. Ferguson, No. 191. pag. 128. „For there are seasons and even courses of seasons under apparently similar circumstances of heat and moisture when even the declared swamp, which no one can mistake, is comparatively innoxious to the new-comer from Europe, and still more so to the seasoned inhabitant of the country."

79. Revère, No. 443. pag. 218. „Bowley's wharf, which was placed apparently under similar circumstances, and from which many persons died in the epidemic of 1800, was now healthy." (Baltimore 1819.)

80. Newyork medical Repository, vol. V. new series. pag. 266. „Many of those, who once entertained a belief in the

domestic origin of the disease, have been lately somewhat shaken in this conviction, by finding that we have often been exempt from it, during these seasons, when the causes which are ordinarily supposed, to be most concerned in its production (such as the effluvia from docks, drains, sinks etc.), have existed in full operation, while, vice versa, some of its severest visitations have occurred at periods, when the circumstances of the climate, and the strict execution of our police laws, have seemed to promise us a freedom from its attacks, and that finally, in seasons of totally opposite characters, either a wet, or very dry, the disease has still made its appearance." (Charleston.)

81. Gilpin, No. 217. pag. 315. — pag. 326. „I find a difficulty, for instance, in viewing it as an endemic proceeding from marsh miasmata, or other noxious exhalations, as a considerable number of persons entirely escaped the disease, although strictly confined to the only situations where I conceive these effluvia may be supposed to exist, the dock-yard, and navy garden. I find too, a difficulty in attributing it to the peculiar state of the atmosphere, at the period of this appearance; for during the number of years, that have elapsed since we have held this rock, surely the state of the atmosphere, and supposed prevalence of marsh-miasmata etc., must frequently have been as they were in the years 1804, 1810, and 1813; and I have not heard that a fever of similar type to that, which prevailed during those years is on record." (Gibraltar.)

Abwesenheit dieser Ursachsmomente und doch Ausbruch des gelben Fiebers.

82. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 240. 2. „Contagion has been considered as the cause of the fatal fever, which appeared during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797 in the manner above mentioned; and to no other cause whatever the extraordinary mortality of these years be fairly attributed, as it universally

occurred during the most healthy months of the year, and the least subject to the endemic diseases of the climate." (Westindies.)

83. Bally, No.25. pag.80. „Elle n'épargna aucune classe, promena sa faux meurtrière sur ceux qui vivaient dans les médiocrité ou la misère, comme sur ceux qui nageaient dans l'opulence. Elle alla saisir le capitaine général sur une montagne, dans l'habitation Destaing, à l'abri par sa position, de l'influence des causes qu'on accuse assez gratuitement d'être la source du typhus américain. Une foule de généraux distingués, les chefs de l'administration, un très-grand nombre d'officiers de Santé et d'employés de tous grades grossirent la foule des morts." (St. Domingue 1802.)

84. Chisholm, No.107. II. pag.143. „It is a fact, founded on the universal experience of the inhabitants and strengthened by that of Europeans settling on the island in the West-Indies, that St. Vincent is not surpassed, in health by any Island in the West-Indies. — What then has been the cause of the dreadful fever which epidemically prevailed at Kingston and among the troops garrisoning the adjacent fortresses, in 1793." — vide §. 40.

85. Beck Report, No. 44. pag. 284. „In looking around the city for any domestic cause, which might have produced them, I found none that was adequate. Middletown is distinguished for the salubrity of its situation, and the health of its inhabitants. It is built on the slope of a beautiful hill, and most of the houses are at considerable distances from each other. The freest circulation of air peregades every part of it. The town is cleanly, and ever along the river and wharves, there are no accumulation of filth of any kind. There was nothing about this place, which even the most distempered imagination could convert into a source of infection." (1820.)

86. Jackson, No. 267. pag. 314. „There were no local causes, that could be particularly designated, as having given rise to these four cases." (Philadelphia 1820.)

87. Gilpin, No. 216. pag. 307. „The town of Gibraltar is situated on the declivity on the mountain, commencing from about two hundred feet, above the level of the sea, to the line wall. The declivity is very rapid, and there is no impediment, either natural or artificial, to prevent the escape of the water. There are no public tanks or cisterns in the town, those in private houses, are filled from the roofs only. The heats are so excessive during the summer months, as to leave no sort of moisture on the surface of the ground, even for a few hours; and the garden grounds become so hard, as to admit the insertion of a hoe with difficulty.“

88. Pariset, No. 387. pag. 75. „Or, Jumilla est une petite ville, bâtie sur la coupe d'une assez haute montagne. Elle est exposée à tous les vents. L'air y est pur, le sol en est aride; il est rarement baigné par la pluie, les eaux s'écoulent avec facilité, l'intérieur est tenu proprement; les habitans sont laborieux et bien nourris. Enfin, cette ville est à une distance suffisante de la mer.“

Anlage zum gelben Fieber.

Von allgemeinen Bedingungen.

89. Jackson, No. 267. pag. 249. „It has never been observed that a negro, immediatly from the coast of Africa has been attacked with this disease; neither have Creoles, who had lived constantly in their native country, ever been known to suffer from it; yet Creoles and Africans, who have travelled to Europe, or the higher latitudes of America, are not by any means exempted from it, when they return to the island of the West-Indies. Europeans, males particularly, suffer from it soon after their arrival in the tropical countries; yet after the natives of Europe have remained for a year or two in those hot climates, especially after they have experienced the ordinary endemic of the country, the appearance of the yellow - fever is observed to be only a rare occurrence.“

90. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 112. „I have met with the disease in Blacks who had been employed in cold climates.“

91. Ramsay, No. 415. pag. 218. „Some instances have been observed of our youth, who have returned to us from a more norther latitude, after an absence of three, four and five years, and in one instance of twelve years, without contracting this inhospitable disease. The only exemptions to this remark, which have come to my knowledge are two, the one after an absence of five years, and the other of nine.“ (Charleston.)

92. Bally, No. 25. pag. 340. „Un magistrat vertueux M-de-M.-ex-grand juge à St. Domingue m'a raconté que sa belle-mère, née à Canada, habita trente ans une des Antilles, et que s'étant absentée pendant deux ans, pour aller dans le Nord, elle mourut à son retour dans la colonie, le 7. jour d'une fièvre jaune, et à l'âge de 54 ans.“

93. Humboldt, No. 260. II. pag. 338. „Die Seuche ward auch nicht nur den neu aus Spanien angekommenen Truppen verderblich, sondern eben so sehr den weit vom Küstenlande, in den Llanos, zwischen Calabazo und Uritucu, in einer beinahe eben so warmen, aber gesunden Landschaft, als Guayra ist, ausgehobenen Militzen. Die letzte Thatsache würde noch auffallender seyn, wenn nicht bekannt wäre, dass sogar die Eingebornen von Vera-Cruz, die in ihrer Vaterstadt vom Typhus nicht befallen wurden, zuweilen in den Seuchen von Havanna, und in den vereinten Staaten Opfer desselben wurden.“ (Nouv. Esp. Tom. II. pag. 772.)

94. Pugnet, No. 408. pag. 346. „Les colons eux-mêmes, lorsque la saison de l'hivernage est extraordinairement fâcheuse, et plutôt encore, lorsque dans cette saison ils passent de leur île natale dans une autre moins saine, sont exposés au même degré d'infections que les Européens arrivans. Les déplacemens que les agitations de notre révolution naissante ont occasionné donnèrent lieu à plusieurs observations semblables. — Les mulâtres, ou

gens de couleur, la contractent, dit on, encore moins facilement que les blancs Créoles. Je ne puis citer que ce rapport vague, parceque je n'ai aucune observation sûre."

95. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 63. „The Apostle's battery, a post situated amongst rocks on the bay of Port Royal, being elevated and open greatly to the sea breeze, has always been considered a very healthy station. To this post we sent our convalescents, with a proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates to do the duty of the place, and assist them in hospital. These men, however, having imbibed in Spanish town the seeds of the disease, were attacked with the same violent form of fever as their comrades at heat quarters, and the mortality was equally great in the like number of cases. Of those who died, the symptom of black vomit was prevalent in five cases out of seven." — Pag. 65. „The extraordinary sickness and mortality in the 85th. and 55th. regiments made such impression on General Nugent as to determine him never to remove the troops again from one station to another, if it could possibly be avoided." (Jamaica 1805.)

96. Clark, No. 115. pag. 2. „It spared neither age nor sex among the Europeans and emigrants who arrived (from Martinique) and not only the people of colour from the other islands, but the new negroes who had been lately imported from the coast of Africa, were all attacked with it. I knew a lot of 24 fine healthy new negroes all seized with this fever about the same time, one third of whom died in the course of the disease. The negroes, who had been long in the town, or on the island, escaped; I only recollect one exception, which was in a negro, who had undergone very great fatigue, and had been much exposed to the heat of the sun, during a long journey." — Pag. 22. „Those who had resided long in town, or near the sea-side were not attacked with it."

97. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 152. „Indeed the plan of seasoning troops against yellow - fever, by stationing them for some time previously, at Gibraltar, Madeira, or in the Mediter-

anean, has completely failed; and how could it be otherwise, if the coast of Guinea itself is no protection? a melancholy proof of which was exhibited in H. M. S. Arab, in 1807; which ship came from the latter place (where she had been nearly two years) to the West-Indies, and suffered dreadfully by the yellow-fever."

98. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 23. „Tout récemment encore, le médecin du Roi à la Martinique annonçait que des habitants de cette colonie qui, des campagnes environnantes, étaient entrés dans la ville du Fort-Royal, y avaient contracté la fièvre jaune. Certainement, d'après l'opinion des médecins et des colons, ces personnes ne devaient pas croire qu'elles commettaient la plus légère imprudence en se rendant dans cette ville. Ces individus n'étaient-ils donc pas habitués au climat?"

Bedingungen, die auf Einzelne wirken.

99. Rush, No. 462. pag. 32. „But I saw some remarkable instances, where timid people escaped the disease, although they were constantly exposed to it." (Philadelphia 1793.)

100. Clark, No. 115. pag. 1. „By the prodigious influx of emigrants from the island of Martinique to the town of Roseau in this island, about the 10th. Juny 1793, the streets and houses were very much crowded. The number of people, that arrived here in the course of three days, to avoid the cruelty and persecution of their countrymen, could not be ascertained exactly; but it was estimated at between three and four thousand. These people were brought over in small vessels, exposed to the weather, and in want of almost every necessary of life. They were not sick on their arrival; and this fever had not made its appearance in Martinique, when they left it, as many of the most respectable amongst them declared to me. In a few days after their arrival, viz the 15th. June this fever first broke out, and the first victim to it was an English seafaring man, aged about forty, who had only been a fortnight in the island, and had never be-

fore been in the West-Indies. Some days after, many of the sailors on board the ships in the Road were attacked, and then the unfortunate emigrants were the next sufferers."

101. Rush, No. 462. pag. 28. „Some persons were affected by it, who had not departed in any instance from their ordinary habit of living, as to diet, dress, and exercise." (Philadelphia 1793.)

102. Chabert, No. 96. pag. 36. „Obgleich die Krankheit sich in einigen Fällen auf eine hinlängliche dunkle Weise entwickelte, um gar keine Furcht einzuflößen, obgleich die Gefahr sich erst wenige Stunden vor dem Tode zeigte, und obgleich in andern Fällen Unwohlseyn, Mattigkeit, Murrstimm und ein Furchtgefühl dem Anfalle vorangingen, so fing sie doch fast immer plötzlich, ohne Vorboten, und oft in dem nämlichen Augenblicke an, wo derjenige, den sie befiel, sich wegen seiner guten Gesundheit Glück wünschte."

103. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 98. „The Physician of the hospital stated, that all the hospital attendants who died, laboured under chronic diseases. The physicians of Barcelona generally remark, that scarcely an individual escapes an attack of yellow-fever, who labours under venereal or chronical disease. Such were more susceptible than persons in health, and when attacked, their life was more speedily, and certainly destroyed." (1821.)

Bedingungen, bey denen sich die Anlage vermindert
oder verliert.

104. Bally, No. 25. pag. 305. „Nous n'avons connu, au Cap - Français, aucun noir ou mulâtre, qui eût le Typhus." (St. Domingue 1802, 1803.)

105. Pugnet, No. 408. pag. 346. „Je n'ai vu aucun noir créole ou étranger en être atteint, et si j'en crois le rapport unanime, cette variété d'homme ne s'en ressent presque jamais."

106. Shecut, No. 485. pag. 108. „And those native children, that arrive to the age of nine years, are thence considered as naturalized to the climate; but, until this, they stand equally exposed tho the disease with strangers or foreigners.“

107. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 151. „En nuestra fiebre los sugetos que la han padecido han sido atacados tan de improviso, que quando pensaban estar mejor, se encontraban de repente con la enfermedad; y acometidos del espantoso.“ — Pag. 170. „Han sido siempre acometidos los enfermos como de repente, y sin la menor sospecha ni preludio que les anunciase un mal proximo.“ (Cadix 1800.)

108. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 236. „Y sobre todo, los primeros, que son acometidos en semejantes casos de una enfermedad comun, no han tenido seguramente miedo, porque no podian rezelarse que les sobrecogiera una afeccion que ni conocian, ni esperaban.“

109. M. Arthur bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 354. „Several regiments which had been a considerable time at Gibraltar, and were afterwards sent to the West-Indies, in 1795, were cut off, almost to a man, by the yellow-fever, and ships from the coast of Africa (for instance the Arab in 1807), were depopulated with as much rapidity, as if they had come from England.“

110. Pym, No. 409. pag. 67. „The 24th. regiment (quartered at Stoney-Hill) has detachments at Up Park, Apostle's Battery, and Kingston, all of which have been attacked with the disease, thus evincing that it is not confined to a particular situation, but to a particular corps, for other regiments in the same quarters have not been affected by it.“ (Jamaica 1808.)

111. Bally, No. 26. pag. 494. „Certaines professions ont été plus spécialement maltraitées ce sont celles où l'on emploie le feu. Les serruriers, les cloutiers, les boulangers, ont été, et en plus grand nombre et plus dangereusement attaqués. Les boulangers de Barcelonette, furent si rapidement enlevés, qu'on eut un instant des craintes de n'avoir personne pour faire le pain.“

112. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 106. „The period commonly allotted by authors for assimilation appeared likewise to be much limited, for many sufferers had resided four or five years, or even much longer time in the climate. Our assistant, whom we lost as I formerly mentioned, had been two years and a half in the island, was necessarily during that time, from the nature of his profession, inured to exposure to the sun, and every vicissitude of the weather, and was of as sallow a complexion and spare (I would say emaciated) habit of body as will be found in one of a thousand, who have never from their birth been beyond the range of the tropics.“ (Antigua 1816.)

113. Pignet, No. 408. pag. 347. „Les femmes, les enfans les vieillards, les personnes d'une constitution plus délicate, et les habitans du midi n'en sont pas toujours exempts, nous en avons vu succomber un trop grand nombre, et dans ce nombre nous avons compté des victimes trop chères pour promettre l'inviolabilité à aucun arrivant de quelque âge, de quelque sexe, de quelque tempérament et de quelque contrée Européenne qu'il soit; mais il est constant que ceux-ci, en général, offrent beaucoup plus d'exceptions, et que la majeure partie de ceux qui ne sont pas exceptés par la maladie, le sont au-moins par la mort.“

114. Selections (vide §. 350.) pag. XVI. „It likewise affected all ages, from the child in the month, to the aged and infirm. Trippers and drunkards were very subject to the disease and numbers fell victims to it; particular habits were more severely handled than others, corpulent persons suffered very much from the fever, and few of that habit, who were seized with it, recovered.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

115. Doughty, No. 68. pag. 65. „It will be seen from what I have stated respecting the 85th. and 55th. regiment, that a residence of four years in the West-Indies does not secure the soldier against the influence of the endemial cause of fever, at the season when, and the situation where, it most prevails.“

116. Garnier, No. 208. pag. 8. „Dans le séjour, que j'ai fait dans cette colonie et à la Guadeloupe, j'ai vu dans le courant des mois de Mars et Avril, des personnes au bout de 6, 8 mois, un an de séjour dans la colonie, être prises de cette funeste fièvre et en devenir les victimes; entre autres exemples, que je pourrais citer se trouvent ceux-ci: M. M... neveu du préfet Bertin, jeune homme de 22 à 23 ans, d'un tempérament que l'on pourrait appeler bilioso-sanguin, mourut de cette maladie le troisième mois de son arrivée dans l'île. Le général Devrigni, homme d'une constitution forte et robuste, périt dans le courant du dix-huitième.“ (Martinique 1802.)

117. Pignet, No. 408. pag. 350. „Enfin, on s'acclimate dans les colonies par le séjour qu'on y fait. L'habitude du climat donne le même privilège que la naissance, et pour acquérir cette habitude, un intervalle assez court suffit. Celui qui a été assez heureux pour se conserver sain durant la première année, n'a à redouter que les maux communs, dans le cours des suivantes.“

118. Rush, No. 462. pag. 94. „The refugees from the French West-Indies, universally escaped it. This was not the case with the natives of France, who had been settled in the city.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

119. College of physicians at Philadelphia. Facts. No. 185. pag. 19. „It was likewise remarked, and it is a circumstance, that deserves particular attention, that very few, if any of the Creole French in this city, suffered from the contagious malignant fever, which prevailed here in 1793, 1797 and 1798 though this disease was introduced into their families, and children born in this country of Creole parents, died with it last autumn, while the parents and the children born in the West-Indies were entirely exempt from it.“

120. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 76. „Dix-neuf médecins furent les martyrs de leur zèle à Newyork. Philadelphie compta dans cette classe au moins autant de victimes; mais dans les deux

villes, nul médecin des colonies n'en fut atteint. Les réfugiés des Antilles en furent de même exempts, malgré leur séjour forcé dans les quartiers les plus insalubres auxquels ils étaient condamnés par leurs malheurs et leur indigence." (1798 et 1799.)

121. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 264. „Et je puis assurer d'avance pour Cayenne, que d'environ trente individus blancs, sans y comprendre leurs domestiques et les équipages des batimens qui les ont transportés à Philadelphie, à Newyork à Wilmington et ailleurs, lesquels y sont restés durant plusieurs épidémies de la fièvre jaune, aucun n'en a éprouvé les atteintes, et que tous en sont revenus bien portans. Plusieurs habitans de St. Domingue, tous acclimatés, qui ont résidé long temps aux États-Unis, m'ont assuré la même chose, ou du moins que, s'il y a eu parmi eux des victimes de cette fièvre, elles ont dû être rares, car ils n'en ont eu aucune connoissance."

122. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 43. „Parmi le grand nombre d'habitans de St. Domingue qui resident à la Nouvelle Orléans pas un seul fut atteint de la fièvre jaune en 1819."

123. Archer American med. Recorder. V. No. 12. pag. 61. „The emigrants from the West-Indies suffered comparatively nothing and very few of the old inhabitants were affected. I did not meet with the disease in any individual who had had it before." (Norfolk 1821.)

124. Selden and Whitehead, No. 482. pag. 334. „Europeans and natives of the northern states, who had not been accustomed to warm climates, were most exposed to the attack of the disease in its severest form; those from the same countries, who had resided here some time, and strangers from this and the neighbouring states, were not exempt, but the disease put on a milder form; while those, who were born in Norfolk, and were old residents of the place, never enjoyed a greater portion of health in any former season, none of them died, or were even affected with the prevailing epidemic 1800."

125. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 126. „The field officer of the regiment, in whose house the Count de Polastron lived, told me this fact, and that he himself, having attended his young friend was attacked on the 3.; but he recovered as well, as his two servants, who also sickened about the same time, all three had served in Egypt, and it may be observed here that several of the soldiers of De Roll's had also served there, and who attended the officers as servants, were either not attacked with the disorder at Gibraltar, or they had it more flightly than those who had not been in that country.“ (1804.)

126. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 450. „Eight of the officers, who had been in India were attacked with the disorder, not one of whom died. Several of the officers of this regiment (10th.) who never had been in India were also attacked with the fever, and of those five died.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

127. Gonzales, No. 219. pag. 21. „In dem Masse, wie die Jahreszeit fortrückte, verminderte sich auch die Sterblichkeit; doch war sie im Anfange des Octobers noch immer beträchtlich. Jetzt erschien der Feind mit einer fürchterlichen Flotte vor Cadix, und dies unerwartete Ereigniss gab der Aufmerksamkeit der ganzen Stadt auf einmal eine andere Richtung, und man achtete der Epidemie nicht mehr. Alles ging aus dem Hause, schöpfte wieder frische Luft, und die vorher verlassenen und verschlossenen öffentlichen Lustörter fingen sich wieder an zu füllen. Die Unterhaltung, die sich bisher bloss mit der unglücklichen Epidemie beschäftigt hatte, bekam jetzt durch die kriegerischen Neuigkeiten, welche im Angesicht der Stadt vorfielen, wieder neuen Stoff. Jeder ermannte sich, vergass seine Lage, trauerte nicht mehr über seinen etwa erlittenen Verlust, und man dachte im allgemeinen nun auf Mittel, die Engländer wieder zurück zu drängen. War es nur die Wirkung dieser neuen Ansicht und Ideenverbindung, oder eine natürliche Folge des erwähnten veränderten Einflusses der Jahreszeit, genug die Einwohner von Cadix erholten sich schnell, der allgemeine Gesundheitszustand stellte sich in der

Stadt wieder ein, und die Beerdigungen verminderten sich dergestalt; dass am Ende des Octobers bereits Niemand mehr darauf achtete.“

128. Clark, No. 115. pag. 45. „Officers of the navy and army were rarely attacked during the severe fatigues of a campaign, and even when exposed to the violent heat of the sun; but in a few weeks after they were relieved from it, and repose succeeded to excessive exertion and anxiety of mind, very few escaped an attack.“

129. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 12. „Hitherto the other ships of the squadron, being seven of the line, employed in cruising or anchored at the healthy islands of the Saints, where the seamen had no opportunities of committing intemperate excesses, had continued healthy, whilst the Majestic, retained at Martinico as flag-ship, experienced a considerable degree of sickness. The Admiral therefore ordered, that ship to be kept under way, and to cruise around the west side of Martinico, on which station, and between that island and Guadeloupe, she continued to remain until March 2. — The good effects of this change of air soon revinced themselves, there was not an instance of ardent fever during the period mentioned, and we lost only one man, the hardest drinker in the ship, with fluxus hepaticus. — After victualling and watering at Martinico, the cruise was continued towards Guadeloupe, and the islands of the Saints. At this time we had several men attacked with the ardent fever, — ten of whom we landed at the Saints; three out of which number died. Out of about 24 men in all, attacked with ardent fever between the 11th. and 30th. of March we lost 13 of the number.“ — Pag. 14. „This short though fatal, epidemic, totally vanished about the 28th. of March, the ship being cruising of Guadeloupe, on which station she continued until the latter part of April.“

130. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 51. „With regard to the health of the squadron at large, the Bellona and Vanguard, two ships of seventy four guns, with the Veteran and most of the

frigates and sloops being employed in actively cruizing, their companies were preserved in good health: the same arrived to the Ganges, a ship of seventy-four guns; moored at the healthy road of the island of the Saints; from which place, however, she had not been long returned to Fort-Royal in October, when the epidemic manifested itself on board her, and first proved fatal to her commander, Captain Archer, and some more officers, and men lately arrived from Europe in the Scipio, a ship of sixtyfour guns."

131. Trotter, No. 512. I. pag. 358. „Vice-Admiral C. Tompson, who lately commanded there, was so certified of this, from long experience and attention to the subject that he sometimes insisted upon ships putting to sea, when their condition otherwise was infavourable. One case in particular during his command, is too pointed to be overlooked. The yellow-fever broke out in a ship, and her Captain came to inform the Admiral from his distress; peremptor orders were instantly given to put to sea, without delay. The Captain even hesitated; but the Admiral added „„that, if he did not see the vessel under weigh in an hour, the boats of the fleet should tow her to sea.““ The ship went to sea, and returned, after a fortnights cruize, in perfect health; and free from the yellow-fever, which she carried out. — The Daedalus frigate, that arrived at Portsmouth, in October, left the islands with this fever on board; so large a number of men and officers were affected, that Captain Countess thought it expedient to push for Halifax, to land his sick, but before he reached that port, the disease had taken a favourable turn, and was soon extirpated."

132. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 10. „Il sait, que les solides y tendent à la flaccidité, que le système musculaire s'y trouve dans un état de débilitation habituelle, que les organes de la digestion y sont frappés d'une énérvation singulière, que les humeurs moins animalysées y ont un caractère plus sensible de carbonisation, qu'en même tems l'action d'une chaleur forte y rend la constitution très-nerveuse, le tempérament très-bilieux, l'ame très ardente, l'imagination très-exaltée."

133. Gerardin, No. 212. pag. 46. „Généralement, ces individus ont perdu pour toujours leurs belles couleurs européennes; la fraîcheur de la jeunesse est remplacée par un teint jaunâtre, qui se prononce chaque jour davantage; les traits de la physiologie dépouillés du tissu cellulaire, qui les soutenait et les confondait avec grâce, rendent la figure vieillie et ridée; la maigreur a succédé à l'embonpoint; la peau reste sèche, rude, peu perspirable, sensible à l'impression du froid, l'activité se change en propension pour le repos et en éloignement pour les exercices pénibles du corps et de l'esprit; l'usage des substances aromatiques, du café semble devenir nécessaire et dégénère en habitude; la disposition primitive à être atteint de telle ou telle maladie se perd, et se trouve remplacée par une tendance aux affections abdominales et aux hémorroïdes; les remèdes n'agissent plus avec leur première énergie; enfin l'organisation, comme si elle était courbée avant cette maladie, sous le poids d'un fardeau pénible à supporter, se relève avec vigueur; reste désormais inaccessible à l'action des mêmes causes sous les coups desquelles elle a manqué de succomber; en un mot l'européen est acclimaté ou créolisé, suivant l'expression des colonies. Bientôt le moral, sous l'influence de cette nouvelle constitution physique, éprouve des changemens non moins remarquables. Le français perd, avec le tems, une partie de sa gaieté, adopte le caractère ombrageux et despotique des créoles, acquiert quelquefois la sombre taciturnité des Américains, et contracte insensiblement les habitudes et les usages du pays; on le voit allier à la fougue des passions, le sang-froid de l'expérience et le calme de la réflexion. Il calcule sa conduite, mûrit ses projets, embrasse dans ses spéculations le monde entier. Attaché sans relâche sur les pas de la fortune, il lasse ses caprices, fatigue son inconstance, et lui arrache enfin des trésors, qu'elle prodigue trop-souvent à l'ignorance et à l'oisiveté.“

134. Pugnet, No. 408. pag. 349. „Il est deux autres maladies, qui produisent le même effet, ce sont les fièvres remittentes, et les fièvres intermittentes malignes; elles peuvent reparaître

successivement, ou tour à tour, chez le même sujet, mais elle le préservent de la fièvre jaune proprement dite. Nulle autre ne laisse après elle cette ressource."

135. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 116. „An attack of Dysentery, Remittent or Intermittent fever, will as effectually secure the patient from yellow-fever as if he had suffered from that disease, and by the same means, that of lowering the system."

136. Selden, No. 483. pag. 249. „The intestinal fever entirely disappeared, and by the 7th. or 9th. of September the cases of yellow-fever had become so numerous, as to deserve the name of an epidemic; and rouse public apprehension; while those persons (as far as our observation extended), who had laboured under the former affection, were found generally not subject to an attack of the latter disease."

137. Gerardin, No. 212. pag. 53. „On remarque également que pour être acclimaté, les autres maladies ne remplacent pas la fièvre jaune sporadique. J'ai vu des individus qui avaient été atteints de la dysenterie, de fièvre ataxiques continues, remittentes, ou intermittentes, essayer encore la fièvre jaune."

138. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 145. „Those affected with tenesmus or white flux, with ulcers or itch were not liable to be attacked with the disease."

139. Bajon, No. 23. pag. 33. „Cette espèce de préservatif est d'autant plus sûr que les dartres sont plus nombreuses et qu'elles entretiennent un écoulement plus abondant d'humeur."

140. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 197. „It was observed that those, who laboured under paralytic complaints, were not so liable to be affected by this disorder, nor were those, whose wound, or sores were kept open, and from which there was a free discharge." (Cadiz 1804.)

141. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 98. „Two of the four male servants, who died, laboured under herpes. Two of the women who fell victims to the disease, also laboured under herpes."

142. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 106. „Among the Europeans I must confess my surprise at finding that little distinction was made by the disease between the full-blooded and those of different description, or between males and females, its attacks on the latter, indeed, appeared at times, to be marked with augmented virulence.“ (Antigua 1816.)

143. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 234. „Many who had resided long in the island, without change, and without suffering by endemic causes, were seized with the malignant pestilential fever,“ and II. pag. 232: „The young and the aged, the unhabituated and the assimilated to the climate, the temperate and the dissipated equally suffered by it. People who had hitherto carefully avoided the sources of infection, and had scarce ever visited the town, since the introduction of the pestilence, now perceived that their sedulity had only warded off, not prevented the evil hour. Men who had long resided in the climate and considered themselves as secure against the attacks of the usual diseases incident to it, found that assimilation to climate was no security against the indiscriminating malignity of this contagion.“ (Grenada 1793.)

144. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 281. „All descriptions of persons; and all ages were subject to it, it only varied in the degree of its violence, the symptoms being uniformly similar. But a circumstance was mentioned by Dr. Byam, which appears to me extremely singular, and very different indeed from what happened in the other islands. Children, especially creole children, were uncommonly obnoxious to it, and many became victims to it. The oldest inhabitants were attacked and several died.“ (Antigua 1793.)

145. Gros et Gerardin, No. 223. pag. 7. „L'épidémie a attaqué le plus grand nombre des Européens et des Américains, nouvellement arrivés, ou qui n'étaient pas encore acclimatés, les hommes jeunes, robustes, doués d'un tempérament sanguin, et d'un caractère triste, pusillanime, disposé à la nostalgie, ont été plus promptement frappés-que ceux d'un âge déjà avancé, d'une complexion faible et delicate, mais remplis de courage et de

fermeté; plusieurs de ces derniers n'ont point été malades. — Les colons des Antilles, les créoles, les habitans de la campagne environnante, ont été généralement épargnés, plusieurs enfans ont été victimes de l'épidémie; quelques individus moururent sur les habitations voisines où ils s'étaient retirés trop tard, sans communiquer la maladie. Enfin on ne cite pas un nègre qui ait été attaqué de la fièvre jaune.“ (Nouvelle Orléans 1817.)

146. Laso, No. 303. pag. 35. „Während es nur einmal im Leben den nehmlichen Menschen angreift, kehrte es sich weder an Alter, noch Geschlecht noch Lebensweise, indem es nur wenige frey liess, wohl aber an Jahrszeit und Himmelsstrich; das erste war ihm ganz in die Augen fallend zugemessen.“ (Cadiz 1819.)

147. Laso, No. 303. pag. 25. „Die Spulwürmer waren so häufig, dass sie sich in 29 geöffneten Leichen, nur bey 4 nicht fanden, wobey noch zu bemerken ist, dass die engen Gedärme, und der Krumdarm 6 bis 8 ziemlich lange enthielten, alle von der erwähnten Art. Ich weiss mit Sicherheit, dass sie sich auch in einigen Leichen fanden, welche 1805 in Malaga bey der dortigen Seuche geöffnet wurden. Als man über diese Erscheinung nachdachte, glaubte man einen genügenden Grund für dieselbe gefunden zu haben, indem man, da es nur eine Verwicklung der Krankheit ist, und nicht zu ihrem Wesen gehört, sagte, da die Geöffneten alle zur See- oder Landmacht gehört hätten, könnte man die Entstehung der Würmer nur deren Nahrung, Lebensmitteln und anderen schwächenden Ursachen zuschreiben. Dieser Erklärung kann ich aber entgegensetzen, dass von einigen Leuten des Volkes, bey denen ich sie durch Erbrechen oder durch den After abgehen sah, der grösste Theil wohl genährt, und im Genusse von Kraft und mancher Bequemlichkeiten war. Auch sah ich im Krankenhause einen kräftigen blühenden in demselben angestellten Jüngling, welcher einen Wurm durch den Mund von sich gab. Endlich waren diejenigen, welche starben, und nachher geöffnet wurden, meist lauter starke, fleischige junge Leute, welche oft gerade durch ihren Kraftüberfluss unterlagen.“

148. Potter, No. 402. pag. 53. „In September 1800, a fact was daily obtruded upon the observant practitioner, which although it had been long familiar to me, had not been duly estimated. It was remarkable, that in all cases in which it was deemed expedient to bleed, the blood wore the same general appearances. After a separation had taken place, the serum assumed a yellow shade, often a deep orange, and a portion of the red globules was invariably precipitated. It occurred to me, that if the remote cause resided in the common atmosphere, the blood of all, who had inhaled it a certain time, would exhibit similar phenomena. It accorded with the pathology, I had conceived, to conclude that all who lived in an atmosphere so inquinated, were constantly predisposed, and that an additional or exciting cause would be required to develope the symptoms in form. To ascertain the appearances of the blood in subjects apparently in good health, I drew it from five persons, who had lived during the whole season in the most infected parts of the city, who were to e very external appearance and inward feeling, in perfect health, the appearances of the blood could not be distinguished from that of those, who laboured under the most inveterate grades of the disease. As this experiment might have been considered inconclusive, unless the blood could be compared, with that of those, who lived in a purer atmosphere, remote from the evolution of miasmata. I selected an equal number of persons who dwelt on the hills in Baltimore county, and drew from each of them ten ounces of blood. The contrast in the appearances was so manifest, that no cause for hesitation remained. There was neither a preternaturally yellow serum, nor a red precipitate, the appearances were such as we find in the blood of healthful subjects. A young gentleman having returned from the western part of Pennsylvania, on the 10th. of September, in good health, I drew a few ounces of blood from a vein on that day; it discovered no deviation from that of other healthy persons. He remained in my family till the 26th. of the month, and, on that day, I repeated the blood letting. The serum had assumed a deep yellow

hue, and a copious precipitate of red globules had fallen to the bottom of the receiving vessel. Of the six persons, whose blood assumed those indications of the remote cause, four were seized with yellow-fever during the epidemic, the other two escaped any formal attack, but complained occasionally of head-ache, nausea, and other nascent indications of disease."

149. Rush, No. 462. pag. 104. „After the 15th. of September, the atmosphere of every street in the city was loaded with contagion, and there were few citizens in apparent good health, who did not exhibit one or more of the following marks of its presence in their bodies.

1. A yellowness in the eyes, and a sallow colour upon the skin.
2. A preternatural quickness in the pulse, I find but two exceptions to this remark, out of a great number of persons, whose pulses I examined. In one of them it discovered several preternatural intermissions in the course of a minute. This quickness of pulse occurred in the negroes, as well as in the white people. It met with it in a woman who had had the yellow-fever in 1762. In two women, and in one man above 70, the pulse beat upwards of 90 strokes in a minute. This preternatural state of the pulse during the prevalence of a pestilential fever, in persons in health, is taken notice of by Riverius.
3. Frequent and copious discharges by the skin of yellow sweats. In persons who were much exposed to the contagion, these sweats sometimes had an offensive smell, resembling that of the washings of a gun.
4. A scanty discharge of high coloured or turbid urine.
5. A deficiency of appetite or a greater degree of it than was natural.
6. Costiveness.
7. Wakefulness.
8. Head-ache.
9. A preternatural dilatation of the pupils. This was universal. I was much struck in observing the pupil in one of the eyes,

of a young man, who called upon me for advice, to be of an oblong figure. Whether it was natural, or the effect of the contagion acting on his brain, I could not determine." (Philadelphia 1793.)

150. Potter, No. 402. pag. 55. „Hundreds who were not confined, and who never took medicine, experienced the effects of the general cause, under a variety of forms, such as nausea giddiness; head-ache, constipation, a pale or yellow face, tinnitus aurium, pains in the extremities, and some other light shades of incipient indisposition. In some these were premonitory of a formal attack, in others they vanished, leaving the subject in his usual health. Many were listless, complaining of universal languor, indisposed to muscular exertion, yet did not surrender to the disease. They were neither sufficiently indisposed to be placed on the sick list, nor well enough to pursue their ordinary occupations.“

151. Bally, No. 25. pag. 293. „S'il est une constitution particulière qui dispose à cette pyrexie, c'est celle où l'organe cérébral est sans cesse en action, soit par l'effet de son organisation primitive, soit par l'habitude des travaux de cabinet, soit par l'ambition des succès de tout genre. Cette vérité reçut de terribles applications à St. Domingue, où la plupart des individus d'un mérite distingué, ceux, qui dans leurs états respectifs, étaient appelés à être un jour des êtres supérieurs, furent les premiers victimes. J'ai cité déjà deux officiers de santé dont la perte me fut très-sensible, Hugonin et Duburgua. Le premier, d'une maigreur excessive, était, ainsi que le second, d'une délicatesse bien éloignée du tempérament musculeux. L'un et l'autre étaient doués d'une imagination ardente et d'une sensibilité exquise; l'un et l'autre brûlaient d'un desir immodéré d'acquérir des connaissances ou d'accroître celles qu'ils possédaient déjà. Or, comme l'organe cérébral était tourmenté par une oscillation trop continue, ils furent promptement saisis par la terreur dès le debut de la fièvre, et ils périrent sans pouvoir être calmés par aucun genre de consolation. Le préfet colonial Bénésech avait une constitution cachectique, bien exposée à la musculeuse-sanguine-mais etc.“

152. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 86. „Les blancs, originaires de Zones tempérées et de la région froide des tropiques, éprouvent, à leur arrivée dans la région chaude une alteration dans leur tempérament, qui se manifeste ordinairement par des sueurs copieuses, des éruptions, des échauboulures, des démangeaisons, etc. Partout où l'on se gratte, la peau devient rouge et parsemée de boutons.“

153. Bajon, No. 23. pag. 9. „L'abondance de l'insensible transpiration, et de la sueur, doit être regardée comme une des principales causes de tous ces effets (sur les Européens nouvellement débarqués); car si l'on suit leur marche, on voit qu'ils ne paroissent que successivement, et proportionnellement à cette double évacuation, qui constamment a lieu dès le premier jour. — On verroit combien ces évacuations des pays chauds doivent surpasser celles qui se font dans le pays où l'état de l'atmosphère varie à tout instant. Sous la Zone torride au contraire, l'état de l'air est presque toujours le même, aussi est-on continuellement mouillé par les évacuations, comme si l'on étoit plongé dans un bain.“

154. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 32. „L'excitement continuel de la peau par l'action des rayons solaires, la grande facilité d'absorption par cet organe abreuvé et relâché par les sueurs excessives, expliquent etc.“

155. Chevalier, No. 105. pag. 31. „Je crois vous avoir dit, mon cher confrère, que je n'éprouvai point cette fièvre maligne, parceque je me fis saigner avant de sortir de Paris, je me fis saigner à la Rochelle, à la Martinique où nous mouillâmes, je me fis saigner deux fois sitôt que je fus arrivé a St. Domingue.“

156. Rush, Newyork medic. Repos. vol. II. pag. 180. „In the beginning of August 1797, 109 Dutch artillery arrived at Port-au-Prince, in the Bangalore transport. The florid appearance of the men, their heavy, cumbersome cloathing, and the season of the year, seemed all unfavourable omens of the melancholy fate, we presumed, awaited them. It was, however, thought a

favourable opportunity by Dr. Sackson and myself; to try what could be done in warding off the fever. It was accordingly suggested to Monsieur Conturier, the chief surgeon of the regiment, that the whole detachment should be blooded freely, and that the morning after a dose of physic should be administred to every man. This was implicitly complied with in a day or two after; and in this moment in which I write, although a period of four months has elapsed, but two of that detachment have died, one of whom was in a dangerous state when he landed. A success unparalleled during the war in St. Domingo. It is true several have been attacked with the disease, but in these the symptoms were less violent and readily subsided by the early use of the lancet.—The crew of the Bangalore, on her arrival at Port-au-Prince consisted of 28 men. With them no preventive plan was followed, in a very few weeks 8 died, and at present of the original number but 14 remain.“

157. Walker, No. 531. pag. 487. „A circumstance worthy of notice, happened last war, at the taking of Fort Omoa, on the Spanish Main, which Dr. Clark, then surgeon to the Pomona frigate, on that service communicated to me. It may be in the recollection of most of us that a malignant fever broke out there, with the type of a marsh-fever which swept away great numbers of men from all the squadron, but was also so fatal on shore, that the 79th. regiment alone lost 8 officers. Among the ships which were captured in that harbour, one was loaded with quick-silver, for the use of the mines, and the vessels which contained it being broken by the shot of the Pomona, the mercury was found floating in large quantities, and a number of men were sent on board to collect it; which they did with their hands, by throwing it into pails or buckets. These men were continued in this employ, during all the time they remained there; and not a man of them had the smallest complaint, though surrounded by disease and death.“

158. Clark, No. 115. pag. 46. „Few could be prevailed upon to continue the mercurial course long enough, and fewer still to renew it, but such as did were not attacked.“

159. Henderson, No. 241. pag. 16. „The remedy I humbly but earnestly, recommend for that salutary purpose, is Mercury, a remedy, which has the power of reducing the system to any degree required, and from which when judiciously and gradually administered in small quantities not the least bad effects can ensue. On the contrary, it will most effectually remove that rigidity of the solids, and density of the fluids, so peculiar to Europeans, and still more so to the British, which renders them so liable to be attacked by the fever in its most malignant form, and to be so rapidly destroyed. — Mercury will be best given on board ship, in form of pills.“ —

160. McCabe, No. 315. pag. 541. „There may be seen frequently patients dying of fever while under the influence of Mercury; the fatal termination of the disease will there be observed to take place during any stage of the effects of this Medicine, from a slight soreness of the gums to the most saturated stage of ptyalism. I have seen persons using Mercury for the cure of other diseases, and while ptyalism was present, attacked with fever, and die of it.“

161. Laso, No. 303. pag. 36. „Indess ist die Beobachtung nicht zu verachten, dass die wenigen, welche sowohl hier, als auch in anderen Orten, in Malaga, Cartagena, Sevilla und Puerto Santa Maria in diesem Jahre und früher der Ansteckung durch die Seuche widerstanden haben, auch in verschiedenen Ländern und zu verschiedenen Zeiten der Ansteckung durch die Pocken, die Masern und das Scharlach widerstanden, ohngeachtet sie an diesem Übel leidende Kranke handhabten, und ihnen beystanden, so dass einige sogar in ihren Armen starben.“

162. Rush, No. 462. pag. 100. „But there were several instances of persons having escaped it, who were constantly under the influence of strong drink.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

163. Report of the medic. society of New-Orleans. No. 442. pag. 7. „A few remarkable instances occurred this season as well as in 1817 and 1819, of the exemption of females in a state of pregnancy.“ (1800.)

164. Rand, No. 419. pag. 444. „I know but of one family that escaped the fever, that resided there the summer and fall; The husband did business from home, and the wife was far advanced in pregnancy. It was observed that pregnant women escaped the fever although some nursed their husbands while sick with it, and others were exposed to the contagious atmosphere through the whole season, but escaped the infection.“ (Boston 1798.)

165. Rush, No. 462. pag. 94. „Men were more subject to the disease than women. Pregnancy seemed to expose women to it.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

166. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 8. Übers. „Schwangere mussten derselben fast immer unterliegen.“ (Livorno 1804.)

Thatsachen gegen die Ansteckung.

Flüchtlinge verbreiten das gelbe Fieber nicht.

166. Lining, No. 312. pag. 423. „Ob nun wohl die Ansteckung mit grosser Geschwindigkeit durch die Stadt verbreitet wurde, so breitete sich doch dieselbe, wenn einige vom Lande sie in der Stadt bekommen hatten, und nach ihrer Zurückkunft nach Hause krank geworden waren, nicht weiter aus, so dass sie auch nicht einmal jemanden in ebendemselben Hause ansteckte.“

167. James Stratton, No. 186. pag. 72. „In the year 1793, three cases only occurred within my notice, these were persons, who had left the city; two of the cases proved fatal, but without any instance of its being communicated.“

168. Carey, No. 86. pag. 80. Three persons from Philadelphia died of this disorder, in one house at Woodbury, in New-Jersey; they had been attended during their illness by the

family none of whom caught the infection. Six or seven died at Darly, as many at Germantown, and eight at Haddonfield, without communicating it to any of the inhabitants. A man from Philadelphia, of the name of Cornell, died in Newyork, about two days after his arrival. The place of his death was a boarding house, in which were a number of boarders, one of whom slept in the same bed with him. Two of the family were only slightly affected, but not in such a degree as to require medical aid. Three other infected persons from our city, who, when discovered, were removed to Governors island, died there, and no one took the disorder from them. A man died at one of the principal taverns in Baltimore, of the same disorder. Many people had visited and attended him during the whole of his illness, without injury. No person was affected, but his doctor, whose indisposition was not of long continuance. A great number of similar instances have occurred at Burlington. Bordonton, Lamberton, Princetown, Brunswic, Woodbridge, Newark, Lancaster, and various other places, and in no case, except those at Baltimore and Newyork, has the infection spread." (1793.)

169. Rush, No. 462. pag. 100. „Many people who were infected in the city, were attacked by the disease in the country, but they propagated it in very few instances, even to persons who slept in the same room with them." (Philadelphia 1793.)

170. Letter from Wm. Thornton to Dr. Lettsom. (vide §. 350. b.) Washington. Dec. 11. 1793. pag. 225. „Those who retired into the country in the early stage of the disease, though infected, received the most sollicitous attention from their relatives, and some even laid in the same bed with the diseased; but though the infected died not one instance can be produced that others experienced any bad consequences." (Philadelphia 1795.)

171. Rand, No. 419. pag. 447. „Five persons, who were attacked with this fever in this town were carried into the country. The fever by the exercises and agitation, was increased and proved fatal to all of them. No person received the infection from them."

172. Ramsay, No. 414. pag. 100. „Strangers who left the city, and afterwards sickened and died in the country, were not the occasion of death, or even of disease, to those who attended them in their last illness.“ (Charleston 1798.)

173. Newyork med. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 177. „During the prevalence of yellow - fever in the city there was a full proportion of sickness in the neighbouring country. We do not here mean the cases of the city - malady which terminated fatally or otherwise after removal out of town. A considerable number of such occurred. In some the individuals already sick, fled to a neighbouring hamlet or village, for safety. In others persons who left the city in good health fell sick after arriving at their places of destination, or on their way thither. A large proportion of such cases ended in death. Indeed there was scarce a recovery. And yet the distemper, though carried to all quarters by the flying inhabitants, made no further progress among the people, nor spread itself around by contagion. Where the person stopped, the disease also stopped, and with the termination of the fever by death or recovery there was also an end of the whole affair. There was no such thing as contagion spreading by seeds, or sparks, or fomites, or any other of the fancied modes from a centre round about.“ (Newyork 1803.)

174. Miller, No. 348. pag. 108. „Many persons who had contracted the disease in Newyork, died of it at Boston, Albany, and other cities at a distance; many likewise at Greenwich, Brooklyn, and other villages in the neighbourhood; In no instance did these victims of the epidemic communicate contagion. — In the beginning of September a considerable number of sick, who had taken the disease on the eastern side of the city, were removed to the western side, where they died with the most pestilential symptoms. In a house in Cedar-street, where two patients expired under the worst symptoms of this description, the beds of the diseased, in

a very few hours after their death, were occupied by the survivors of the family. Yet in none of these numerous instances was any contagion communicated." (Newyork 1805.)

175. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 20. „Jamais cette maladie ne franchit l'enceinte de la cité, quoique la plus grande partie de l'état de la Louisiane présente, au plus haut degré les conditions, résultantes de l'élévation du sol, de la chaleur, de l'humidité, de la présence des marais.“

„Le sol des bords du Mississippi, surtout la partie en aval de la Nouvelle-Orléans est si peu élevé, que son niveau se trouve au dessous des moyennes eaux.“

„A Plaquemine, à la Balize, on respire, a l'époque des chaleurs, un air tellement saturé d'effluves délétères, que l'habitude ne peut presque rien pour en atténuer les effets.“

„Les habitans de ces lieux, offrent toujours aux regards des Européens, qui arrivent de leurs salubres et riantes contrées dont le teint jaune et flétri, le regard éteint, les jambes infiltrées, l'état de bouffissure générale, sont un témoignage irrécusable que l'air qu'ils respirent est mortel. Dans ces mêmes lieux la chaleur est peut-être plus intense; l'humidité plus considérable, qu'à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Cependant, quoique les navires qui arrivent ou qui partent, soient forcés de séjourner dans cette repoussante avenue de l'un des plus riches états de l'Union-Américaine, il n'y a point d'exemple constaté, que des Européens ou autres étrangers y aient contracté la fièvre jaune; alors même que cette maladie exerçait plus ou moins, des ravages à la Nouvelle-Orléans, où, plus d'une fois, ces infortunés, qui se hâtaient de s'y rendre, n'arrivaient que pour y mourir.“

„Tandis que les individus, qui quittaient cette ville, dans l'espoir d'échapper à ce redoutable fléau, allaient mourir dans les maisons hospitalières des habitans de la campagne, sans communiquer la maladie; la ville de Natchez, située à deux cents milles de la Nouvelle-Orléans, en remontant le Missisipi, sur un sol beaucoup plus élevé, que les parties de la Louisiane dont nous avons parlé, était aussi en proie de la fièvre jaune.“

176. Shecut, No. 485. pag. 97. „We have further to remark, on this, that those persons who have taken the disease, and have travelled with it, or removed to a purer air of the country, although they have died with the fever, its influence has always ended with them; and in no one instance, that has come to my knowledge, has the fever ever been communicated to another. And this particular character of the fever of Charleston, I have observed from the year 1794, to this time.“ (1817.)

177. Fürth, No. 205. pag. 17. „Ich habe während der Seuche, Gesinde mit gelben-Fieber-Kranken in derselben Stube, ja in demselben Bette, ohne den geringsten Schaden liegen sehen. 1817 flüchteten sich beim ersten Übelbefinden Viele auf das Land, starben dort am gelben Fieber, einer Krankheit, die diese Landbewohner früher nicht kannten, und seit dem Tode dieser Unglücklichen nicht wiedersahen. Im Siechhause, eine kleine englische Meile von der Stadt (Savanna) lagen die gelben-Fieber-Kranken zerstreut zwischen den andern Kranken; nie hat man dort eine Ansteckung wahrgenommen, nie war die Krankheit primitif im Lazarette.“

„In der Mitte des Novembers 1819 ward ich zu einer Schottländerin, die das gelbe Fieber hatte, und stündlich ihre Entbindung erwartete, gerufen. An demselben Abend entband ich sie von einem gesunden Knaben, und drey Tage darauf starb sie mit dem schwarzen Erbrechen. Das Kind lebte 9 Monate und starb an der Hirnwassersucht. Ein besseres Beyspiel als mich selbst, dass die Krankheit nicht ansteckend sey, kann ich nicht geben. Täglich war ich am Krankenbette, ich habe eine bedeutende Menge Leichenöffnungen gemacht, und befinde mich gottlob recht wohl.“

178. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 97. „Vers le milieu d'Août 1817 James Marshal, retournant au Tenesse, son pays, accompagné d'un ami, arriva de la Nouvelle-Orléans, à l'auberge de Mr. Martin Dubourg il était déjà malade de la fièvre jaune, quatre jours suffirent pour amener une terminaison funeste. Mr. Dubourg, son beau-frère, qui le soignait, et son ami, qui couchait dans le même cabinet que lui, ne furent point du tout, incommodé.“

„A la fin d'Août, même année, un Français atteint de la même maladie mourut dans cette auberge, c'était un compatriote de Mr. Dubourg, recommandé par la famille de celui-ci. Rien ne s'offrit qui put faire penser que la maladie ait été contagieuse.“

„Dans le courant de 1819 un jeune Américain, que la terreur qu'inspire la fièvre jaune avait fait repousser de plusieurs habitations, fut recueilli par l'humanité de M. M. Victorin et Bienvenu Roman; ce jeune homme a été constamment visité par ces Mrs. et par nous, il est mort, et la maladie ne s'est pas communiqué.“

„En 1820, un Français a été recueilli dans l'habitation de Mme. Roussel, il est mort après avoir présenté les symptômes les plus graves de la fièvre jaune, et malgré l'inquiétude qui s'est emparé de ceux qui l'avaient soigné, la maladie s'est éteinté avec ce malheureux, et ne s'est pas produite, etc. — Dans aucun cas, un individu infecté, transporté dans un local salubre, ne communiquera la maladie aux personnes, qui l'approcheront et prodigueront leurs soins, sans prendre d'ailleurs aucune précaution tendante à affaiblir l'action de la matière de la prétendue contagion.“

179. Thomas, No. 500 pag. 113. „Frascati, sorte de maison de plaisance située à l'extrémité est du faubourg de Clouet, était le refuge de plusieurs personnes non-acclimatées, qui malgré le voisinage de la ville, y jouissaient d'une très-bonne santé, quoiqu'elles fussent fréquemment visitées par les habitants des quartiers infectés. Trois des personnes qui l'habitaient, vinrent en ville, à diverses époques de l'épidémie, y contractèrent la maladie, non obstant le peu d'heures, qu'elles y séjournèrent et retournèrent à Frascati où elles moururent, sans la communiquer à qui que ce soit.“

180. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 35. „Gleichzeitig starben von der Krankheit Ergriffene, am entferntesten Ende der stromaufwärts gelegenen Vorstädte, ohne sie jemand mitzutheilen. So hielten sich auch viele aus Europa und den vereinigten Staaten Angekommene, während die Krankheit am heftigsten in Neu-Orleans wüthete, an dem Fraskati genannten Orte auf, oder mietheten die benachbarten Häuser. Einige gingen nur auf einige Stunden, ja

sogar Augenblicke, in die Stadt, wurden sämmtlich vom gelben Fieber ergriffen, und starben mitten unter ihren Angehörigen, Freunden, Reisegefährten, die eben so fremd wie sie waren; und dennoch, obgleich der erwähnte Ort, an die stromabwärts gelegene Vorstadt Marguy stösst, und nur zehn Minuten Weges zu gehen, vom Heerde der Verderbniss liegt, theilte sich ihnen die Krankheit nicht mit.“

181. Bally, No. 25. pag. 84. „Chose étrange dans cette épidémie, c'est qu'elle ne s'étendit nulle part au dehors, quoiqu'à l'intérieur son caractère parût évidemment contagieux, et qu'on en suivît les progrès pas à pas dans les commencemens.“ (Malaga 1803.)

182. Bally, No. 25. pag. 87. „Cependant, malgré son caractère visiblement pestilentiel elle épargna quelques petits villages voisins de Malaga; tels furent Churiana, Alhaurinejo, le grand et petit coin, Torre de Mar, où l'on n'eut d'autres malades que des fugitifs, où (circonstance remarquable), ceux qui, allant à Malaga, avaient l'imprudence d'y coucher.“ (1804.)

183. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 375. „In the year 1819 Don Antonio Carrera a merchant of this City and his family, who had not suffered the fever, flying from the town to a country seat to avoid it, were not attacked, although Don Thomas Carrero already infected, went to visit him and introduced the disease into the house he himself died there without infecting any other person.“

184. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 254. „An individual labouring under our epidemical fever, on being removed to a pure air and ventilated place, such as the Neutral-Ground, or Europe Point, did not communicate the disease to those in the closest contact with him. This observation has been confirmed in many instances during the epidemic of the last year.“ (Gibraltar 1815.)

185. Pym, No. 409. pag. 57. „Upon the breaking out of the disease, nearly eight thousand persons left the garrison, the greater part of them were in huts or tents upon the neutral ground; there were very few cases of disease appeared among

them, and those happened soon after their emigration from the contagion being in the system. Upon the neutral ground, there is a constant and strong breeze or current of air, sufficient to destroy the contagion of any disease, and in this way the contagion not spreading is to be accounted for this year; although in 1804, when the sick were crowded into temporary barracks or sheds upon the same spot, all the hospital attendants were attacked by it." (Gibraltar 1815.)

186. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 121. „On the opposite side of the river there are two villages, one named Jesus, the other Roquitas, situated at the distance of one mile from the city, and about one hundred and fifty houses are interspersed through out the plain. The villages and country houses contained the emigrants from the city. In the village of Jesus a man named Cordoba and his daughter, both of whom communicated with Tortosa, died. The disease was not communicated to the attendants; several persons died in this village, without injury to the inhabitants, or the most assiduous of the attendants." (1821.)

187. Bally, No. 26. pag. 71. „Enfin, on a remarqué dans cette épidémie, comme on l'a fait dans toutes les autres, que la fièvre jaune n'a point pénétré dans les campagnes, ou qu'elle s'y est évanouie sur le champ. Elle n'est pas même venue dans les deux campemens du mont Belver, à demi-lieue de la ville."

188. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 220. „Quelques paysans appelés, pour leurs affaires, ou pour toute autre cause, à la ville (Philadelphia 1793) y contractèrent la maladie, quelquefois dans un séjour de quelques heures, revinrent mourir au sein de leur famille, et jamais ne propagèrent cette affection."

189. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 39. „Il est essentiel d'observer, que ni Mademoiselle Breck, entourée de toute sa famille, ni Mr. Mourgues qui en avait trouvé une dans celle de Mr. Olive, ni Mr. Sheingawser, que sa femme et ses amis n'abandonnèrent pas un seul moment, et une foule d'autres exemples, qu'il serait trop long et inutile de rapporter, n'ont point communiqué la contagion."

190. Baylay, No. 40. pag. 126. „Many transient persons from Staten-Island sickened and soon died. — It is worthy of remark also, that the disease, according to Dr. Clark, occurred in those only, who had been in Newyork. — He writes: that there was no instance of the fever amongst the nurses or attendants upon the sick.“ (Elisabethtown, Newyersey.)

191. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 40. „Cette assertion confirmée par les auteurs, qui ont écrit sur cette maladie, a été démontrée jusqu'à l'évidence, toutes les fois, que la fièvre jaune a sévi à la Nouvelle-Orléans, jamais elle ne s'est étendue à plus d'un mille ou deux au delà de ses faubourgs, jamais les campagnes n'en ont été atteintes.“

„Nombre d'individus à la Nouvelle-Orléans ont été attaqués de la fièvre jaune, à des époques diverses, et se sont retirés à la campagne, plusieurs y sont morts, sans communiquer la maladie aux habitans. Le transport des marchandises, des comestibles, des denrées de toute espèce, s'est fait sans interruptions, par les embarquations, qui naviguent sur le fleuve, et par les voitures, dans le tems des épidémies, et la maladie ne s'est pas montrée pour cela dans la campagne; plusieurs habitans appelés pour leurs affaires à la ville pendant qu'elle y exerçait ses ravages, y sont venus inconsidérément, y ont contracté la fièvre jaune, sont retournés chez eux, et sont morts au sein de leurs familles, sans qu'aucun de ceux qui les approchaient ou leur donnaient des soins, en aient été atteints.“ (Nouvelle-Orléans 1819.)

192. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 108. „This happened even with a Gentleman (unusually plethoric to be sure, but still a West-Indian by birth), who had not changed the climate for many years; and as late as the 6th. of February with the lady of an officer of the 1st. West-India regiment recently from Barbadoes, a case which proved malignant in the highest degree; and terminated fatally.“

193. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 209. „La trop-mémorable expédition de Courou, dont j'ai tracé l'esquisse dans un Mémoire

sur la Mendicité, lu à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Paris le 24. Mars 1791, où, sur dix mille individus, six mille périrent de la fièvre jaune. — Le gouverneur Mr. Turgot, voyant cette mortalité effrayante, ordonna que le reste de cette expédition malheureuse fut transportée sur l'un des Ilots-du-Diable, gisant en mer, à un myriamètre de la côte; ces ilots, où il n'y a ni marais, ni cousins, ni vapeurs nuisibles, où l'air est sans cesse renouvelé par les vents du large, offrent le site le plus sain, que l'on connoisse dans toute la Guiane; ceux qui purent y aborder guérissent en peu de tems.“—

193. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 149. „Cependant, malgré cette chaleur extraordinaire, Honda, où j'ai demeuré plus d'un an, à plusieurs reprises pendant les saisons des calmes, des pluies et des vents, ne m'a pas présenté, parmi les nombreux malades que j'y ai traités, le caractère essentiel de la fièvre jaune, le vomissement noir; quoique le concours des étrangers venant de Carthagène, ou, comme on verra bientôt, elle est très-meurtrière, y fut souvent considérable.“

195. Webster, No. 540 II. pag. 237. „Thus in 1793 many persons from Philadelphia entered Newyork, in spite of precautions taken by the police, sickened and died in boarding houses, and other places, but without communicating the disease in a single instance. In 1795 the case was reversed, Newyork generated a contagious fever, but Philadelphia did not, and several persons who left Newyork sickened and died in Philadelphia, without infecting any person whatever.“

196. Seaman, No. 480. pag. 305. „Nor in 1793 was the alarm of yellow-fever heard of among us, excepting from a few solitary cases imported from Philadelphia, and which was lost in the fate of the unfortunate individuals who had brought it, from its source without the least injury to the health of our citizens, either in the capacity of friends, nurses, physicians or neighbours.“

107. Vaughan, No. 524. pag. 372. „If the yellow-fever be of foreign origin, and contagious, why did it not spread here, in the summers of 1793 and 1797, when the Philadelphians were admitted, nursed, and buried without restraint? Not a single instance of communication happened.“ — Pag. 373. „A number of emigrants from Philadelphia and Wilmington attacked with the disease perhaps brought the seeds of it with them, and, though nursed with all the attention that affection and humanity could afford, there was not a single suspicion of communication.“ (Wilmington 1798.)

198. Bowen, No. 62. pag. 344. „The first case I saw in this country that I consider to have been the genuine yellow-fever was that of my nephew, who came through Philadelphia during the early period of the fever there, in the year 1793 from whence he arrived in this town after a short passage, was taken immediately ill and died in a few days; — No other Case either in the family or in the town occurred to my knowledge in that season.“ (Providence 1793.)

199. Bowen, No. 62. pag. 347. „In the year 1795 I attended a person from Newyork, who died with yellow-fever, near the market, in a large house crowded with tenants, and under circumstances apparently favourable to its propagation and yet nobody took it from him. He had a yellow skin, petechiae, hemorrhage, and black vomit. The yellow-fever was in Newyork when he left it.“

200. Gillespie, letter to the editors of Amer. med. regist. vol. I. pag. 257. „That the yellow-fever prevailed in the village of Brooklyn in the summer 1809, and did not prevail in the city of Newyork, eight hundred yards distant, across the river, is a fact now admitted by every one.“

201. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 158. „On citait comme une singularité remarquable la conservation de la santé à Alcale: on prétendait même que la maladie n'y avait point paru; c'est une exagération. La commission s'est assurée du contraire; elle a appris sur les lieux même, qu'à différentes époques des individus

ont éprouvé une maladie semblable à celle, qui désolait les autres villes environnantes. On y a compté jusqu'à vingt-quatre malades, dont dix-huit sont morts; et il est bien essentiel de remarquer, d'après l'assertion du Médecin de ce bourg, que tous ceux, qui ont été affectés de la contagion l'ont apportée du dehors; attendu qu'elle ne s'est jamais communiquée dans Alcala, d'un individu à un autre."

202. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 196. „It was, notwithstanding the constant and daily intercourse, never propagated to the Isles in 1810, situated only eight miles distant, and enjoying the same temperature as to Climate.“ (Cadiz 1810.)

203. O'Halloran, No. 375. pag. 72. „The instances of persons from Xeres and Cadiz who sickened in the neighbouring towns, villages, and country-houses, and even far in the interior, were too numerous to attempt to detail. It may suffice to state, that in no one instance did the disease affect a second person in any of the towns or country houses wherein epidemic patients were accommodated.“ (1820.)

204. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 88. „Every kind of traffic went on between Barcelona and the different towns of the province, and even more extensively. The indiscriminate exportation of merchandize was allowed, through what was denominated the Sixpenny Cordon, and yet all those towns and villages, with the exception of three, viz Tortosa, Asco, and Mequinenza, which are situated on the muddy banks of the river Ebro, at a distance of more than ninety miles from Barcelona, enjoyed absolute immunity from disease.“ (1821.)

205. Account, No. 1. pag. 213. „For a while the disease seemed to be confined to those employed about the river and wharves, but in a few days after, the 10th. September, it spread rapidly through the whole town, and affected Creoles, inhabitants and people of Colour; about 274 persons died of it. The suburbs of the town were healthy; and no instance is known of the

disease, being communicated to persons out of the town by the removal and attendance upon the sick." (Mobile 1819.)

206. Dupuy de Chamberry, Americ. med. record. vol. IV. pag. 163. „I formerly believed the yellow-fever to be contagious, but since I have been in the midst of it, my numerous practical observations, have never been able to furnish me with one proof of this much dreaded attribute. Indeed the result had been quite to reverse, and I am now convinced, that the disease is permanently fixed on the spot, and within the limites of the place, which has created it. Not one case occurred beyond the limits of the city, during its prevalence, in the year 1817 and 1819, that could be traced to any of our innumerable patients, although daily intercourse was kept up with people of the neighbouring estates and plantations. A great number of our inhabitants who carried the seeds of the disorder abroad seeking refuge from the danger at a distance, suffered an attack of the fever and died; but in no instance was it communicated to their friends. Fifty times have I had my hands and face besmeared with the putrid blood, black vomit, or foetid slimy matter of perspiration. Fifty times have I been immersed in the effluvia issuing from a dead or living subject, and never been infected by the disease." (New-Orleans 1819.)

207. Potter, No. 402. pag. 21. „No cases of the yellow-fever ever did originate in West-Baltimore, above Hannover street, beyond the sphere of exhalation from the docks, wharves, or made grounds. I defy the whole population of the city to produce a solitary exception; nor can they adduce a single instance from the hundreds and thousands of those, who, after breathing the pestiferous atmosphere below, and sickening there, communicated the disease." (1794, 1797, 1800.)

208. Webster, No. 540. I. pag. 515. „It must also be observed, that the disease in Newyork (1795) never spread over the whole city. It ran along the low streets on the East-River, in what was formerly called the swamp, and in the narrow alleys.

The high ground in the centre of the city, and the western side of the island were healthy as usual, and the disease, when carried from the infected streets upon the elevated parts of the city, exhibited no contagion, but disappeared."

209. Caldwell. No. 81. pag. 162. „This was particularly observable, in 1797, and 1799, seasons in which yellow-fever was not epidemic over the whole city. During these years, such persons as contracted the fever in question, by exposure along the wharves, or in the lower parts of the city, and were nursed in situations remote from the exhalation of these places, did not, in any instance, communicate disease to their physicians, attendants, or friends. It was a knowledge of this fact, that first impressed me, with serious doubts respecting the contagion of yellow-fever."

210. Newyork medic. Repository. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 187. „Still, however, the disease did not spread by contagion; cases of it, when removed from Water-street, to the more high and airy parts of the city, terminated without being communicated to nurses, physicians or attendants on the sick." (Philadelphia 1803.)

211. Macaulay, No. 278. pag. 32. „No instance occurred where persons infected by breathing the noxious exhalations in those parts of the city, in which the disease originated, many of whom took refuge, and died, among their friends in the most populous districts, that were not infected — not a case, I repeat, and they were numerous under the worst grade of the disease, imported it, to their attendants." (Baltimore 1819.)

212. Samuel B. Martin, No. 278. pag. 55. „A respectable gentleman from St. Michaels, on the eastern shore, informed me, that, during the prevalence of our late Epidemic, of five persons, who arrived there from this city, being attacked by the way, with malignant fever and terminating fatally after their arrival, not another person was infected; though they were carefully attended to, and visited by many without restraint. — Likewise, I will add further proof from personal observation.

A number of the families, that were in the habit of employing me as their physician, removed during the prevalence of the fever into healthy districts of this city and its environs, viz to old town, to Saratoga street extended, head of Howard street near the alm house, on the Harford road etc. some carrying with them one, others two, others three and even four ill with the prevalent fever, and in no instance was the disease in question known to be communicated to any individual who had not visited the infected districts." (Baltimore 1819.)

213. Reese, No. 424. pag. 71. „And although a continual intercourse was kept open between the city and Point, and diseased persons constantly carried up to the centre of the city and dying there, yet in no instance was the disease thus communicated. And a fact still more remarkable is, that in the hospital, where there was an accumulation of the worst cases, yet in no instance was a physician, nurse, attendant or visitor diseased." (Baltimore 1819.)

214. Revere Amer. med. Record. vol. III. pag. 231. „Again several of the persons who were supposed to have received their disease at Smith's wharf, resided in elevated situations in the westerly part of the town, where they remained during their whole sickness, and the intercourse between these persons and their families and friends, was at no time interrupted, yet none of these families became affected, nor has any one pretended that this was the case. On the contrary, the disease, instead of radiating from these different points entirely ceased after the death or recovery of these individuals. Fell's point may with propriety be considered the port of Baltimore, and although the operations of commerce were weakened, yet they were never entirely suspended. Vessels were constantly arriving and discharging their cargoes at this part of the town, from which the goods were conveyed into the healthy districts without any inconvenience. There were likewise numerous instances of persons labouring under the worst forms of the disease being removed into the

healthy part of the town, without its being pretended, that they communicated the disease in a solitary instance. The hospital is situated about one mile, from the city on a very elevated delightful spot, and, in the extent and arrangement of the building, is inferior to no institution of the kind in the united-States. It generally contains from 130 to 150 patients lunatics, and sick of the united-States navy. During the whole of the disease, there were from 30 to 50 patients, in every stage of the yellow-fever from its mildest to its most malignant form. The wards where these persons were placed communicated by entries with the rest of the house, and there was an uninterrupted intercourse kept up. There were nurses constantly in attendance, employed in removing the excretions, and yet there was not a single circumstance, which could lead one to suppose that the disease was contagious. Such was the conviction of its non-contagious nature, not only in the minds of the faculty, but of the other citizens, that the hospital was thronged particularly on sundays, by people, some of whom came to visit their friends, and many who came merely to witness the effects of a disease, which had excited so much horror." (Baltimore 1819.)

215. Chatard, No. 102. pag. 362. „As for Fell's point, which is separated from Baltimore, or the old city, by a stream of water, called Hartford Run; it continued all the season very sickly, and was gradually deserted. The sick departed to various places in the country, and the poor were encamped on a high ground hardly a mile distant from the principal seat of the disease, but a portion of courageous, or obstinate people remained there, as it were, to keep up the destructive scourge. The much greater proportion of the emigrants retired to the healthy parts of the city, but many having carried the seeds of the disease with them sickened and died among their friends and relations, by whom they were kindly received, and in no instance, have we seen the pestilence communicated to them. This happy result not only evidently settles the question of non-contagion, but it

appears, on the other hand that the epidemic existing at the Point, during three months formed a focus which never exceeded seven or eight thousand square-feet, and from it the atmosphere never transmitted farther its deleterious principles." (1819.)

216. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 27. „Es ist Thatsache, dass, mit Ausnahme von 2 oder 3 Strassen, welche die Krankheit sich gleichsam zu ihrem Hauptsitze auserkohren hatte, wenige andere Gegenden der Stadt, und auch diese nur auf kurze Zeit, Kranke aufzuweisen hatten, und dass mit Ausnahme äusserst weniger einzelner Fälle, bey denen aber die Krankheit jedesmal stehen blieb, sie auch nicht in der kleinsten Entfernung ausser der Stadt um sich griff, ohngeachtet Menschen und Waaren oft aus den angestecktesten Theilen der Stadt, täglich auf die benachbarte Landschaft herausströmten.“ (Livorno 1804.)

217. Roux, No. 458. pag. 32. „Cela est si vrai, qu'en 1802, le vaisseau américain, Columbia of providence, arrivé depuis peu, à Marseille, y perdit six hommes atteints de la fièvre jaune, sans que celle-ci se repandît parmi les habitans, bien que des précautions n'eussent point été prises d'abord pour s'en garantir. Chargés par M. le Préfet de visiter les maisons que l'équipage avait fréquentées, et où deux officiers de la Columbia étaient morts, M. M. Segaud et Delacourt ont fait régulièrement tous les jours leurs visites pendant un mois et demi, sans rencontrer un seul malade.“

„Un autre fait non moins digne d'être cité, est celui relatif au capitaine Tidcomb de Boston, mort de la fièvre jaune à Marseille, où il fut soigné par M. M. Couvière et Delacourt, immédiatement après sa sortie de la quarantaine. La fièvre ne se communiqua point et M. Magail qui fit l'autopsie cadavérique, ne rencontra que des traces d'inflammation dans l'estomac et les intestins grêles.“

218. Ferguson, No. 191. pag. 143. „At Barbadoes our hospitals of late have been in a regular course of importation of

the yellow-fever from the navy, but not even inoculation has been able to produce the disease upon any member of the hospital corps, by whom I may truly say, that the sick have been with open arms."

219. Musgrave, No. 312. pag. 110. „When the seamen mentioned as the first examples of the disease, were brought into the parochial hospital at Rat-Island, there were many patients, and those neither black nor coloured, in the very wards which received them, labouring under trifling complaints as ulcers etc. There were also resident in the hospital the matron and several members of her family, and yet we did not find that one out of the whole number became infected."

„A vessel arrived in the harbour from Point-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe at the time our fever was at its height. It also prevailed at the port she had quitted; and although she had been healthy while there, the captain felt himself unwell a short time before he landed, and sent for us immediatly on doing so. We found him with the usual symptoms, and six of his crew, which consisted only of twelve, were subsequently under our care. These were all landed and received in a boarding house, but not a single instance occurred of an attendant suffering in consequence. Two remarkably fine young men came from a neighbouring island, merely on a visit of pleasure, who, also Europeans, had been for some considerable time in the West-Indies. Soon after their arrival, one, without its being traced to any exposure to infection, contracted and died of the disease; The other followed him in a few days, but of a very numerous acquaintance, who were engaged in the closest attendance on them, not a single individual was attacked." Pag. 113. „And 13 or 14 cases were accordingly placed under my care as acting medical officer at this port. They proved as malignant in their progress, as cases possibly could be. Several privates of the 1st. Westindia regiment were in a contiguous ward, and in so small an establishment I could not have prevented, had I been most anxious to do so, the freest communication

between them and the seamen. The bedding etc. covered with black vomit and hoemorrhages from those who died with these fatal symptoms were not destroyed; and yet, neither during the time the patients continued here, nor after the hospital was cleared of them, now upwards of three months, has one individual, who was in attendance, or in any manner connected with the detachment at the Barrack laboured under a disease at all resembling yellow-fever." (Antigua 1816.)

220. Lando bey Demadrid, No. 325. pag. 198. „Le docteur Lavagnino, de Gênes, vient de me communiquer le fait suivant. Le 19. août je suis parti de Havane sur un brik français, nommé l'Elise, commendé par le capitaine Goutreau de Nantes. Trois matelots étaient malades de la fièvre jaune, deux moururent trois jours après notre départ, le troisième se rétablit à mesure que l'on avançait vers le nord. Tout l'équipage était dans la plus grande consternation, et au moindre symptôme de maladie craignait d'être attaqué de la fièvre. Personne cependant ne la contracta, et dès que nous fûmes arrivés au Bermudes la santé de l'équipage était dans un état satisfaisant. De ce fait il résulte etc."

Genauer Umgang befördert die Ansteckung nicht.

221. Monro, No. 355. pag. 136. „He sickened on the road, coming home, grew very ill immediately on his return, and died in a few days. None of the family afterwards suffered from his illness." (Wilmington 1798.)

222. Miller, No. 348. pag. 105. „In the epidemic of 1798 seven persons died of yellow-fever in our Alms-House. It was ascertained that they had taken the disease in consequence of going out and breathing the atmospheric poison diffused through the more contaminated districts of the city. Although the house then contained about 800 persons, no communication of contagion took place." (Newyork.)

223. Newyork med. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 183. „One person was attacked in the debtors prison who for three months before had not been beyond its walls; and no other person in the prison was previously, or subsequently affected with the disease.“ (Newyork 1803.)

224. Miller, No. 348. pag. 99. „And in the mass of six hundred cases reported to the board of Health, there were only thirty-five houses in which more than a single case was found.“ (Newyork 1805.)

225. Miller, No. 348. pag. 100. „And, on the contrary, as will presently appear, great numbers were exposed to close intercourse with the sick, without injury.“ Pag 103. „The nurses at Belleone Hospital became so entirely free from all apprehensions of the contagiousness of this disease, that they often slept on the same bed with the sick, and it happened more than once, in the course of the season, that a nurse, overcome with fatigue and want of sleep, threw herself in the night, for a little repose, on the bed of a dying patient, and remained there asleep till the patient was dead, and it became necessary to remove the corpse.“ (Newyork 1805.)

226. Newyork med. Repos. vol. II. pag. 296. „Seven men, belonging to the Almshouse of the city of Newyork, were employed, during the whole of the sickly season in 1798, in putting the persons dead of the plague into coffins, and in the course of their service, they handled upwards of five hundred corpses, in different stages of putrefaction. Although these men were much incommoded by the pestilential quality of the air in the rooms, they entered, and frequently were obliged to vomit, not one of them was so much indisposed during the whole season as to discontinue his employment.“

227. Birnie, No. 50. pag. 336. „On his being attacked I lend a pillow to one of my masmates, who died eight days afterwards, having had black vomit, yet I slept on it for four months, without any other precaution than that of changing its case, and without the least attack of fever during all that period.“

228. Rochoux, No. 450. pag. 316. „M. Leblanc m'a dit avoir vu nombre de fois recevoir, à l'hôpital militaire, des blessés que l'on mettait immédiatement dans les lits encore chauds, occupés l'instant d'avant par des sujets morts de la fièvre jaune, et dont les draps et les matelas étaient souvent souillés par les matières des vomissemens ou des déjections alvines, sans qu'aucun des nouveaux survenans en eût jamais été incommodé.“ (Pointe-à-Pître, Guadeloupe 1816.)

229. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 221. „On avait formé, comme je l'ai dit plus haut, dans la maison Bush-Hill, un hôpital, très-bien situé, et très-sain, dont je fus le médecin; Les praticiens de Philadelphie, qui dans ce moment ne voyaient que fièvre jaune, m'envoyaient indistinctement tous les pauvres, qui se disaient malades, et j'étais obligé, de les recevoir. Je puis certifier que je n'en ai pas vu un seul de ceux qui n'avaient pas déjà la maladie régnante la contracter, après leur arrivée, se servant des mêmes linges que ceux qui en étaient atteints et qu'ils fussent souvent couchés dans les lits de ceux qui en étaient morts. Au moment où la maladie exerçait ses plus grands ravages, il arriva un vaisseau chargé de malades de l'hôpital du Cap-Français, on les plaça dans des baraques en bois que l'on fit construire autour de l'hôpital. — Dans la suite, au fur et à mesure que quelque lit de l'intérieur devenait vacant, on le faisait occuper par un malade de l'extérieur; tous ainsi entrèrent peu-à-peu, sans qu'aucun prit la fièvre jaune, ni avant, ni après. A la fin de l'épidémie le comité de santé de Philadelphie vendit à l'administration de notre gouvernement les lits, les effets, les utensiles, en un mot, tout ce qui avait servi, pendant le règne de l'affection, aux malades du pays. Les Français en étaient déjà en possession, on ne put faire même les lessives ordinaires, et cependant la fièvre jaune ne reparut pas, elle ne reparut pas même dans les années suivantes, quoique la maladie régnât dans Philadelphie et que les militaires français se servissent toujours des mêmes effets.“

230. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 121. „En 1799, la frégate, Le Général Green partie de Newport (Rhode - Island) pour la

Havane. — La fièvre jaune se déclara. La frégate arrivée à l'île de Cuba, entra dans le port de la Havane, et les chirurgiens s'empressèrent aussitôt d'appeler un médecin de la ville; la fièvre jaune n'existait pas dans cette place. La violence des symptômes et le nombre des malades augmentant, le bâtiment quitta le port le 6^e jour, pour escorter un convoi et retourner aux *Etats-Unis*. De 40 hommes atteints en mer de cette maladie, 20 périrent dans l'espace de 10 jours, dont la plupart en 24 heures. Le chirurgien-major et le payeur furent au nombre des victimes. Au retour de la frégate à Newport, en juin, on transporta à terre environ 100 malades, dont plusieurs étoient affectés d'ulcères aux jambes et quelques-uns de maladies vénériennes. Tous furent traités dans le même hôpital. Malgré que les vêtemens eussent été apportés du bâtiment, avec lequel on entretenait des communications, personne à terre ne fut atteint de la fièvre jaune. Au mois de Septembre suivant, la même frégate retourna en mer où elle fit une longue croisière dans différens climats, elle resta ensuite pendant un mois en station à l'embouchure du Mississippi. Malgré la propreté et les fumigations d'acide nitrique recommandées par les Dr. Smyth et Patterson, la fièvre jaune s'y déclara de nouveau, mais sur un plus petit nombre d'hommes."

231. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 49. „Every one who died of the disease at Up-Park-Camp in 1802 was opened; This task, by choice, fell to my share; the other medical gentlemen occasionally assisted, and always one or two of the orderlies, yet no derangement of health ensued."

232. Rochoux, No. 450. pag. 315. „En 1816, un an environ après son arrivée et la mienne à la Pointe-à-Pître, M. Cheroin, qui n'étoit pas encore acclimaté, se livrait à l'étude de la fièvre jaune avec un zèle et une ardeur qui surpassent toute croyance. Chaque jour il ouvrait les cadavres de différens individus, qu'il avoit visités assidument pendant leurs maladies. Plusieurs fois il a goûté les matières noires contenues dans l'estomac, s'en est lavé la figure et les mains, et même en a bu d'assez

grandes quantités. Assurément il faudrait, qu'une maladie fût bien peu contagieuse pour ne pas se communiquer en pareilles circonstances. — J'ai fait aussi cette année là, sans éprouver la moindre indisposition, plusieurs ouvertures de cadavres."

233. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 69. „I have never known any bad consequences result from opening the bodies of those who died in the malignant ardent fever, when proper precautions are used."

234. Ferguson, No. 191. pag. 143. „Hospital assistant Moon, on opening the body of a patient that had died of a very aggravated yellow - fever, wounded his finger. The wound produced high inflammation, similar to what occurs in the dissection rooms of England, running up the course of the lymphatics to the glands of the axilla with symptomatic fever, but no more."

235. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 239. „A Philadelphie je faisais de fréquentes ouvertures de cadavre; dans cette opération, il m'est arrivé deux fois de me blesser impunément. La première je me donnai un coup de scalpel au doigt du milieu, de la main gauche, en voulant détacher la vesicule du fiel, qui était d'un poids extraordinaire. L'élève qui écrivait mes observations me fit remarquer que le sang coulait de cette partie, déjà recouverte du sang du cadavre, je l'entourai d'un morceau de linge, et je continuai mon autopsie. Quand elle fut terminée, je me lavai la main, et je découvris dans la première phalange une place de demi-pouce de longueur, je la recouvris d'un taffetas gommé, et elle guérit sans peine, comme sans accident. — La seconde blessure me fut occasionnée par une côte que je rompais, pour examiner l'étendue et l'origine d'un dépôt sanguinolent situé sous la plèvre dans la partie latérale de la colonne vertébrale. Un des bouts de la côte me déchira le dos de la main, la blessure avait deux pouces de long, elle était inégalement profonde, et donnait beaucoup de sang par plusieurs parties; après l'avoir lavée je la recouvris d'un taffetas gommé; elle s'enflamma d'abord, produisit un peu de rougeur, mais se cicatrisa en peu de jours." (1793.)

236. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 204. „On the opening of the bodies the anatomists in my presence, involuntarily cut their fingers and hands and not one was inoculated with the yellow-fever.“ (Barcelone 1821.)

237. Devèze et Sedillot, No. 154. pag. 13. „Il ajoute que le Dr. Lavallée, qui a passé deux ans à l'hôpital du Fort-Royal, s'est mis en contact de toutes les manières avec des malades et des morts de la fièvre jaune, qu'il lui a vu ouvrir des cadavres, fouiller long tems dans leurs entrailles et avaler de la matière noire, prise dans l'estomac, comme l'ont fait quelques Anglo-américains, sans qu'il en eût ressenti la plus légère incommodité.“

238. Lefort, No. 307. pag. 6, 2. „L'autopsie de tous les hommes qui succombent à la fièvre jaune, est rigoureusement faite à l'hôpital du Fort-Royal, nous n'avons point goûté la matière noire, que l'on trouve généralement dans l'estomac et le vessicule du fiel et nous ne saurions conséquemment dire quel goût a cette liqueur, mais nous la palpons, et nous nous en frottons les mains sans conséquence.“ (1818.)

239. Potter, No. 402. pag. 52. „On the 20th. of Sept. 1797 (Baltimore) having been called upon to visit a man in the act of dying, covered with perspirable matter, I applied a piece of muslin to his body, till it became saturated, and in this condition, half a hour after, bound it around my head at bed time. — I experienced no further inconvenience.“

240. Clark, No. 115. pag. 22. „The physicians and surgeons who visited the sick, and the nurses who attended them constantly were not infected, nor did there occur a single instance of one of them being seized with this fever for these three years that I have remained in the island, since it broke out.“ (Dominica 1793, 1794, 1795.)

241. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 218. „I have never met with any one instance of fever in the West-Indies, that I had any reason to believe to be contagious, as I never found either medical people, nurses or other attendants upon the sick, when

epidemical fevers have raged, both in Tabago and St. Lucia, attacked with such fevers in greater proportions, than others who had no occasion to approach near, much less come in the contact with the bodies of the sick."

242. Walker, No. 531. pag. 487. „In the public hospital, where many people were necessarily in the same wards with numbers in this fever, neither any of them, nor of the attendants upon them, were infected." (Jamaica 1793, 1794, 1795.)

243. Lamprière, No. 310. pag. 29. „In no instance, under my observation did any attendant upon the sick labouring under this disease, take this fever except persons under particular circumstances of constitution to be hereafter noticed, though many of them remained in the sick rooms, until after the patients death."

244. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 104. „The master of the ship was seized with yellow-fever attended with black vomit at Port-Royal Jamaica and he died on board, but no officer of the Gun room, nor attendant was assailed, although he received the most assiduous attention from all. — The Regulus returned to England in 1796, and, after refitting at Plymouth, was again ordered to the West - Indies; on which station that vessel remained until 1797, and during which period the yellow-fever repeatedly appeared on board among the ship's company as well as officers, but it never exhibited the character of a contagious disease. The purser, Mr. Ross, was attacked in a form the most severe, yet it did not extend to others."

245. Keutch, No. 287. pag. 84. „Weder in diesem noch in den verflossenen Jahren, konnte ich bemerken, dass das Fieber ansteckend war. Ich und mein Bruder, damahls nemlich aus Europa angekommen, waren Tag und Nacht oft unter 20 Kranken, bis zum Augenblicke wo sie starben." (St. Croix 1803.)

246. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 102. „Yet no instance occurred of yellow-fever, being communicated from intercourse to persons, who suffered from other diseases, nor to the healthy

part of the detachment. The few cases of yellow-fever which occurred, were of the most aggravated kind." (Martinique. La Trinité.)

247. M'Clean, No. 321. pag. 77. „Nor could we remark in any instance that the immediate attendants of the sick, suffered more than others. The soldiers, who performed the office of nurses were in general very healthy, and without any fear of contagion." (St. Domingo.)

248. Devèze, No. 153. pag. XVIII. „Et je m'attachai surtout à leur faire croire, que la maladie n'était pas contagieuse, en négligent pour moi même toute espèce de précaution." (Philadelphia 1793.)

249. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 93. „Un jeune Français, nommé Grand Didier, arrivé d'Europe en Virginie depuis 5 à 6 ans, et employé dans notre hôpital de Ferry Point, depuis quelques mois fut atteint de la fièvre jaune dans le milieu du mois d'août 1795, en mourut. Cette maladie n'existait point à Norfolk ni à Portsmouth, dont cet établissement n'était séparé que par deux branches de la rivière d'Elisabeth, elle ne s'y est manifestée que 15 jours après. — Nous lui donnâmes tous beaucoup de soins; les infirmiers étaient constamment auprès de lui; personne ne gagna la maladie."

„Vingt jours après on transporta — au même hôpital, un autre Français indigent, nouvellement arrivé d'Europe et atteint depuis 3 ou 4 jours de la même maladie. Il y mourut au bout de huit heures, après avoir eu plusieurs hémorrhagies et vomissements de sang; ses yeux et son corps étaient très-jaunes. Des militaires et des matelots affligés de diverses maladies ordinaires, qui étaient dans la même salle et à côté de lui, n'ont eu aucun symptôme de fièvre jaune. Nous n'avons pas eu d'autre exemple de cette maladie pendant qu'elle sévissait si cruellement sur les habitants de Norfolk, où j'en suivais plusieurs journellement, et d'où j'eusse pu aisément l'apporter et la communiquer, d'autant mieux que je ne prenais aucune espèce de précaution ni préservatif quelconque."

250. Vaughan, No. 524. pag. 371. „The nurses and attendants at the hospital here, in 1798 all escaped infection, because they were removed from the sphere of miasma.“ (Wilmington.)

251. Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 356. „Again in the Charleston medical register for 1802 Dr. Ramsay alluding to the yellow-fever, which had then recently terminated, declares that no physician, nurse or other person labouring under yellow-fever, caught the disease. It was exclusively confined to strangers.“

252. Newyork medic. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I pag. 184. „Neither in Newyork (1803) nor in Philadelphia is there a single example of a person employed in these yellow hospitals; being attacked by that disease, unless he had previously passed some time within the limits of the sickly city.“

253. Macaulay, No. 278. pag. 32. „In the city hospital, to which patients were daily removed, paupers in filth and rags, many of whom died shortly after their admission into the house and under all circumstances the most favourable to spread the infection, neither physicians, nurses, or attendants or any person in this large establishment received the yellow-fever.“ (Baltimore 1819.)

254. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 41. „Qui n'a pas connu des familles très-nombreuses et très-reserrées dans leurs maisons, qui ont vu mourir parmi elles quelques individus de la fièvre jaune, sans que les autres l'aient contractée, sans qu'ils en fussent même menacés? Qui n'a pas vu des femmes charitables prodiguer des soins de toute espèce, sans aucun égard au plus ou moins grand nombre de malades affectés de la fièvre jaune, sans en être atteintes? Qui ne sait que les médecins, les ministres du culte, les gardes malades, les parents, les amis des infortunés, attaqués de la fièvre jaune, leur administrent des secours sans aucune précaution, et ne la contractent pas davantage pour cela? Ces faits sont connus de tout le monde, et un autre qui ne l'est pas moins, et qui pour être admis, n'a besoin d'aucune hypothèse, c'est que dans beaucoup d'autres circonstances, la maladie ne

s'est pas propagée, malgré la communication la plus immédiate des personnes saines avec les malades, malgré le grand nombre d'individus, qui se sont exposés à la prétendue contagion." (Nouvelle-Orléans 1819.)

255. Miller, No. 348. pag. 110. „Upwards of sixty persons were employed by the board of health (to attend the sick) only four of these died, two others only were sick and recovered; and it appears, upon inquiry, that such as died or were sick, had been stationed in the parts of the city where the atmosphere was known to be the most highly charged with the miasmata of putrefaction." (Newyork 1798.)

256. Ramsay, No. 415. pag. 220. „Only one case originated in the hospital, and that was of an old intemperate man. — While so many patients were dying of the yellow-fever in the hospital, there was always a considerable number of other patients under the same roof who all, with one exception escaped it. This is the more remarkable, as the greatest number of them, as well as several of the nurses were strangers." (Charleston 1800.)

257. Miller, No. 348. pag. 109. „The universal exemption of the physicians of Newyork, amounting at least to 50 or 60 persons, from the late disease, is also irreconcilable with the doctrine of its contagiousness. I have not heard of any physician in Philadelphia, New-Haven, Providence or Norfolk, suffering illness from their late epidemics." (1805.)

258. Lacoste, No. 293. pag. 39. „In den Civil- und Militärhospitälern, wo diese Krankheit besonders behandelt wurde, ist kein Krankenwärter, kein Geistlicher, kein Gesundheitsbeamter befallen, sogar zu der Zeit nicht, wo diese Krankheit bey den Einwohnern die grösste Unruhe verursachte. Alle Personen der Polizey, welche unaufhörlich mit den Habseeligkeiten, den noch warmen Decken und Matratzen der unglücklichen Schlachtopfer in Berührung standen, liefern ebenfalls kein Beyspiel von Ansteckung." (Livorno 1804.)

259. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 26. „So beobachtete schon Currie, und ich habe es bestätigt gefunden, dass selbst in Hospitälern, wenn sie nemlich wohl gelegen und reinlich waren, die Ansteckung, bey den angesteckt hineingekommenen Individuen stehen blieb, und sich weder auf die Hülfe leistenden, noch auf die, an anderen Krankheiten darnieder liegenden ausbreitete.“

260. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 231. „Rapport par les consuls de Livourne à sa majesté la reine d'Etrurie. — 2. Que, dans le tems même où la maladie était dans la plénitude de sa force, on ne l'a point vue s'étendre dans les anciens hôpitaux, en se communiquant d'un lit à l'autre comme il arrive dans plusieurs autres maladies. — 3. Que certaines personnes en sortant de Livourne, sans doute, avec le germe de la maladie dans le sein, périrent de l'infection à Pise à Calic etc. sans la communiquer dans ces communes. — 4. Que, sur la totalité des médecins, et chirurgiens exerçant à Livourne, trois seulement succombèrent, la cause de la mort de l'un d'eux est cependant douteuse. — 5. Que les religieux assistant l'hôpital St. Antoine ainsi que les religieuses et les servantes de l'hôpital de St. Barbe, ne furent point atteintes de la fièvre redoutée. — 6. Qu'aucun de 38 individus employés dans l'hôpital St. Jaques, y compris les médecins et chirurgiens, ne fut frappé de la maladie, et ne la gagna des personnes que l'on tenait en suspicion. — 7. Qu'elle n'attaqua nullement les ministres de la religion chrétienne, qui donnèrent les dernières consolations aux mourans, soit dans la ville, soit dans les faubourgs, à l'exception cependant du curé de St. Jean, qui en fut victime. — 8. Que dans le nombre des familles notables affligées par la maladie régnante à Livourne, on compte plusieurs veuves qui assistèrent affectueusement leurs époux jusqu'aux derniers instans de la vie, quelques-unes en partageant sans cesse avec eux la couche nuptiale, c'est ainsi que firent les veuves Giovanelli, Brignole, Ünis, etc. et Madame Peruzzi; cette dernière se trouvait enceinte et prête à accoucher. — 9. On a de plus observé; que les 72 personnes employées au nettoyage des cham-

bres et des lits, quoiqu'elles se soient parfois trouvées couvertes des matières rejetées par les défunts, quoiqu'elles aient longtemps demeuré sur les matelas qui leur avaient servi, et qu'elles en aient mis les laines à l'évent, n'ont point eu la maladie."

261. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 102. „That no one of the medical officers, nurses, or orderlies, attendant on the sick, have as yet been affected with the disease." Pag. 192. „In the season of 1810, to which my own particular observations relate, there were, doing duty within the walls of Cadiz, and the Aguada, two physicians to the forces, two surgeons to the forces, one Deputy Puroeyor, and apothecary, five or six clerks, and 12 or 14 Regimental and general hospital assistants, not one of whom had ever been in the West-Indies, or where this fever had before prevailed, yet not one of them was attacked." (Cadiz 1810.)

262. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 254. „An individual labouring under our epidemical fever, on being removed to a pure air and ventilated place, such as the Neutral-Ground, or Europe Point, did not communicate the disease, to those in the closest contact with him; this observation has been confirmed in many instances, during the epidemic of last year, amongst the foreign recruits quartered at the Brevery Barracks. The depot consisted of between five and six hundred men, sixty of whom were permanently employed in the different departements in town, or as servants to officers. Those men on being attacked by the epidemic (and I believe not one escaped it) generally came to the barracks, where they lay all night in a crowded ward, and sometimes by concealing themselves, they continued two days in the same place; yet I never observed, that, either their breath or the effluvia of their bodies and clothes had proved infectious to their companions. Forty women of that depot, who had been prohibited passing Europa Gate, remained perfectly healthy, although I have seen some of them sitting on the same bed where a man was lying in fever. Out of the 4000 Spaniards removed last year to the neutral ground, a few died of the fever, then prevailing

in the garrison, but it is a well known fact that those only had the fever there, who were already sick on going out, and that they did not communicate the disease to any of their neighbours or attendants."

263. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 95. „The lazaretto called Marine, is situated, on a sandy, flat beach at the distance of one mile from Barcelona to the eastward, within 150 yards of the sea. It was opened for sick on the 7th. of August (1821). The ventilation rooms were converted into wards; 79 sick were admitted into the lazaretto as an hospital, 58 died, and 24 were cured. 32 persons were employed in the various duties of this temporary establishment, as doctors, friars, servants and washer-women, and not one of them took the disease. Of the above number six were employed in burying the dead, and three in washing the bedding, but without being affected by the disease. Besides the above, 24 soldiers, who were relieved every 8 days, acted as guard; It may be presumed, that they communicated with the attendants and convalescents, they all enjoyed good health." Pag. 79. „Neither we, who visited the sick in the lazaretto, hospital etc. nor the nurses who remained day and night in attendance upon them, ever suffered in the least." (Barcelona 1821.)

264. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 33. „En effet, on établit un lazaret, dans lequel on transporta les malades et les individus suspects provenant des équipages. Malgré les secours, les plus empressés, presque tous ceux, qui entrèrent dans cet asyle, succombèrent; la marche et les symptômes de leurs maladies offrirent l'analogie la plus frappante. Une chose digne de remarque, c'est que dans cet édifice bien aéré, aucun de ceux, qui s'étoient volontairement enformés avec ces malades pour les secourir, ne fut atteint de la contagion."

265. Leblond, No. 306. pag. 226. „Un détachement de 300 hommes, commandé par le Général Degouges, arrivé à Cayenne en Vendémiaire an X., dans le temps des plus fortes chaleurs; Les calmes de l'arrière-saison ont été plus fréquens qu'à

l'ordinaire, d'où est résulté l'infection de l'air par les miasmes des marais desséchés, bientôt après la fièvre jaune s'est déclarée parmi cette troupe, arrivée depuis environ un mois, plus de la moitié, c'est-à-dire près de 200 hommes, en sont morts, avec le général, le commandant de la place, et plusieurs autres officiers. Cependant cette troupe, casernée avec l'ancienne, et le bataillon des noirs, ne leur a pas communiqué la contagion, à quelques individus près adonné à l'usage excessif des liqueurs fortes; qui ont eu des remittentes, bilieuses putrides, les quelles ne diffèrent de la première que par leur durée, et par leurs effets bien moins dangereux."

Der Zustand der Atmosphäre hat entscheidenden Einfluss.

266. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 4. „The 6th. bataillon of the 60th. regiment arrived in Jamaica the beginning of February 1801, upwards of eight hundred strong. They became stationed in Up-Park-Camp. From the date of their arrival, to the middle of August, they only lost one man, and he died from drinking to excess of ardent spirits. I joined the battalion as assistant Surgeon shortly after their arrival. I never saw a finer corps both of officers and men. — In August fevers, in their concentrated forms began to develop themselves amongst the officers and soldiers, — In 3 months we lost near two hundred men."

„The 69th. regiment was in the same fleet with me, they landed and marched to Up-Park-Camp, on the 4 or 5 of October; the endemic fever then prevailed, and a great many of them were immediately attacked with it; and they shared a degree of mortality, greater in proportion, than that of the 6th. battalion of the 60th. regiment in a given space of time."

267. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 137. „The rains which fell in the second week of August, occasioned a diminution of the number of persons attacked by ardent fever, as well as of the malignancy of the disease." (1796.)

268. Rush, No. 462. pag. 131. „On the 15th. of October it pleased God to alter the state of the air. The clouds at last dropped health, in showers of rain, which continued during the whole day, and which were succeeded for several nights afterwards, by cold and frost. The effects of thus change in the weather, appeared first in the sudden diminution of the sick, for the deaths continued for a week afterwards to be numerous, but they were of persons who had been confined before, or on the day in which the change had take place in the weather.“

269. Bayley, No. 40. pag. 124. „In the latter part of June, the fever began to shew itself about Whitehall and in the vicinity of the exchange. (at Newyork 1796.) But it continued for a short time only, when the concurrence of high wind, heavy rains, much thunder and lightning and cool weather, which happened about the middle of July were probably the causes to which we may attribute the suspension of the disease. This at least was rendered probable, because as soon as the weather became warm and dry again it was accompanied by those noxious exhalations, which again produced the fever.“

270. Warren, No. 534. pag. 135. „When the disease first made its appearence the weather was warm, in about the middle of September it became cool, plentiful rains having previously fallen, and as the cool weather advanced, its violence and mortality were gradually diminished.“ (Boston 1796.)

271. Browne, No. 67. pag. 363. „In Boston 1798 the fever prevailed with much malignity till about the middle of October, when it was completely checked by an inundating storm from the north-east, of three days continuance. The atmosphere was much agitated by a strong wind, and so perfectly changed and salubriated, that, after this, scarcely a case of the fever occurred.“

272. Caldwell, No. 83. pag. 148. „On the 12th. of August we had a heavy fall of rain, which was succeeded by a remarkable charge in the temperature of the atmosphere, the

mercury sinking upwards of ten degrees. From this till the 22 of the month, there was a prevalence of northerly winds, accompanied by weather cool and serene. During this interval of ten-days, the city remained free from any further cases of malignant diseases, and the public mind retained its tranquillity. — On the 23th. of August the wind shifted to the southward, and the atmosphere became humid, warm and oppressive. This change was viewed by many with deep regret, as the precursor of further sickness and alarm. Nor was it long before their apprehensions were confirmed. On the morning of the 25th. of the month, a dreadful fire broke out in Water; near Market-street, which, as is usual on such occurrences, drew together a vast concourse of people. Of these some were engaged in violent exercise, while other were standing idle in the streets, on the tops of houses, or at windows, many of them only partially dressed. Such a scene was well calculated to act as the exciting cause of disease. Accordingly in the course of the two or three succeeding days; 8 or 9 persons, immediately adjacent to where the fire had raged, were attacked by malignant fever. It deserves to be remembered, however that not one sickened, who had not been more or less exposed at the fire. Nor is it less worthy of notice, that these persons had not previously had any mutual intercourse, except, perhaps by passing each other in the street. The disease appeared suddenly, and nearly at once in 5 or 6 families, the individuals of which had probably never exchanged a visit, or even a word of business or Ceremony." (Philadelphia 1803.)

273. Gros et Gerardin, No. 223. pag. 6. „L'épidémie rallentit ses progrès, après une forte tempête qui eut lieu au commencement de Septembre." (Nouvelle Orléans 1817.)

274. Shecut, No. 485. pag. 101. „And on the Wednesday, the 24th. of September, a heavy rain commenced, and was accompanied with a slight degree of thunder and lightning. The thunder was however, very distant, and the lightning but slightly vivid. This feeble effort of nature, to restore the electrical

equilibrium was however, attended with happy effects. The air became more cool and pure, and an evident abatement of the disease was manifest from this partial concussion of the atmosphere. — On the evening of the 14th. of October, there was a great fall of rain, accompanied with several powerful concussions of thunder and lightning, which produced a very sensible and immediate change in the atmospherical air; and on the 16th. of the same month the electrical machine operated with great effect, yielding strong sparks and very vivid, which it had not done for some months, nor during the excessive prevalence of the disease.“ (Charleston 1817.)

275. Archer, American medic. Recorder. vol. V. pag. 65. „On the 3th. of September we were visited by a hurricane from the N. E. shifting soon after to N. W. and accompanied with torrents of rain. It exceeded in violence any that had occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and continued about two hours and a half. The tide rose to a very unusual height and covered all the wharves and lower-streets, particularly the infected district. Care was taken to remove the water from the cellars and other low places, that had been inundated, and lime was profusely scattered over them. This precaution, I have no doubt, prevented much distress, that would otherwise have ensued. The existing cases did not seem to have been much benefited by the storm. It evidently however had a tendency both to reduce the number of new cases, and to mitigate the violence of their symptoms, and we had reason to expect its entire subsidence in a short time, but about the last of the month it again began to encrease.“ (Norfolk 1821.)

276. Thomas, No. 500. pag. 110. „Un fort vent du Nord, qui eut lieu au commencement de Novembre, arrêta l'épidémie dans sa marche dépopulatrice, presque avec la même rapidité qu'elle avait commencé; elle se réduisit à quelques cas sporadiques, et à peine à la fin de Novembre en existait-il encore quelques vestiges.“

277. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 118. „This dreadful contagion, which, according to official reports, reached Tortosa, on the 4th. of August, made little progress, until the 29th.; although upwards of sixty persons held free communication with Salvador during his illness, and many assisted him, even during his dying moments, who were not affected by the malady. On the 29th. of Aug. the day being hot and without the customary breeze, the night oppressive and calm, 30 persons were suddenly seized with a destructive fever, of whom, if my information be correct not one recovered. After this period the increase of sickness was wonderful, the people fell by 100 daily; destruction was anticipated, for few of the infected escaped death. On the 11th. of October a smart breeze set in from the North-west, the progress of the malady was suddenly arrested, and subsequently to this few were affected.“ (Tortosa 1821.)

278. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 88. „Elle commença à la fin d'août, et ne se termina qu'en Novembre; elle fut plus particulièrement fatale aux étrangers. Il gela un peu les 8 et 9 de Novembre, les jours suivans furent chauds jusqu'au 15; le froid reprit ensuite pendant deux ou trois jours et la maladie disparut entièrement, ainsi qu'il arrive dans les autres lieux aux approches de l'hiver.“ (Norfolk 1797.)

279. Selden and Whitehead, No. 482. pag. 336. „On the 5th. October a deluge of rain fell, accompanied with a powerful sweeping wind from the north-east; the weather became suddenly very cold, the mercury fell to 48 degrees on the morning of the 6th., and on the 7th., it was as low as 42 degrees of Fahrenheit. In a few days after this not a vestige of the yellow-fever was to be seen in Norfolk. — The weather became hot again on the 12th. and 13th. (on the latter day the mercury stood at 80 degrees in the shade, and it was oppressively hot in the sun) and continued till about the 20th. The cessation of the fever in the early part of this month, induced those, who had removed to return, and strangers began to visit us, after the

15th.; several of whom were attacked with this fatal disease, and not being aware of its existence, neglected themselves in the commencement, and in many instances, fell victims to it. But since the 30th. all descriptions of persons have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.“ (Norfolk 1800.)

280. Currie, No. 131. pag. 98. „A black frost in the night of October 26., gave a sensible check to the progress of the disease, after it rapidly declined, and entirely ceased before the middle of November. (Philadelphia 1802.)

281. Miller, No. 348. pag. 88. „But towards the close of the latter month the coldness of the season had evidently checked its progress, and at the beginning of November, the city was nearly restored to its usual health.“ (Newyork 1805.)

282. Pym, No. 409. pag. 41. „As soon as the weather became moderately cool, the convalescents recovered rapidly, and all disease has disappeared by the first of January.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

283. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 43. „La fièvre jaune commença à se ralentir dès que la chaleur de l'atmosphère devint moins élevée, et nous pouvons assurer qu'aux premiers froids il n'existait presque point de malades.“

Localursachen finden sich an den Orten, wo das gelbe Fieber ausbricht und herrscht.

284. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 131. „The complete immunity enjoyed by Montserrat, St. Kitts, and other mountainous islands, when during an uninterrupted communication with us, while suffering so deeply, cannot but obtrude itself as a proof of the marshy origine of this fever, and its non contagious nature.“ (Antigua 1816.)

285. Blane, No. 55. pag. 6. „It may likewise be remarked, that those who slept in the upper stories of houses, were less liable to the disease, and had it in a milder form, than those who slept on the ground floors. The testimony of the natives is in favour of this observation. We had a striking confirmation of it in the visit we paid to the party accommodated at Fort-Rammckins.“ (Walchern 1809.)

286. Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 230. „A similar fact occurred at St. Anne's barracks in Barbadoes, between the 27th. July and the 15th. of August 1805, when 278 men of the 15th. regiment of foot, then very lately arrived from England, were attacked by the yellow-fever of whom 77 died. These men chiefly occupied the barrack which run toward the sea, and is nearly at right angles with the officers or stone barrack and has low, wet ground on each side; in this barrack the men on the lower floor were taken ill in the ratio of three to one, of those on the upper floor.“ Die Stelle steht auch in Thoughts on de causes, Phenomena, and laws of Epidemics, with suggestions for their prevention and suppression by N. Chapmann. Philadelphia Journal. 1824. No. 16. August. No. VI. pag. 374. mit folgendem Zusatze: „I have taken this statement from a report made to Dr. C. Ker then inspector of hospitals in the West-Indies by Mr. Major Carrol, Surgeon to the forces, under whose care the sick in question were placed, which report was dated 10th. September 1805, and a copy of it put into my hands by the writer in November 1806.“

287. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 62. „The circumstance mentioned by Dr. J. Hunter, and confirmed by subsequent observations—namely, — That the difference of a few feet in height, gives a comparative security to soldiers, quartered in the same building.“

288. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 134. „From our first arrival at Batavia, in August (1800), until our return to Malacca, in January following, we only buried one man of fever, who had not slept on shore at Edam, Cuypers or Onrust islands, whereas almost every person, who slept even a single night at Edam, died. No ill effects were experienced from going on shore in the day time, or among the sick at the hospital.“

289. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 61. „We accordingly find that 4 out of 5 of those who suffer, are attacked, or receive the deleterious principle at the period above mentioned (at night).“

290. Reese, No. 424. pag. 39. „And it is very remarkable, that in almost every instance, wherein any person visited the

Point at night, the disease was contracted, while those who were only there in the day time escaped with impunity. — Several physicians, who had been attending patients, through the whole course of the fever in the very centre of infection, in the day time were exempted from the malady, but by visiting them once in the night they became diseased.“ (Baltimore 1819.)

291. Macaulay, No. 278. pag. 29. „The yellow-fever has been observed always to appear in those parts of cities, that are low and abounding in filth and stagnant water, about unpaved and dirty streets, the wharves, alleys, nooks and confined places. The late appearance of the disease in this city having tested this truth.“ (Baltimore 1819.)

292. Potter, No. 402. pag. 20. „Previous to the 17th. of September (1719 in Baltimore) the fever had been confined, to the places already described, and to such as had breathed the air evolved from them; on that day a strong S. E. wind wafted the pestilential effluvia in a N. W. direction, and diffused it among the inhabitants of the upper parts of Frederick, Gay, South, and Calvert — Streets, who became immediately implicated, in all the horrors inseparable from so malignant a fever. In 1800 several concurrent facts were noted, and the principle became so familiar, that the increment of cases was calculated with tolerable accuracy, by observing the variations of the winds.“

293. Vaughan, No. 524. pag. 371. „In this circuit of about four squares upwards of 200 persons died, whereas the remainder and higher parts of the town were almost entirely exempt though by no means equally deserted.“ (Wilmington 1798.)

294. Miller, No. 348. pag. 99. „It appears from the records of this epidemic, that there were 31 streets of the city, most of which continued to be filled with inhabitants through the whole season, in which only a single case in each occurred.“ (Newyork 1805.)

295. Pascalis, No. 393. pag. 251. „It has evidently been ascertained, that no case of yellow-fever has originated in any

part of the city of Newyork, except in the spot or vicinity of Old-Slip, of which a correct map is subjoined." (1819.)

296. John Coulter, No. 278. pag. 34. „All other parts of the Point and city generally, as in the last season, with the exception of Pitt-street remained in usual good health." (Baltimore 1820.)

297. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 89. „It is on the contrary known that parts of it were healthy, where no precautions were taken, and where no ostensible cause could be assigned for exemption; except that of distance from what appeared to be the focus of the cause, or by contingent protection from the force or free play of the pestilential atmosphere; which, having its origin in the eastern part, was obstructed and actually destroyed before it reached the north-west extremity of the city, where comparative good health prevailed." (Barcelona 1821.)

298. Dickson, No. 158. pag. 36. „In April 1807 a fever prevailed in the Dart, lying guard ship, at Barbadoes, which, at first, was attributed to land influence, and irregularities committed by the men employed on shore, but as it continued from time to time to attack new comers especially, after sleeping 2 or 3 nights on board, an internal cause became suspected. The ship was divided into compartments below, so as to allow of the water being carried in large tanks or cisterns, instead of the usual manner; and these having been disused in harbour, their bottoms were found to be covered with an offensive deposition of slimy mud. On the 17th. of May cases of fever still supervening, I find by my notes, that the evil had been detected and remedied; and communications between the divisions had been opened, so as to allow a free circulation of air below, and on the 24th. I find it stated, for the last week no fresh attacks of fever have occurred on board the Dart. The fatal cases terminated at the hospital with the usual symptoms of yellow-fever."

299. Lefort, No. 307. pag. 7. „Plusieurs bâtimens de commerce venant de France, et arrivés au Fort - Royal pendant

l'hivernage 1818 ont eu plusieurs hommes frappés de la maladie, sans avoir eu aucune relation avec d'autres bâtimens, et avant d'avoir communiqué avec la terre. Je citerai entre autres, le *Fabricsius*, de Marseille, qui ayant éprouvé plusieurs grains en louvoyant dans la baie du Fort-Royal, avait, en jetant l'ancre, la moitié de son équipage atteint de la fièvre jaune."

300. *Academy of medic. of Philadelphia*. No. 125. pag. 328. „The same atmosphere became the cause of the disease and death in others who visited the city, and who carefully avoided lodging or any intercourse with persons infected by the fever.“ (1798.)

301. *Newyork med. Repos.* vol. III. pag. 197. „At Hartford, Connecticut, it created a great alarm, and raged for some time with a considerable mortality — but it was limited to one part of the town, — a spot of low ground, — and, upon the desertion of this, ceased to be propagated.“ (1799.)

Fremde werden am häufigsten und heftigsten vom gelben Fieber befallen.

302. *Gillespie*, No. 215. pag. 49. „On the 22th. of August (1794), the sick of the *Majestic*, in number 30, were removed to the temporary hospital in Gros-Islet, whither those attacked with the epidemic, were transported, as soon as it was known they were unwell. The contagion which had been remarked to be active on board did not seem to be powerful in exciting the disease on shore, as there were few if any instances of persons being infected by the disease on land, and out of about 20 black and coloured people on the Islet where the hospital was situated, there was not an instance of one of them being affected by the complaint, though many of them frequented the hospital and all of them lived to leeward, distant about 300 paces.“

303. *Dickson*, No. 157. pag. 181. „The native inhabitants, the Creoles from other Islands, the black men, who composed a detachment

of the 4th. West-India Regiment, and such Europeans as were accustomed to the climate, or new-comers who had already sustained an attack of disease, preserved their usual health during the whole time in which the Royal suffered so severely. (St. Martin 1802.)

304. Lefort, No. 307. pag. 5. „Il est sans exemple jusqu'ici que la fièvre jaune se soit communiquée par contagion à un seul employé, malade ou coalescent de l'hôpital du Fort-Royal (à la Martinique), où depuis le 1^{er}. juillet 1818 jusqu'au 1^{er}. juillet 1819, 667 hommes ont été traités de cette maladie. — Quoi, les officiers de santé, les soeurs, les infirmiers qui sont nuit et jour dans les salles, sans cesse en contact immédiat avec les hommes atteints de la fièvre jaune et les effets à leur usage; les officiers de santé surtout, qui, dans les pansemens, les saignées, et l'administration des remèdes respirent leur haleine, reçoivent souvent sur leurs habits et leur figure la matière noire du vomissement, qui, lorsque ces malades succombent, vont fouiller jusque dans les replis, les plus cachés de leurs viscères désorganisés, souvent même en état de putréfaction; des hommes atteints d'affections diverses, en état des cavalescence, état qui rend encore plus susceptible à l'impression des causes malades, telles que celles qui sont supposées produire les maladies contagieuses, sont traités dans le même hôpital, dans les mêmes salles, et aucun de ces individus, — ne gagne la fièvre jaune.“ — („Pour prévenir toute espèce d'objections contre cette assertion, je dois dire que trois soeurs et le directeur de l'hôpital, sont morts de la fièvre jaune, dans l'hivernage de 1818, et qu'une autre soeur en a été atteinte; mais ces quatre individus étaient jeunes et forts, et arrivaient de France. Moi même, malgré mon âge, j'en ai été légèrement atteint, mais je n'étais point, non plus acclimaté. Note de Sédillot.“)

Bey dem Ausbruche einer gelben Fieber-Epidemie werden mehrere gleichzeitig befallen.

305. Miller, No. 348. pag. 98. „Many of the most judicious of our citizens were convinced of the origination of the

disease, from domestic filth in the year 1798 by the following occurrence. Between 20 and 30 persons at the commencement of that destructive epidemic in a small neighbourhood at the lower end of John-street; were suddenly seized with the disease in one night, in consequence of a blast of putrid and most offensive exhalations from the sewer of Burling slip. The persons attacked were only such as lived directly to the leeward of this blast from the sewer, while many others, close in the vicinity, but not exposed to this current entirely escaped."

306. Humphry, No. 263. pag. 177. „The disease at its commencement, attacked persons in different parts of the town (Gibraltar 1813) at the same time, who were very remotely situated from each other, and those who shut themselves up, and considered themselves secure, being perfectly insulated, were attacked as readily as those, who mixed indiscriminately with the people as usual."

307. Letter from B. Rush to Dr. Lettsom. (vide §. 350. b. „It (the yellow-fever) originates frequently in half a dozen places in our City, remote from each other and at the same time."

308. Caldwell, No. 83. pag. 147. „Thus were there at least 3 points in the city, distant and disconnected, from each other, where malignant fever made its appearance within 9 days of the same time. Nor had the inhabitants of these places the smallest degree of mutual intercourse." (Philadelphia 1803.)

309. Newyork med. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 179. „About the same time, the disease was observed in many other parts of the city; and though the number of cases of one time could never be pronounced great, they were, certainly, more generally diffused and left fewer parts of the city exempt from them, than in former seasons." (Newyork 1803.)

310. Johnson, No. 279. pag. 254. „The rise and progress of our epidemics have never been traced, in a satisfactory manner,

from a single point of contagion to a gradual number of individuals or families, and, instead of creeping slowly from one district to another, cases have appeared inconnected, and scattered at different points, and in some instances, it has spread with the rapidity of the electric fluid, attacking persons who never had approached the sick, nor any assignable source of contagion." (Gibraltar 1804.)

311. Miller, No. 348. pag. 119. „And the consequence was, not only, that nearly all the Atlantic cities were visited with pestilence, but, what was still more surprising, that in several of them it made its appearance within forthy eight hours, or nearly, of the same time." (Newyork 1805.)

312. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 115. „The cases also, after the disease extended beyond the Point, did not go progressively from house or from street to street, but, generally speaking, the sufferers had no sort of intercourse with their predecessors, and I often ascertained that they had never been within a considerable distance of a house containing a patient."

313. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 342. „It appears that during the months of August, September, October of 1793, this dreadful disease made its appearance in the harbour of Christianstaëdt, and prevailed almost universally among the shipping; but that, although thus prevalent on ship-board, and although the sick of the kings armed vessels, as well as those of Danish merchant-men were admitted into the kings-hospital under Dr. Gordons care, which is situated in the eastern division of the town, and although many sick sailors of American vessels were brought on shore, and placed in houses in town; yet the disease did not appear in one instance among the inhabitants."

314. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 314. „During the extensive ravages of the malignant pestilential fever of 1793, Tortola had singular good fortune to escape infection."

315. Bally, No. 25. pag. 348. „Tandis que Spanish-town, situé à plus de six milles du rivage, et à une distance considérable

des eaux stagnantes, voit souvent la fièvre jaune dépeupler ses environs, sans qu'elle pénètre dans son enceinte."

316. Roux, No. 458. pag. 28. „A la Guadeloupe, ainsi que l'a fort bien observé notre estimable collègue, M. le docteur Flory, on voit que la Pointe-à-Pitre, où régnent les causes locales, offre continuellement la présence de la fièvre jaune, tandis que la Basse-Terre où les mêmes causes n'existent point, est très-saine, bien qu'elle commerce avec la première."

317. J. Gillespie, Report, No. 214. pag. 188. „If to these facts we add the well known circumstance of the escape in 1793, of every seaport and commercial town in the union, with the exception of Philadelphia, and recollect that it had made considerable progress, and had occasionated very extraordinary mortality in several of the West-India islands, and particularly in Grenada, St. Vincent and Dominica, several months before it made its appearance in Philadelphia." Pag. 189. „And if we bear in mind that this destructive malady prevailed in New-haven, in Connecticut, Baltimore, in Maryland and Charleston in South-Carolina in the year 1794, while all the intermediate seaports escaped."

318. American med. Regist. vol. II. pag. 92. „Is it not well known, that during the above period it had at one time prevailed in Newyork and not at the Wallabout, at another at the Wallabout and not at Newyork, a third time in Newyork and not at Brooklyn and a fourth time at Brooklyn and not at Newyork."

320. Hosack, No. 256. pag. 38. „But there is another circumstance, which particularly merits attention: in every epidemic visitation of the yellow-fever, several days, viz from 8 to 12 or 14 have generally elapsed between the first cases, that appeared, and the communication of it to other persons, even in the same neighbourhood."

321. Revère, No. 443. pag. 217. „In Baltimore 1819 — this disease did not begin in the city, but prevailed to a very considerable extent in the neighbourhood for several weeks before

a single case occurred in the town. It was first discovered on the margin of the harbour, for an extent of between 2 and 3 miles without the city. — In the course of the month of July one physician had no less than 30 cases on the estates. — These persons were generally farmers. It is worthy of notice that several of them who suffered more severely, had not been in the city for a month. — The city remained healthy until quite late July.“

322. Chatard, No. 102. pag. 261. „Baltimore is not an unhealthy place, I have tried and experienced it, during 20 years residence. The yellow-fever, it is true, broke out all at once, at Smith's Dock, towards the end of July; Read, Mott, Suhr, Swift, Wiryman, and others, were seized with the disorder and died. The above named persons had their counting house in the place, or about the vicinity. What, then, must have been the effects of the alarm, I leave you to judge. After the death of those victims, the disease was stayed until the latter end of September, when it again broke out. Mss. Parish, and Jonathan Balderston were seized by it. On the other hand the fever commenced raging at Fell's Point, in the beginning of July, and it never ceased there, until the latter end of October.“ (1819.)

323. American med. Record., No. X. pag. 206. „From the publication of the Board of Health, of the 25th. October, it appeared, this ship, la Florentine, arrived in July after a passage of 20 days, from St. Pierre, Martinique. The yellow-fever prevailed at that place, at the time of her leaving it, and one of the passengers died with it there. She performed a quarantine of 30 days, underwent all the ordinary purifications, and on the 24th. August, the Health officer reported that she was free from infection, and might be allowed to come to the wharves. The board, however, ordered her to be anchored in the stream. In the beginning of September two of the seamen were taken ill with the yellow-fever, and she was sent back to the quarantine ground. From thence she went to sea, but having met with a storm she put back in distress, on the 25th. of that month,

when it was found, that since her departure her captain had died of the same disorder." (Newyork 1819.)

324. American med. Record., No. X. pag. 206. „The brig Eliza arrived on the 13th. August, after a passage of six days from Charlestown, St. Carolina, having on board a sick passenger, who died the same day with yellow-fever. She performed a quarantine of 30 days, and was three times white washed and otherwise purified and on the 6th. September she was allowed to anchor in the stream, yet on the 6th. October her captain died of the yellow-fever, and on the 17th. one of her seamen sickened with the same disease.“

325. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 267. „La expedicion y muerte tragica de este hombre muy conocido en Malaga, que fue el 20 de Julio, conmovió y alarmo al pueblo; pero todo, se transquilizó, perque habiéndose refugiado tota la familia, sin exceptuar ni uno, en el campo, y no extrado nadie mas en la casa, ni enfermado, la cosa se tranquilizó, y quedó así. Desde la inquietud, que produjo Felix (Muñoz) hasta la ocasionada por los Verduras medió una calma de treinta, y cinco o treinta y seis dias, y esta es la verdadera epoca del origen del contagio en Malaga.“ (1803.)

Das gelbe Fieber kann eine Person zweimal befallen.

326. Scheppert, No. 486. pag. 310. „The reverse is however dayly exhibited in those islands that the person who should at this day hazard such an opinion, would be exposed to the negative of every one who had passed a few years within the tropics.“

327. Pinkhard, No. 400. II. pag. 170. „You may, probably, have heard it questioned whether a person can be attacked with the yellow-fever more than once; I may tell you therefore, amidst my unconnected notes, that to the mortification of those who have already suffered it, as well as of others, we know too well that it may and does attack the same person, not only a second time, but many times.“

328. Ferguson, No. 191. pag. 125. „Of this we again, who live amongst yellow-fevers not only know nothing, but we see it contradicted by the daily experience of our lives. — But all experienced officers here have seen second attacks under those circumstances, and have witnessed two, three and four in the same person, when cut short by timely remedies, and not permitted to run their course, terminating ultimately in black vomit, hoemorrhages and death—Captain Johnston of the Queen's regiment now here, had the Gibraltar fever in 1804, and he has just non recovered with difficulty from a very alarming attack of the prevailing epidemic.

329. Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 78. „Upon this question I ought not to withhold the result of my own experience, which is, that second attacks are not rare, individuals have died under my care with the black vomit, who had been attended by me in the same fever during former years, and who had not even quitted Jamaica in the interval.“

330. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 110. „The restauration of vigor, and of susceptibility by returning to Europe, or even going to sea in the West-Indies will, on exposure to the causes, reproduce the disease, and many instances of this nature came under my observation, and several, even before the ships went out of the harbour. In the Cherub and Thetis some cases of this disscription proved fatal; and in the former ship, the recurrence of this disease was at one period pretty general.“

331. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 298. „Quelques médecins avaient pensé que la fièvre jaune ne peut attaquer l'homme qu'une fois dans sa vie. M. Dalmas a même désigné ce phénomène comme un des caractères de la maladie, mais malheureusement de trop nombreux exemples prouvent le contraire.“

332. Bally, No. 26. pag. 534. „Il y a quelque imprudence à supposer qu'un individu ne peut être jamais atteint deux fois de la fièvre jaune, on a vu à Barcelone plusieurs personnes en être frappées quoiqu'elles eussent essuyé ses attaques dans d'autres circonstances.“

333. Faculty of Medicine at Philadelphia, No. 436. pag. 393. „The yellow-fever affects the system more than once in common with the bilious fever, of this there were many instances during the prevalence of our late epidemic.“ (1797.)

334. Letter from B. Rush to Lettsom (vide §. 350. b.), pag. 202. Philadelphia. May 3. 1810. „More than an hundred instances have occurred of its having been twice taken in Philadelphia, and few of its having been taken twice and three times, and one in which a young woman died of a fourth attack of it. In this opinion I am supported by 19 — 20ths. of the physicians of the United-States, as well as by the respectable authorities of Dr. Hillary, Dr. Lind and Dr. Huck. The testimony of Dr. Huck is to be seen in a note in Sir John Pringle's treatise upon the Diseases of the British Army.“

335. Bancroft Seq., No. 31. pag. XIII. „And they therefore feel, that it will be impossible for them to give a positive assent to the assertion of the non-liability of the human frame to a second attack of the fever in question, until they shall be able, to avail themselves, of a more enlarged experience, and the concurring testimony and observation of a greater number of medical practitioners.“

336. Bancroft Seq., No. 31. pag. 52. „I can by no means subscribe to the opinion of Mr. Pym. that a person who has once had the yellow-fever, is not susceptible, by any future exposure to its predisposing causes, to a second or more attacks of it; an opinion founded, as it appears to me, on the theoretical supposition of the yellow-fevers being of a specifically contagious nature, resembling Small Pox, Measles etc. and imported from Bulam in 1793; an opinion which is diametrically contrary to my experience, and to the studious investigation which I have for many years bestowed on the subject.“

337. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 184. „The 85th. regiment which suffered so greatly in Spanish-Town in 1805 from an ex-

posure to the morbid miasm, in its apparent higher degree of concentration, was not in the least affected in Fort-Augusta the succeeding season, not a man was attacked with yellow-fever. Here I am convinced their health improved, and a consequent regenerated susceptibility was created. It is only on this consideration that I can account for their suffering again so greatly in the barracks of Kingston, in the autumnal season of 1807. Many of the soldiers, who had laboured under fever in Spanish-Town, and recovered, were attacked again here, and fell victims to the disease. Three officers died, and I, it is well known to many friends, was on the brink of the grave, although I had laboured under yellow-fever in its concentrated form, in the same town seven years preceding." (Jamaica.)

338. Bouneau et Sulpice, No. 60. pag. 461. „En 1802 la fièvre jaune faisait des ravages horribles à Tabago, on n'approchait des malades, pour leur donner des soins, qu'avec crainte. Persuadé que l'on n'avait pas une seconde fois cette maladie, l'ayant eu deux ans avant, je me croyais en sûreté. J'offris donc de frictionner le général Sahuguet, qui en était atteint, et à qui on avait ordonné des frictions mercurielles. Je commençai à midi — et le lendemain à huit heures j'avais la fièvre." (Lettre de M. Dubreuil à M. Delessert.)

339. Potter, No. 402. pag. 56. „If the visionary hypothesis, that this disease could be impressed upon the same system but once, were founded in truth, I might not have been doomed to have lamented a shattered constitution before the meridian of life. In August 1795 my own was one of the few sporadic cases that occurred in Philadelphia, and was treated by my illustrious preceptor Dr. Rush; In July, 1796, I suffered a more formidable assault, and was again restored by the same. In September, 1800, I experienced a still more inveterate grade of the disease, then epidemic in this city. — There are even some instances of two attacks of yellow-fever in the same person during the same summer and autumn, some of which I have treated." (Baltimore.)

340. Ramsay facts, No. 415. pag. 220. „Since writing the above, I have been informed of one case of a gentleman, who died here of the yellow-fever, last summer, who took the disease very soon after his arrival, though he had resided in Philadelphia for the 5 preceding years, and had the disease there twice in that period.“ (Charleston 1800.)

341. Hamburger Correspondent. 1821. No. 180. „Ein junger Mensch, Lavara mit Namen, welcher Chef eines der grössten Handelshäuser zu Barcelona und zugleich Millionär war, hatte das gelbe Fieber in Cadiz gehabt und glücklich überstanden. Er war daher der Meinung, dass er diessmahl davon befreit seyn würde; allein leider! ergriff es auch ihn und er starb als Opfer seines Irrthums.“ (Barcelona 1821.)

342. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 269. „I believe those who had suffered the epidemic once, are generally exempt from a second attack, and the experience acquired during four epidemics in Gibraltar, has established that opinion as a law in medical science. There are, however, some exceptions; and besides a few cases I have from good authorities, I lately had myself under my care a man, of the name of Joseph Rumbel, who, from his own statement and the assertions of his friends was very ill of the fever in 1804, for which he was sent to the Lazaret; the attack this year has been with the same symptoms of passiv hemorrhages, but it has been rather more severe, and the yellow suffusion has remained for some time after his convalescence.“ (Gibraltar 1815.)

Keine andere Krankheitsformen sieht man während einer Epidemie.

343. Rochoux, No. 550. pag. 26. „Ainsi on a vu un assez grand nombre encore de personnes éprouver pendant deux ou trois jours des douleurs de tête atroces, avec douleur et fatigue dans les lombes, perte ou diminution de l'appétit, nausées et quelques vomissemens, malaise, accablement général, et être

débarrassées de ces accidents par des sueurs extrêmement abondantes, une forte diarrhée, de copieuses émissions d'urines chargées etc., n'ayant au milieu de cela que peu ou pas du tout gardé le lit."

344. Webster, No. 540. II. pag. 220. „In 1796 I saw an instance in Newyork, in which the infection of the pestilential fever, has occasioned a singular swelling and inflammation in the face of a nurse who escaped the disease."

345. Clark, No. 115. pag. 19. „Children, adults, and old people labouring unter the small-pox, were constantly attacked with this fever, about the time, that the secondary fever usually comes on, it made no difference whether the small-pox were of the confluent or distinct benign kind."

346. Desportes, No. 403. I. pag. 40. „Le mal de Siam a mis une infinité d'hommes au tombeau en très-peu de temps. — La violence de la maladie a été telle, qu'elle a pour ainsi dire assoupi toutes les autres, et régné seule."

347. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 146. „No particular disease appeared here during the prevalence of this fever." (St. Vincent 1793.)

348. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 183. „I do not recollect any other disease appearing during the prevalence of the fever." (Barbadoes 1793.)

349. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 215. „The principal and prevailing disease amongst them was fever. I never had occasion to see a case of hepatitis, dysentery, cholera, pleurisy, or, in short, any other disease worth taking notice of."

350. a. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 241. „No disease appeared particularly predominant, at the time this fever produced its ravages." (Grenada 1795, 1796, 1797.)

350. b. Selections from the medical papers and correspondences of the late John Coakley Lettsom. By Thomas Joseph Pettigrew. London 1817. pag. X. Eine Erzählung von Dr. Jesse Thomson zu Philadelphia von dem gelben Fieber daselbst im Jahr 1793. „Among the disorders that made

their appearance previous to the yellow-fever, is the influenza. This complaint spread through different parts of the city, and seized some in a very violent degree — It spread too at the same time through the principal parts of the union — It disappeared entirely in this city when the yellow-fever became prevalent and seemed althogether absorbed in the reigning malignant fever."

351. Webster, No. 540. I. pag. 509. „It is stated by the Physicians, thatt all other diseases yielded to this fever. After it appeared in June the scarlatina subsided, and in September, when the fever was most prevalent the habitants were almost entirely free from every other complaint." (New-Haven 1795.)

352. Webster, No. 540. II. pag. 77. „In the spring of 1795 the measles prevailed in Newyork, but of a mild type. In August this disease disappeared, being completely merged in the bilious fever, that spread from August to November. No sooner had the fever subsided, then the measles reappeared, and were of less favourable type."

353. Selden and Whitehead, No. 482. pag. 335. „For several days in the last of July, and early part of August, the weather was cooler than it had been for some time before, there was then a temporary suspension of the disease, but we are at a loss to say, whether this was owing to the change of weather, or to the inhabitants, avoiding that part of the town which had been infected in the beginning; for the fever for several weeks after its commencement was quite local. The weather became steadily hot again, about the 6th of August, and continud so throughout that month; by the middle of August the yellow-fever was the only disease, we met with, in our practice, on the 30th. there was a considerable fall of rain, which was followed by three or four days of cool weather, with a brisk northerly wind. On the 4th. September the thermometer stood at 60 degrees in the warmest part of the day. Attacks of the fever were less frequent at this period, but there was little alteration as to the form or severity of the disease. The number of cases was diminished

evidently from one cause, the lessened number of subjects susceptible of this form of fever. About the middle of the month, it again became sultry; rains were frequent, and the heat of the sun oppressive; and although the number of new cases was very sensibly decreased; yet no vessel arrived from Europe or the northern states, without some of the crew being immediately affected with the prevailing complaint." (1800.)

354. Caldwell, No. 81. pag. 7. „During the late autumns, in which it prevailed in this place, it is known by our practitioners to have suffered no rival disease to approach it." (Philadelphia 1800.)

355. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 36. „En 1819 il a existé peu d'autres maladies dans l'été, la fièvre jaune a régné presque exclusivement, ou a éclipsé toutes les autres."

356. Lafuente, No. 295. pag. 6. „Se advirtió también que a fines de Octubre no habia ya, males ordinarios interpolados con la sóbredicha fiebre; como sucedio al principio; sino que se iba haciendo esta única, general y dominante." (Los-Barrios 1804.)

357. Devèze, No. 153. pag. 21. „On observa avant l'épidémie une épizootie qui attaqua les chats, il en mourut un grand nombre. (La même chose arriva en 1797.)" (Philadelphia 1793.)

358. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 236. „Los perros padecieron mas que todo otro animal la misma enfermedad epidémica que las personas; siguiéron á estos los gatos, los caballos, gallinas y canarios, estos morian arrojando sangre por la boca; los perros y gatos padecian este mismo sintoma; pero ero mas frecuente en ellos el vomito y cursós obscuros. De tres peros podencos y dos gatos que habia en my casa, ninguno se escapó de padecer la calentura epidémica, y en todos noté las deposiciones negras; los perros viviéron y los gatos pereciéron. Los caballos que vi morir tuviéron el frio marmóreo de las extremidades ó la convulsion general. Es regular que las palomas y otros volatiles sufrieran el mismo mal epidemico, pero yo no lo vi como ni tampoco en los peces, que asséguran algunos hubo gran mortandad de ellos en aquella época. (Cadix 1800.)

Absonderung schützt nicht.

359. Ferguson, Nro. 191. pag. 150. „A remarkable instance of this lately occurred here, in the practice of Dr. Cadwell. Two Creole ladies inhabited an insulated house in the low suburbs of Bridgetown. It was ascertained that partly through indolence or fear neither of them had gone out beyond their own premises for ten weeks previously, yet at the end at that time, and without any discoverable or even supposable communication with the sick in the town, both took the yellow-fever, and one of them died of the black vomit.“ (Barbadoes.)

360. Townsend. Nro. 509. pag. 229. „The dangers to which the health of the city is exposed by the admission of Havana, Port-au-Prince, and other West-India vessels, into our ports during the warm weather, may be conceived not only from the disastrous event of the past season, but by what occurs here every year. — Scarcely a week passes over from the first of July to the first of November, but from two to four, or sometimes more patients, ill of yellow-fever, arrive among the passengers and crews of the vessels, that are constantly entering the harbour, during that time from sickly ports in the West-Indies. (See the weekly reports of the Health-Officer to the board of Health. *passim*).“ (Newyork.)

361. Webster, Nro. 540. pag. 316. „If, says the late worthy Mayor (Hillary Baker in a letter to the Mayor of Baltimore dated August 13, 1798.) the disease has eluded the health officers, I shall despair of future success, unless the West-India commerce shall be prohibited during the summer months, and magazines established below for receiving the cargos.“

362. Letter from Benjamin Rush. Philadelphia May 13. 1804. to J. C. Lettsom. Selections (§. 350. b. vide.) pag. 198. „The separation of the sick from the healthy has been repeatedly tried to no purpose to check the progress of the yellow-fever.“

363. Newyork medic. Repos. Hex. II. vol. I. pag. 180. „But it is also true, that an unusual number of the aged and

weekly were found among the victims. Many of this description who had long been confined to their houses, and who could not possibly have received the disease otherwise than through the medium of the atmosphere, were attacked with very malignant symptoms, and very rapidly swept away." (Newyork 1803.)

364. Miller, Nro. 348. pag. 100. „The great mass of persons attacked with the disease, consisted of such as never had approached the sick or any other assignable source of contagion." (Newyork 1805.)

365. Rob. Jackson, Nro. 269. pag. 33. „The common belief of the contagious nature of the yellow-fever, induced multitudes of individuals, to seclude themselves from intercourse with the community during the prevalence of this disease. The seclusion was of the most rigid kind in numerous instances, the provisions being supplied with similar circumspection, as in the time of actual plague; yet the persons thus secluded, are said, by those who would have been willing to have said otherwise, to have sickened and died nearly in the same proportion as those who walked the streets." (South coasts of Spain.)

366. O'Halloran, Nro. 376. pag. 85. „The head clerk of M. Gill an English merchant at Barcelona observed the strictest seclusion, shut himself up in his house, with one servant, received even the water for drink through a bamboo, and every other article of necessity with equal circumspection. — The master and servant sickened about the same period. Both died."

367. Humphrey. Nro. 263. pag. 178. „A Lady, an officer's wife, residing in the Moorish Castle (Gibraltar 1813.) which is considerably above and out of the town, never left the Castle and was so alarmed that she would not allow any individual to approach her; and after the fever had existed five weeks or more, she fell ill and died of it. — Similar precaution had been taken by the Ordenance Store Keeper, Robert Pringle, Esq. who had adopted the most rigid quarantine for more than three weeks, yet he did not escape.

368. Amiel bey Johnson, Nro. 279. pag. 255. „The inefficacy of the various means which have been repeatedly employed, to stop the progress of the epidemic, such as sending out the sick, shutting up their houses, prohibiting meetings of all kinds etc. — Clearly proves, that our epidemic fever is not easily removed from its focus.“

Auctoritäten für die Meinung der Nicht-Ansteckung.

369. Ferguson, Nro. 191. pag. 118. „In regard to the contagion of yellow-fever, all those best qualified to judge, that is to say, those who have spent their lives, and devoted their services in the countries between the tropics, where it is so often present, are of the same opinion. I do not pretend to say that amidst the heterogeneous mixture, of which our profession is composed, I have not heard some profess, and even subscribe to a different belief, but I can declare, that I never knew any instance of any one, provided he had had experience of the disease, acting as if he believed in its being contagious, or taking any of the precautions which the instinct of fear, or the smallest degree of common prudence would in that case have dictated. He was contented with voting himself contagion proof, and never scrupled to inhale the breath, or repose within the atmosphere of the dying patient. Pag. 124. I presume — to originate, enthält dieselben Gedanken.“

370. Rob. Jackson, Nro. 269. pag. 8. „There is not perhaps one practitioner in one hundred who has resided for years in the West-Indies, who believes, that the concentrated endemic of that country, usually called the yellow-fever, is a disease which possesses the power of propagating itself from person to person within the tropics.“

371. Caldwell, Nro. 81. pag. 76. „I was strongly inclined to consider it as a contagious and an imported disease. —

In the epidemic of 1797 this occurrence took place. During that period of calamity facts so luminous and circumstances so weighty obtruded themselves on my observation, as convinced me, that my original suspicion was unfounded, and constrained me to believe that the disease in question was not imported, and was but very rarely and feebly, if at all contagious."

372. O'Halloran, Nro. 376. pag. 101. „I was disposed, when I first entered the army, to believe in the doctrine of the contagious property of the yellow-fever, prior to my arrival in a small town in the island of Martinico called la Trinité; where the observations collected, although on a small scale, presented to my mind conclusive evidences of the non-contagious nature of this species of disease.

Gründe und Thatsachen für die Annahme der Ansteckung.

Das gelbe Fieber ist neueren Ursprungs und
vor der Entdeckung von Amerika nicht
bekannt gewesen.

373. Pym, Nro. 409. pag. 111. „The first epidemic fever at Jamaica is mentioned by Dr. Trapham in a work upon the health of that island in 1679. He says page 81: „I know it has been a commonly received opinion, that about eight years since, when the victorious fleet returned from the signal Panama expedition, that then they brought with them an high, if not pestilential fever of which many died throughout the country, but this being a foreign distemper, brought from abroad, the causes of which I could not so well judge of, I am not as yet forced from my opinion thereby, but conclude, Jamaica more happy than to be annoyed therewith, directly and originally."

374. Ullua's Reise nach Amerika. Uebers. pag. 37. „Von dem vomito prieto, oder dem heftigen Erbrechen, wusste man in Carthagena, und auf den dasigen Küsten, gar nichts vor

dem Jahre 1729 und 1730. — Das Hinfallen und Sterben so vieler, war für diejenigen ein Schrecken, welche am Leben blieben. Im Jahre 1730 hatten die Gallionen, die unter dem Don Manuel Lopez Pintado in Carthagena standen, ein gleiches Schicksal. Das Sterben war unter ihnen gleichfalls erschrecklich; die Todesfälle ereigneten sich so plötzlich, dass Personen, die gestern herumgegangen waren, heute begraben wurden.“

375. Bajon, No. 23. pag. 58. „La maladie de Siam si redoutable et si commune à St. Domingue n'a jamais été observée à Cayenne.“

376. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 212. „It seems fair to conclude, from the coincidence of all accounts, that a fever, marked with such symptoms as characterised that, which appeared about the beginning of July 1793 at Tabago, and distinguished by such mortality, had not been ever known there.“

377. Chisholm, No 107. II. pag. 324. „It is an extraordinary circumstance, and highly meriting our attention, that until the arrival of the American vessel from Martinico in 1793, no disease bearing any resemblance to this ever occurred at St. Thomas.“

378. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 201. „Fevers of infection were never known on this part of the South-American continent, till the year 1793.“ (Demerary.)

379. Pym, No. 409. pag. 114. „I have authority from M. Weir, Director - General of Army - Hospitals to state „that he arrived in Jamaica in the year 1785, from which time until 1792 only one officer died out of four regiments quartered in that island — that the troops were in general healthy, and although fevers were frequent, they were not fatal; the 10th. and 19th. Regiments having lost only one man each in twelve months — that he never knew any fever of a bad type prevail there before.“ (1793.)

380. Humboldt, No. 260. II. pag. 334. „Zur Zeit meines Aufenthaltes in Guayra war die Seuche des gelben Fiebers, oder

der calentura amarilla, nur seit zwey Jahren erst bekannt. — Den kürzlich gelandeten Spaniern, so wie den Bewohnern des Theils von Caracas, war der Aufenthalt in Guayra damahls noch nicht furchtbar; und man beklagte sich einzig, über die, einen Theil des Jahres durch herrschende, drückende Hitze. Wer sich der unmittelbaren Wirkung der Sonne aussetzte, hatte höchstens jene Haut- und Augen - Entzündungen zu besorgen, die in den heissen Zonen sehr gemein, und die auch häufig mit Fieber - Bewegungen, und starkem Blut - Andrang nach dem Haupte begleitet sind. Viele Personen zogen dem kühlen, aber höchst abwechselnden Klima von Caracas, das heisse dagegen aber gleichmässige Klima von Guayra vor; von ungesunder Luft - Beschaffenheit dieses Hafens war beinahe gar keine Rede.“

„Seit dem Jahre 1797 hat sich alles verändert; der Hafen ward ausser den Schiffen des Mutterstaates auch anderen geöffnet. Matrosen, die in kälteren Ländern, als Spanien ist, geboren, und darum für climatische Eindrücke empfänglicher waren, trafen häufiger in Guayra ein. Das gelbe Fieber brach aus.“ —

„Seit dem Jahre 1797 und 1798, in denen gleichzeitig auch eine überaus grosse Sterblichkeit in Philadelphia, auch St. Lucie und St. Domingo statt fand, hat das gelbe Fieber seine Verheerungen in Guayra beständig fortgesetzt.“

381. General committee of citizens in Philadelphia. — Newyork med. Repos. vol. II, pag. 332. „Our older inhabitants informus, that this disease has never appeared in what is now comprized within the limits of the United-States, but while war has raged in the West-Indies.“

381. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 158. „A la Nouvelle-Orléans par exemple, qui a été habitée par des Européens depuis 1717, on a observé pour la première fois des cas de fièvre jaune en 1796.“

382. Harry Toulmin, No. 278. pag. 195. „I have been acquainted with it (Mobile) about 15 years. I never heard of a case of the yellow-fever, till within 2 or 3 years and I am not satisfied that any existed till the last year. (1819.)

383. Willey, No. 545. pag. 123. „On the 31th. of August was a terrible thunder-storm, such as the oldest inhabitants scarcely remember to have experienced. The electrical explosions were frequent and tremendous; — the lightning dense and extensive. Its duration was nearly an hour. The rain was copious; At first I expected that this would suppress, or produce some favourable change in the epidemic. But I was unhappily disappointed. It continued to rage with unabated violence, and, if any thing, assumed a greater degree of malignity.“ (Block-Island 1801.)

384. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 33. „Pensacola in Ost-Florida, wurde in diesem Jahre zum erstenmale vom gelben Fieber verheert.“

385. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 82. „During the whole period of a century, in which Gibraltar has been attached to the crown of Great-Britain, there is no instance or record of any extraordinary mortality amongst the troops or inhabitants arising from local or atmospherical causes, or from the heat of the climate.“

386. Pym, No. 409. pag. 45. „And which, until this period was reckoned one of the healthiest quarters for troops out of England.“ Pag. 108. „In the short history which I have given of this disease, it is ascertained that it had never appeared at Gibraltar before, at least not during one hundred years, that that garrison had been in possession of the British, that Cadiz had been free from it between the year 1764 and 1800, and that it had not existed at Philadelphia for thirty years before.“

Das gelbe Fieber kehrt erst nach langen Zwischenräumen in dieselbe Gegend zurück.

387. Bajon, No. 23. pag. 71. „Enfin, elle s'est éteinte peu-à-peu, et a totalement disparu dans le courant de l'année 1766. Les maladies ordinaires du pays lui ont succédé, et ont régné seules jusqu'à la fin de 1776, que j'ai quitté cette colonie.“ (Cayenne.)

388. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 295. „It may be sufficient for me to observe, that, during the period of time from 1763,

when the colony was ceded to great Britain, till the year 1793, 30 years, no contagious fever, and no epidemic of the character of the malignant pestilential fever, appeared."

389. Chevalier, No. 105. pag. 9. „Cette maladie était caractérisée principalement par des hemorrhagies, par le nez, par les yeux, par les oreilles ou par d'autres parties du corps, et très-peu en réchappaient. Le symptôme n'est plus si commun, du moins à St. Domingue; mais on dit qu'il est encore très-fréquent à la Martinique, dans le cours de 11 années, je n'en ai vu que deux dans les quartiers de Léogane et du Cul-de-Sac, presque les seuls où j'aye fait la médecine."

390. Clark, No. 115. pag. 53. „In this Island (Dominica) but few cases have occurred for these last 20 years, and these have chiefly been at Prince Rupert's Head, where, from the stagnated water in a large morass near the town and fort, the marsh miasma prevails in a high degree."

391. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 83. „L'une de ces intermittences extraordinaires, déjà signalées plusieurs fois dans cet ouvrage, parait avoir eu lieu, dans presque tout l'Archipel, pendant les 20 années, qui s'écoulèrent de 1773 à 1793. Cependant en divers lieux et en différens temps les germes de la fièvre jaune demeurés latens, dans les lieux qu'elle avait infectés, se développèrent pendant cette période, quand des circonstances favorables le leur permirent; mais il parait, qu'ils manquèrent de la puissance nécessaire pour se reproduire, et que la maladie uniquement contractée par infection dans le cours de ces 20 années, devint aux Antilles, sporadique, individuelle, lente dans sa marche, et incertaine dans ses effets meurtriers." (Martinique 1802.)

392. Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 355. „For 42 years after 1749, there was no epidemic attack of disease (in Charleston) though there were occasionally, in different summers a few sporadic cases of it."

393. Archer, Americ. med. Record. vol. V. pag. 60. „Previously to the memorable fire of 1804, when the greater part

of the lower section of the town was burned, Norfolk had almost annually endured the scourge of yellow-fever, and whatever may have been its cause, that cause terminated with the conflagration. Since that time until the present no fever of a malignant character has appeared amongst us, and an exemption, so long enjoyed, induced the conclusive hope that we should stil longer have escaped its ravages; but in the midst of our congratulation, whilst our sister towns to the north and south are yearly suffering under its influence, it had passed us by, we are again visited." (1821.)

Es kehrt im folgenden Jahre zurück.

394. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 260. „It will be objected; that the Epidemic of Gibraltar, is the genuine yellow-fever of the West-Indies, a disease never observed in Europe before the year 1800, when it appeared at Cadiz, from whence it was transplanted to other sea-port towns on the meridian, that its appearance in Gibraltar in 1804 could not be attributed to local causes, as the place has been always reckoned very healthy previous to that period, but must have been consequently the result of a poison imported here, and propagated by contagion, a fact which becomes the less doubtful, as the very persons, who introduced the disease from Malaga and Cadiz have been traced and pointed out in a very satisfactory manner. — Moreover, the re-appearance of that fever in 1810 and 1813 when it raged at Cadiz and Carthagenä, confirms its importation from one or other of those places, as it is difficult to believe, that local causes which had produced the epidemic in 1804 would have been inert from 1805 to 1809, and more lately, in 1811 and 1812.“

395. Pariset, No. 387. pag. 63. „Il est à propos de rappeler ici que l'épidémie ne s'est point arrêtée brusquement dans les premiers jours de Decembre, et que dans le courant de ce mois, on a vu des sujets, sains jusque-là, contracter la maladie. J'ajoute que même le 12 de Janvier 1820, deux enfans sont morts à Cadiz de la fièvre jaune.“

396. *Pascalis*, Nro. 391. pag. 16. „Finally we know, that at the close of the season, and even one or two months after frost has begun to appear, when very little effluvium can be exhaled, a number of genuine cases of yellow-fever will occur; and these have been ascertained in December 1798, and in January 1800 in the city of Philadelphia.“

Der Verlauf ist sehr kurz.

397. *Jackson*, Nro. 267. pag. 415. „I shall only further observe, with regard to the cause of intermitting and remitting fevers, that a space of time almost constantly intervenes, between exposure to the noxious effluvia, and the subsequent appearance of the disease. — It was in few instances only, that I saw the disease appear before the seventh day. It was oftener the fourteenth, twentieth or even longer.“

398. *Bajon*, Nro. 23. pag. 65. „Ce fut dans le septembre 1765, que le Gouverneur me chargea d'aller y (au poste d'Aprouague) porter les secours médicaux. L'épidémie y avoit fait tant de ravages jusqu'à ce moment, que je n'y trouvai presque personne; il y avoit fort peu de malades dans l'hôpital. Peu de jours après mon arrivée on y envoya environ 300 Allemands arrivés depuis peu de France, tous jouissant d'une très bonne santé. Il y avoit à peine huit jours qu'ils étoient descendus à terre, lorsque la maladie se déclara et devint si cruelle, que vers les premiers jours de Novembre, il n'en restoit plus que trois.“

399. *Will. Frost*, Nro. 204. pag. 369. „Dr. Valli arrived at this port on the 7th of September 1816. — Accordingly, enthusiastic in his cause, he commenced his experiments by visiting all the dirty, filthy parts of the city and suburbs (Havanna), in the heat of a vertical sun when the thermometer was ranging in the day from 81 to 82 degrees Farenheit. — On the 21st of September the doctor visited the St. John-à-Dieu, a hospital for the male poor of the city and Spanish and foreign seamen. — He rolled up a shirt in which one of the dead men had recently

died of the yellow-fever, in the same state it was, when taken from the dead man, and rubs it over various parts of his own naked person, such as his breast, face, hands, arms, thighs etc., smells at it, as though it had been a nosegay and applies different parts of his naked person in contact with the body of the defunct, by way of friction, for several minutes, after which he returned to his lodging, just before dinner.

At dinner — he drank a glass of wine, and soon after complained of being indisposed and went to bed; At night, or on the following morning 22d. of September, Dr. Cameson, a Spanish physician who attended the family, was called to visit the Doctor. Some trifling medicines were administered, little being thought by Dr. C. of his indisposition, though Dr. V. observed himself, as I afterwards understood, as soon as he took sick, that he had the yellow-fever, and should not survive it. On the 23d. in the morning Dr. Romei called to see him, as also Dr. Boutefeur and myself. He recognised us, but was evidently sinking under the weight of his disorder being at that time comatose, with clammy sweats, cool extremities, and a depressed intermitting pulse. On the 24th. at 10 in the forenoon, the Doctor expired perfectly easy. It was said he vomitted black matter before he died."

400. Moreau de Jonnes, Nro. 363. pag. 101. „La fille d'un voyageur qui parmi nos contemporains, a parcouru l'un des premiers l'Afrique méridionale, arriva dans la nuit à St. Pierre. Le matin suivant la maladie était déclarée. Cette dame, que mille obstacles séparaient de celui qu'elle aimait, venait de traverser l'Atlantique pour le rejoindre; elle l'avait retrouvé dans les bras de la mort; deux heures après, quand on parvint à l'éloigner de ce cadavre qu'environnait une atmosphère empoisonnée, elle était déjà prise de vomissemens noirs." (Martinique 1802.)

401. Pym, Nro. 409. pag. 24. „But while they were burning the beds of patients, who had died, I found that if a soldier was taken ill in barrack, he was sent to the hospital, and his comrade either sleeping with him, or coming of guard, went into

the same bed in the evening; and, as might naturally be expected, this comrade was to a certainty taken ill in the course of 3 or 4 days; the 4th. day was generally the time the contagion seemed to require to shew itself, and this was ascertained most positively in innumerable instances. If an officer was taken ill, his servant was sent, to the hospital on the fourth day. Soldiers conducting sick to the hospital, were affected in the same space of time. The only exception to this rule seemed to be in burying the dead; many persons complained of having received the contagion even from passing a dead body, sickened immediately, and several were carried off from this cause, before the expiration of 48 hours. One man of the Regiment de Rolle, in conducting his comrade to the hospital, complained of being sick and expired upon the road, although he was apparently in perfect health before he left the barracks."

402. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 265. „On the 20th. October (1810) I was called to see Jacinto Reys a carpenter in the Dock-Yard attacked with fever, he had been working 3 or 4 days on board the San-Juan, where he was taken ill. The leading symptoms were, severe head-ache, eyes inflamed, dorsal pains, pulse very quick and full, great irritability of the stomach, constant retching and vomiting of a bilious-like matter etc. This disease went through its periods to the 7th. day, when a free perspiration brought on a favourable crisis. On the 22d. of October, Andreas Reys, an older brother of the patient who did not live in the same house, but who had visited him the day before, and had been sitting for some time on his bed, was taken ill with the same leading symptoms, and in the course of three days the mother, grand-mother, a child and a person who lived on the same floor, were taken ill of a fever, presenting the same symptoms as Jacinto Reys. Andreas Reys died of that fever on the 26th. of October, and the rest of the family were sent to perform quarantine on the neutral ground, where the grand-mother died."

„No new cases appearing in the garrison, the quarantine was taken off on the 24th. of November, and they were allowed to return to their homes. A younger brother however, named Joseph Reys 14 years old, who had been healthy during the time of the quarantine, was, three days after returning to his house, seized with a fever which presented the same symptoms, as his brothers; but in a more aggravated form; on the third day, a vomiting of black matter came on, and he died on the fourth day from the attack. — The patient was visited by the greater number of medical officers in the garrison, the family was again sent to the neutral ground, and their furniture burned.“

403. Anderson, No. 8. pag. 12. „In 1793, when I was stationed in the island of Montserrat, with a detachment of the 3th. battalion, 60th. regiment, I was one night called out of bed to see a Corporal Benson, whom I found very ill, with all the symptoms of fever; One of his companions happened to mention that he was taken ill in the same way as one of the privateer's men he had lately been with, and upon inquiring upon the matter I found that Benson had two days before, been passing by a house, in which he observed a sailor, lying upon a bed, seemingly in great distress: Humanity led the Corporal to render all the assistance in his power to the dying man and he had only remained with him about half an hour, when the sailor expired in the arms of this benevolent soldier.“

„I am sorry to add that the poor corporal shared the same fate on the 5th. day of the disease. I was much struck with this sudden event, but was seriously alarmed, next morning when I found two of the corporal's companions, who had been particularly attentive to him during his illness, taken in the same way. There remained now no doubt, there was a contagious disease in the barrack, and it was further confirmed, by two or three being taken ill, every subsequent day with all the symptoms of fever.“

„It continued to spread through the barrack with the greatest rapidity, till scarcely a man of the detachment escaped the infection, and I lost nearly one seventh of the whole who had the disease.“

404. K. F. Mackenzie, letter to Chisholm, No. 112. pag. 430. „Mr. Sharpe the solicitor general was attacked by this fever, which in a few days proved fatal to him (this gentleman was a native of the West-Indies, and the greatest part of his life a resident in them); and thinking himself dying, requested the attendance of M. Beete and me in his bed-room, to settle for him some business of importance to his family. Next day we felt symptoms of the disorder, and the day following, I think it was, were confined to bed, reduced to a state of infantine weakness.“

405. Gilpin, No. 217. pag. 42. „The wife of a Staff surgeon arrived at Martinique from Barbadoes and remained on board of the vessel a day or two before a lodging could be procured for her. In the mean time she dined with us once at the General Hospital and returned in the evening to sleep in the ship; The day after she was seized with the fever in question, and it terminated fatally within 48 hours of its attack. Her immediate attendants were four servants, and I was frequently with her during the day and night. The servants were speedily affected and died within as short a period as their mistress; and I was the only one, who survived of those, who were about her person. The captain of the vessel in which she came, with those who assisted in getting her out of the ship, and in conveying her to her lodging, died a few days after her disease, and I was credibly informed, that shortly after the crew died to a man.“

406. O. Nicols letter to Chisholm, No. 112. pag. 434. „I was in good health when I went to sit at the bed-side of the late Captain Royers (Royal Navy) when in that fever; also to visit, the same day, at the request of his friends, Major Mallory of the 29th. regiment, then under a fatal attack of the fever and who refused taking medicines. The same night I was myself attacked.“

407. Revère, Amer. medic. Record. vol. III. pag. 223. „A very interesting young lady about 20 years of age, who had lived in a very healthy spot, in the westerly part of the city,

rode to Wirgman's wharf for the purpose of embarking. The ship was already under way, and the boat waited expressly for her. She only waited to get from the carriage to the boat and was then rowed off. This was the only time she had been on the Point during the prevalence of the fever. The third day after she sailed she was seized with the usual symptoms of yellow-fever and died with black vomit, hémorrhage etc. There were several others who died in this ship, but they had been frequently in the unhealthy part of the town." (Baltimore 1819.)

408. Lazo, No. 303. pag. 37. „Die Krankheit befiel immer freilich, wie alle von einem Ansteckungsstoff herrührende, plötzlich und ohne vorhergehende Zeichen, die Kranken.“

Keine Methode unterbricht den Verlauf.

409. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 129. „Dans toutes les irruptions dont j'ai été témoin, le nombre et la diversité des moyens curatifs auxquels on avait recours, ne manifestaient que trop leur inutilité. — Pag. 131. „Plus ces remèdes avaient été ventés, plus la consternation était grande quand on voyait toute leur impuissance. On revint à l'usage du quinquina administré à haute dose: on employa les vins généraux, l'éther, le camphre, le musc, les vésicatoires de la nuque, de la poitrine, et des extrémités inférieures. Dans l'irruption de 1802, toute espèce de traitement, fut presque inutile, ou même comme dans le cas des vésicatoires et du moxa, il n'en résulta pour les malades, qu'un accroissement de douleur. On obtint quelquefois des succès dans les irruptions suivantes; mais il y ait souvent lieu de croire qu'ils étaient dus moins aux remèdes qu'à la constitution des malades, et surtout au degré de puissance de la maladie, contre laquelle les forces vitales résistaient quelquefois avec avantage.“

410. Lemprière, No. 310. II. pag. 11. „An opinion was very general, that the disease was universally infectious, and of a nature not likely to derive much benefit from medicine. The

number of deaths that occurred during this period, even where the greatest attention and the best medical skill was exerted, rendered these apprehensions very pardonable, but they certainly occasioned the sickness to be more general and fatal, then even those causes which existed in the vitiated state of the atmosphere."

411. *Rocked bey Pym*, No. 409. pag. 69. „I am sorry to remark that since its first appearance in 1793, little progress has been made towards its cure it seems to laugh to scorn all the efforts of medicine, and the longer a medical man remains in the West-Indies the more he is puzzled in forming his opinion concerning the best mode of treatment, the proportion of deaths being nearly the same in all." (*Jamaica* 1808.)

412. *M'Cabe*, No. 315. pag. 538. „The one party bled and purged, and kept the patients as low as possible, and continued to do so till the stomach had lost his tone, and the introduction of nourishment to support the exhaustion of the system became impossible. After the patient had lost one hundred or more ounces of blood, and taken two hundred or more grains of calomel, nourishment was allowed him, but then it was usually too late, the stomach rejected it. Such as adopted this mode of treatment, generally complained, that their patients died after the fever had been removed."

413. *Dickson bey Johnson*, No. 279. pag. 362. „Indeed in its highest grade there is so little chance and time, for the interposition of our art, that it may almost be considered irremediable, and, in some instances, men who complained of headache and giddiness in the afternoon, were dead by the next morning." (*Mariegalante* 1808.)

414. *Gilbert*, No. 213. pag. 62. „Toutes les méthodes de traitement étaient infructueusement employées." (*St. Domingo*. 1802.)

415. *Shepperd*, No. 487. pag. 433. „From the experience of many years within the tropics I am disposed to coincide with those who believe that the disease in the highest degree of concentration is irremediable by any known means in medicine, for

I have remarked, in this extreme case, that what ever plan of cure may be adopted, the rate of mortality remained unaffected by variety of treatment."

416. Bisset, No. 51. pag. 39. „Ein, unter den angesehensten Ärzten herrschender Widerspruch der Meinungen, in Ansehung eines jeden Stücks der Kuren, beym westindischen Gallenfieber, überzeugt hinlänglich, nicht allein von der grossen Ungewissheit der Wirkungen der Arznei-Mittel, in dieser hartnäckigen Krankheit, sondern auch, dass bis jetzt noch keine Kurart oder Arznei-Mittel entdeckt worden ist, auf welches man sich in den bösartigen Fällen verlassen kann.

417. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 66. „L'impuissance de l'art ne fut malheureusement jamais plus évidente, que dans cette maladie. Je ne crois pas que ce soit à sa nature mal connue, mais à la violence du mal, qu'il faut attribuer l'inefficacité des secours qu'offre la médecine. Ce n'est pas pour avoir manqué de hardiesse qu'on n'a pas réussi; toutes les méthodes ont été essayées la médecine agissante et la médecine expectante ont tour-à-tour été mises en usage." —

418. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 79. „Il y eut des guérisons opérées par les remèdes les plus contraires, par les méthodes les plus opposées, ce qui semble démontrer qu'elles furent dues à la constitution particulière de l'individu, aux efforts de la nature etc." (Philadelphia et Newyork. 1798.)

419. Report of the med. society of Neworleans, No. 442. pag. 11. „As the inferences hitherto drawn from the experience of the most skilful physicians on the treatment of yellow-fever, are of a nature altogether depressing so in the late epidemic malady, we must freely acknowledge, that all methods of practice were frequently incapable of mitigating the disease much less of preventing a fatal termination." (1820.)

420. Archer, Americ. med. Record. vol. V. pag. 69. „There was no way by medicine or otherwise of preparing or

fortifying the constitution to resist its power. — As to the *methodus medendi*, no system of therapeutics with which I was acquainted seemed to afford any successful or satisfactory means of treatment. What would be advantageous to one case, would evidently do harm or be inert in the next, even administred under like circumstances and in the same stage of the disease."

421. Devèze, No. 155. pag. 12. „Lettre écrite de Savannah à S. Ex. le Ministre de la marine par le chancelier du vice-consulat de France. „En voici la teneur. Il s'est déclaré ici une épidémie des plus désastreuses, qui n'a épargné ni les étrangers, ni les indigènes. Les blancs comme les nègres, que l'on a toujours vus respectés par la fièvre jaune, y succombèrent de la manière la plus effrayante. La ville qui compte 9 à 10 mille âmes de population blanche, vit ce nombre réduit à 12 ou 1500 personnes. Tout le monde cherche dans l'intérieur des terres un refuge contre ce fléau, qu'on ne vit jamais si funeste; il n'y a pas eu d'importation, les causes étaient toutes locales. Les médecins d'une commune voix l'attribuent à —. On ne cite pas un seul exemple de guérison." (Savannah. 1820.)

422. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 139. „Que tous les moyens curatifs ont échoué dans le commencement de cette épidémie; que dans son cours et dans son état, nul n'a mérité exclusivement la préférence, et que tous ont également réussi dans son dernier période, où des malades guérissaient aussi bien sans leur secours." (Cadiz. 1800.)

423. Bally, No. 26. pag. 552. „Il existe une malheureuse analogie entre la maladie de la Catalogne et celle de l'Amérique, c'est l'ignorance où nous sommes encore d'une médication efficace. Chaque praticien exalte à la vérité les succès de sa méthode; mais à côté des éloges que chacun se donne, nous voyons que le nombre des morts est toujours proportionné à la gravité des symptômes.

A St. Domingue, où nous avons vainement parcouru tout le cercle de la matière médicale, nous avons vu que rien ne

bornait les progrès de la maladie. La nature ou le hasard faisaient le succès. Tout est donc encore à créer dans la thérapeutique de la fièvre jaune, malgré les nombreux essais entrepris."

424. Pym, No. 409. pag. 234. I wish I could point out any method of treatment, by which there might be even a probability of relieving the symptoms in the two last forms of disease, it is true that they laugh to scorn all the efforts of medicine!!"

425. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 33. Franz. Übersetzung. „Concluons finalement qu'il résulte de tout ce que nous avons dit jusques à présent, que si le médecin ne peut réussir à borner la maladie dès son invasion (ce qu'il obtient quelquefois par l'émétique donné dans un moment opportun, ou par la voie de la sueur) il n'est plus à même d'en arrêter les progrès; la fièvre doit parcourir ses périodes, et le miasme achever son impression sur l'économie animale ainsi qu'on le remarque dans les autres contagions. Le médecin doit s'attacher à en modérer l'énergie à soutenir les forces vitales contre son action délétère et à entretenir la liberté des différentes voies que la nature a coutume de préférer pour son expulsion."

Blutlassen ist ohne Wirkung.

426. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 130. „Un médecin anglais qui arriva à la Martinique au moment où la fièvre jaune de 1802 redoublait ses ravages, prétendit qu'il possédait un moyen sûr et prompt de sauver ceux qu'elle attaquaient. Ce moyen n'était autre que la saignée, il le mit en usage avec une telle activité, qu'il avait perdu 20 malades en huit jours, et que j'allais demander son interdiction, lorsqu'atteint lui-même de la maladie, qu'il prétendait guérir, il mourut de ses effets ou de ceux de son propre remède."

427. Birnie, No. 50. pag. 339. „This, in my opinion is the only means of cure to be relied on, but it is necessary to state, that it will not always cure, for several have died delirious with the symptoms of encreased action and general irritation,

though they had lost, on the first attack, from 60 to 100 ounces of blood."

428. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 136. „With equal success in several cases, we have renewed the bleeding up to the third and even the fourth time but, generally speaking, those which require such reiterated evacuation, evince an obstinacy not likely to admit of a favourable result, under any mode of treatment."

429. Clark, No. 115. pag. 24. „From the remarkable flushing of the face, great inflammation of the eyes, and full pulse in the first stage of this disease, young practitioners may be induced to use the lancet freely, and the French surgeons whose chief remedy in almost all disorders in these islands is venesection, very readily fell into this error. There was not a single instance of an emigrant recovering who had been bled. The English practitioners avoided bleeding their patients and very few of the French, who put themselves under their care from the beginning of the disease, died of it."

430. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 11. „Bleeding though apparently indicated by the strenght, rapidity and fulness of the pulse, was not attended with good effects: several men were bled, and all of them died."

431. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 187. „Of all the means of treating diseases, that of bleeding is the only one that has no corrective in case it should appear to have been injudicious; and the patient may be lost before the mistake can be remedied in a disease of such violence, and short duration; I have known many, who have died, that have been bled and few indeed that have recovered when venesection has been performed in this island." (Barbadoes. 1793.)

432. Letter from Thornton to Lettsom. (vide §. 350. b.) Washington Dec 11. 1793. pag. 226. „I think that more people in this city (Philadelphia 1793.) were carried off by the very copious bleeding, and violent and repeated purges of Jalap and Calomel than would have died if nothing have been done."

433. Davidson, No. 145. pag. 160. „I am only sorry to observe that the disease often attacked with such violence as baffled every attempt. The inflammatory stage was but of short duration, and the symptoms of exhausted nervous energy so soon appeared, that we were afraid to use the lancet, the few cases in which I tried it, did not succeed.“ (Martinique. 1796.)

434. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 199. „Je n'ai jamais employé la saignée quelles que fussent les indications touchant le poulx, la rougeur de la face, l'irritation et l'état inflammatoire. Outre quelle ne prévenait pas davantage les effets de l'agacement du système gastrique, ni qu'elle n'empêchait pas les hémorrhagies, elle accélérât la débilité, la prostration, et bientôt l'extinction des forces vitales, ce qui aurait obligé de recourir plus promptement aux vésicatoires, et aux toniques, comme cela arrivait ailleurs. Les personnes les plus vigoureuses, d'une constitution athlétique et au teint fleuri, succombaient comme les autres, malgré les saignées répétées. Le jeune Grand-Didier mort dans l'un de nos hôpitaux, dont j'ai parlé précédemment, était dans ce cas, il était malade depuis 24 heures, lorsque je le vis pour la première fois. Toutes les indications réunies en faveur de la saignée, engagèrent un chirurgien de garde à lui en faire deux copieuses, qui le soulagèrent. Le lendemain la saignée s'étant rouverte pendant l'agitation et les mouvemens de son corps, il perdit encore la valeur d'une troisième saignée; une rémission complète succéda le troisième jour. A la fin du redoublement suivant, il tomba dans l'affaiblissement, vomit, les hémorrhagies succédèrent promptement, et la jaunisse devint universelle. Tout bien considéré, j'ai vu plus de malades guérir en leur laissant leurs forces, qu'en les en privant par des saignées, quand bien même on ne les aît appliquées qu'aux cas, où il n'y avait point de signes de putridité gastrique, ainsi que quelques-uns l'ont recommandé.“

435. Pym, No. 410. pag. 192. „To W. Pym 5th. August 1816. Dear Sir! I have no hesitation in saying that in the fever of Gibraltar in 1804, I considered blood-letting as a great cause

of mortality. I was anxious to adopt a different mode of treatment, but received positive orders from D. North to persevere in the use of the lancet. As soon as I had authority to discontinue the practice, the proportion of recoveries was much greater I remain etc. S. Kenning."

436. O'Halloran, No. 375. pag. V. „But it is incumbent on me to state, that many cases ended fatally even when the lancet had every possible advantage. (Andalousia 1820.) The Spanish physicians were no advocates for the practice in any case. My treatment of the disease was not very successful: theirs still less so. I lost one patient out of every five and a half; they, out of every two and a half, so that in fact, neither of us had much to boast of."

437. Bally, No. 26. pag. 578. „Immédiatement après la saignée le malade éprouve un instant de calme précurseur de l'affaissement auquel le plus grand nombre succombe, ceux qui n'éprouvent pas une funeste destinée ont des convalescences longues et pénibles. (Voyez l'observation de Gualteri.) Toute perte de sang est donc funeste."

Quecksilber-Gebrauch ist ohne Nutzen.

438. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 139. „I could not avoid remarking that no individual died in whom straining (after the application of a blister) had supervened."

439. Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 81. „In order, however, to attain the truth upon this important subject, it is not sufficient for us to discover, that recovery generally follow salivation in yellow-fever, though even this is contradicted by many very respectable authorities, but we must ascertain, whether those practitioners, who excite salivation in as many of their patients, as may be susceptible of it under that disorder, do in fact lose a smaler proportion of them, than those who proposely abstain from all endeavours to produce that discharge, and on this point I must declare that, after some experience, assisted by no ordi-

nary portion of enquiry and information, I have not been able to discover that the salivators were more successful than others." Auch pag. 85.

440. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 19. „It would appear, however, that many of those gentlemen fell victims to their implicit faith in mercurial medicines, which had been lately supposed so efficacious in epidemics of a similar nature to those which then reigned; This much is certain, that many of them, fully convinced of the power of this anti-dote, died after a few days illness; during which time it may be supposed they took that remedy in their own case.

441. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 9. „Le plus grand nombre des personnes atteintes de cette maladie y ont succombé.“ pag. 12. „Quelques uns ont essayé la méthode Anglaise par le mercure; elle a presque toujours été infructueuse.“

Das gelbe Fieber befällt denselben Menschen nur ein Mal im Leben.

442. Morton, No. 366. pag. 229. „They invariably spoke of the disease as we do of the small pox, measles etc. as one with which they must naturally be infected at least once in their life.“ (Havanna.)

443. Gilpin, No. 216. pag. 318. „At the commencement of the disease (Gibraltar 1813.) last year it was calculated that there were about 5000 persons within the walls, who had previously passed through it, and after careful inquiry, there does not appear to be one well authenticated case of a person having received the infection a second time. I heard, indeed, of three or four, but as the nature of the previous fever could not be exactly known, these exceptions have but little weight in so momentous a question. The exemption from a second attack, I am credibly informed, is firmly believed in Spain. At Cadiz, last year, though the fever put on the very worst symptoms, and

destroyed the patient frequently in 48 hours, the deaths did not exceed in a population of upwards of 70,000, fifty a day, and these were chiefly strangers. The Spaniards are so fully convinced, that they cannot receive the infection a second time, that having passed the disease is matter of great rejoicing among them, and a medical certificate of the fact is a sufficient passport into an infected town, which they enter without the smallest apprehension."

444. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 111. „It has long been ascertained among people of colour, as well as the long resident inhabitants that those who have had this disease are by no means so liable to it, as the recently arrived Europeans, and that if they continue in the climate, they may be considered, comparatively speaking, as enjoying an exemption."

445. Pym, No. 409. pag. 56. „The Spaniards are so fully convinced that the infection cannot be communicated a second time, that a certificate, of their having passed the disease, is a sufficient passport, through a cordon of troops into an infected town, which they enter without the smallest apprehension." — Y ademas se prohibió la entrada a los que no manifestaban documentos de haberla sufrido, poniendo a este fin guardias en las puertas, consultando por este medio, con los sentimientos de humanidad en utilidad reciproca. En efecto esta prudente precaucion surtio el efecto favorable que se deseaba." Don Miguel Irribaren procurador mayor.

446. R. Jackson, No. 267. pag. 250. „But besides, that disease seldom discovers itself among those people who had lived any length of time in a tropical country, it has likewise scarcely ever been known to attack the same person twice, unless accidentally after his return from a colder region."

447. Pignet, No. 408. pag. 348. „Ceux qui ont déjà soutenu les assauts de cette maladie la contractent rarement de nouveau au moins à un haut degré de violence, ils sont pour me servir de l'expression en usage dans les colonies, créolisés."

448. Demadrid, No. 325. pag. 128. „En général cette fièvre n'attaque qu'une seule fois dans la vie.“ (Havane.)

449. Cailliot, No. 78. pag. 14. No. IV. „Cette maladie n'attaque ordinairement qu'une fois le même individu: les exemples contraires aux Antilles et en Espagne, sont trop rares pour ne pas être regardés comme des exceptions à la loi générale. Plusieurs de ceux que j'ai vu citer, comme ayant succombé à une seconde maladie, tels que M. M. Fouperine, chirurgien de première classe de la marine, et le chirurgien major de la 26^e. demi-brigade n'étaient pas parfaitement rétablis, lorsqu'ils ont fait une rechûte. J'en ai vu plusieurs retomber après plus d'un mois d'une fausse convalescence, pendant laquelle il était toujours resté un état de langueur et de malaise qui présageait l'événement.“

450. Clark, No. 115. pag. 19. „Those who recovered of this fever were never attacked a second time, at least no instance occurred of it in our island, nor in any of the other islands as far as I have been informed.“

451. Redmond bey Pym, No. 409. pag. 74. „I never saw a second attack of this fever, nor do I believe the human frame susceptible of its action more than once during life.“ (Jamaica 1808.)

452. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 60. „Cependant je puis assurer que, quelques recherches que j'aie faites, quelques soins que j'aie pris, pour éclaircir et fixer mes doutes à cet égard je n'ai jamais trouvé aucun individu, soit français, anglais ou américain qui m'ait dit l'avoir eue deux fois: Je puis affirmer encore que, dans les dix années que j'ai passées au continent de l'Amérique, où le nombre des colons français était si considérable, nul n'a été attaqué de la fièvre jaune, quoique la plupart d'entre eux soient restés tout le temps de l'épidémie en ville, dans les quartiers mêmes reconnus pour être les plus dangereux, et que tous se soient exposés à ses coups en allant visiter et saigner les personnes de leur connaissance qui, moins favorisées qu'eux, furent atteintes et périrent de cette maladie.“

453. Gerardin, No. 212. pag. 51. „Au milieu des ravages causés par cette affection, on voit l'Européen qui en a été atteint rester invulnérable, pendant que la mort frappe ses malheureux concitoyens, qui n'ont pu comme lui supporter cette révolution physique.“

454. Lining, No. 312. pag. 424. (Ob nun wohl die Ansteckung mit grosser Geschwindigkeit durch die Stadt verbreitet wurde, so breitete sich doch dieselbe, wenn einige vom Lande sie in der Stadt bekommen hatten, und nach ihrer Zurückkunft nach Hause krank geworden waren, nicht weiter aus.) „Es ist ein grosses Glück, dass unsere Constitutionen in den Blattern, Masern und dem gelben Fieber solche Veränderungen leiden, welche uns nachgehends vor einem zweiten Anfalle dieser Krankheiten auf ewig in Sicherheit stellen.“

455. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 250. „From a review of the whole controversy on this subject, we are led to believe that an immunity from a second attack does belong to yellow-fever as well as to most other contagious diseases.“

456. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 229. „La observacion atenta y meditada me enseñó que aquel que habia sido sorprendido de la calentura epidémica no corria riesgo volviese à tenerla segunda vez.“

457. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. XXIII. „This peculiarity is unquestionably important, and it is a curious coincidence that the pestilential fever of Spain has never been known to attack a person a second time in that country, this fact which was first observed by the native practitioners, has now been confirmed by the experience of several years and by the concurrent testimony of all the surviving inhabitants of those places, where the disorder had most prevailed.“

458. Pym, No. 409. pag. 8. „The last and most remarkable peculiarity, is its attacking the human frame but once; the contrary of this has been asserted by different authors, but since the appearance of the disease in Europe, the fact has been proved to as great a certainty as it has been in the small-pox, or measles.“

459. Erdmann, No. 180. pag. 16. „Merkwürdig ist es, dass diejenigen Theile der Stadt, die im Jahre 1793 und 1797 beynahe ganz von der Krankheit befreiet waren, jetzt vorzüglich litten.“ (Philadelphia 1798.)

460. Pym, No. 409. pag. 69. „It is worthy of observation, that not a single soldier of the 54th. Regiment (of whom there are at least forty) who had the fever in Gibraltar has suffered from it here, and I think the same was remarked at Gibraltar of those, who had had fever in the West-Indies.“ (Jamaica 1808.)

461. Pym, No. 409. pag. 73. „Having in my possession the names of the officers and men who had recovered from the Gibraltar fever of 1804. I was particularly attentive to ascertain if any of those would be attacked with the yellow continued fever of 1808. Not a single case occurred, either then, or at any other time during the five years I was in that island. Latterly, men were selected from this list, as hospital attendants which duties they performed with perfect safety to themselves.“ (Jamaica.)

462. Rush, No. 462. pag. 111. „I met with five persons during the prevalence of the disease, who had had it formerly, two of them in the year 1741, and three in 1763, who escaped it in 1793, although they were all more exposed to the contagion.“ (Philadelphia.)

463. Seaman, No. 480. pag. 308. „It may not be amiss here to observe, that none, as far as I could learn, that had the fever in 1795 (Newyork.) suffered with it in this neighbourhood this year, excepting one of the slight cases, above mentioned; Its general prevalence the year before was, perhaps, the reason why no more were affected about this spot this year, their former indispositions probably securing them against a second attack. This much is certain, that the nine patients first above mentioned had not had it in 1795.“

464. Pym, No. 411. pag. 183. „The following circumstantial evidence respecting the malady at Gibraltar at 1804, esta-

blishes the fact beyond a doubt. In the corps of Royal-Artillery, there were only two officers who escaped an attack of it, viz General Smith and Captain Campbell both of whom had had it some time before in the West-Indies."

„In the corps of Royal Engineers there was only one officer, viz Captain Thackery, who had had it in the West-Indies and he was the only one who escaped it, excepting Colonel Feyers who kept himself and his family in quarantine."

„In the 2d. or Queens Regiment, there were five officers, viz Colonel Jones, Major Kingsbury, Captain Walsh, Paymaster Wainwright, and assistant-Surgeon Borlase, who had had it in the West-Indies, and all escaped it, when every other officer in the regiment was attacked by it."

„In the 10th. Regiment every officer was attacked by it, excepting Captain Carpanter who had had it in the West-Indies."

„In the 13th. Regiment, there were seven officers, viz Lieutenant-Colonels, the honorable C'Colville, Dance, Scott, Major Betford, Captain Wilkinson, Quartermaster Murray, and the adjudant who had had it in the West-Indies, and all escaped it at Gibraltar, when every other officer in the regiment was attacked by it."

„This same regiment, with five of the above named West-India officers and ten who had had it at Gibraltar embarked for the West-Indies in 1808, where they all escaped the disease, although eight of the newly appointed officers fell victims to it."

„In the 54th. regiment, all the officers were attacked by it, excepting Colonel Derby, Captain Lowis, and surgeon V. Dwyre, who had had it in the West-Indies."

„This regiment in 1808 returned to the West-Indies from Europe filled up with new officers and men, and after being 18 month in Jamaica, was attacked by it, and suffered severely from this disease when all those who had had it at Gibraltar escaped it."

„In the corps of Royal Barracks Artificers, every officer, and man was attacked by the disease excepting Sergeant Jones, who had had it in the West-Indies."

„In the Regiment of Rolle, there was only one officer, viz: Lieutenant Muller, who had had it in the West-Indies and he was the only officer in the corps, who escaped it.“

„The medical men at Gibraltar during the first 10 weeks of the disease, were 24 in number. Six of them had had it in the West-Indies, and all escaped, the remaining 18 were attacked by it, of which number seven fell victims to it.“

„One more proof of the Bulam fever not attacking a second time was in the 70th. Regiment, which suffered severely from the disease in the West-Indies in the year 1794. This regiment returned to that climate from Europe in the year 1800 filled up with new officers with the exception of six, viz: Colonel Dunbar, Major Elliot, Captains Johnstone, Lawrence, Hudchinson and Boat, who had the fever at a former period, and who now escaped it, although the corps buried ten of the newly appointed officers in a very short time.“

„The 5th. Regiment quartered at St. Lucia in the year 1796 was nearly annihilated by yellow-fever when the skeleton of the regiment returned to England. There it was filled up with new officers and men, and after being six years in Europe arrived it again in Jamaica in the year 1802, where it again suffered severely from the same disease, having buried 21 officers. The surgeon of the regiment Mr. Macmillan (now surgeon to the forces) says: it is worthy of remark that every individual in the corps was attacked by this fever excepting himself and ten of the officers, who had had it in the year 1796.“

„Upon a moderate computation there were 150 officers at Gibraltar, who had not had the disease before, and 15 who had passed it in the West-Indies, and making allowance for one or two doubtful cases, where the disease was so mild as not to confine the patient to bed, 145 at least out of the 150 were attacked by it, while every individual of 25, who had had it before, escaped it.“

465. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 127. „Lieutenant Muller was the only one of the family that was not attacked with the disorder, having passed through it in the West-Indies.“

466. Becker bey Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 129. „Toutes les personnes qui eurent la fièvre jaune en Amérique, en furent exemptes. Toutes les personnes de tout âge et sexe, qui l'ont eue une fois fortement à Gibraltar pouvaient, pour ainsi dire, coucher avec des moribonds, sans devenir récidives. N. il n'en fut pas de même de celles qui ont éprouvé quelques légères attaques.“ (1804.)

467. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 137. „Ensign Griffiths was a remarkably stout young man, and had the fever in so violent a degree, that the four or five soldiers, who were sent to him, as servants from Captain Walshes company, were successively taken ill and died, this was so striking a fact that Lieutenant Colonel Jones the commanding officer, unwilling to expose the picked men of the company to so hazardous a service, ordered a soldier of the regiment of the name of Moody to attend the sick officer. This man who continued with Ensign Griffiths till he died was the only one of all the sick servants who escaped with his life, and this was considered so remarkable, particular enquiries were made, and it was found that John Moody had been with the first Battalion in the West-Indies, where he had the yellow-fever.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

468. Pym, No. 409. pag. 25. „I communicated my sentiments to Sir Thomas Trigge, and requested him to order a Parade of all the officers and men, who had been in the West-Indies; to my astonishment and gratification, I found 122, many of them who had been exposed to the contagion in a variety of ways, but all escaping it, not one of them had had even the slightest head-ache.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

469. Pym, No. 509. pag. 28. „All those who had passed the disease in 1800 and 1803, at Cadiz and Malaga, having been safe from its attack in 1804.“ (Gibraltar.)

470. Fraser bey Pym, No. 409. pag. 55. „Its specific character is still more distinctly marked by the exemption of all those during the present Epidemic, who have formerly had a similar disease; whilst former attacks of the bilious Remittent afford no security.“ (Gibraltar 1813.)

471. Amiel bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 269. „I believe those who have suffered the epidemic once, are generally exempt from a second attack, and the experience acquired during four epidemics in Gibraltar, has established that opinion as a law in medical science.“ (Gibraltar 1815.)

472. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 217. „Four out of five of the first family attacked having died, and particularly as the only individual who survived was not ill, having passed through the disease in the epidemic of 1800.“ (Cadiz 1810.)

473. Pym, No. 409. pag. 54. „I may also observe, that there was no instance of any person who had passed the disease before, being attacked with it, although several of this description visited and assisted the Minorcan family during the prevalence of the fever.“ (Gibraltar 1816.)

474. Maria, No. 334. pag. 132. „Se advirtió que varios forasteros que no podcieron la epidemia el año 1810 la toleraion ahora.“ (Cadiz 1813.)

475. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 298. „The greatest part of the remaining inhabitants had passed through the disorder in the different epidemics of 1800, 1804 or 1810, and I may again repeat this remarkable fact, that no instance occurred of one of them ever having taken the fever a second time, so that when strangers, or those who had not before been ill, were attacked by the disorder in a family, it did not spread to other individuals in that house; this fact has been established by the experience of 14 years, and it is of the highest importance, as it proves beyond all doubt, the real character of the fever. If it had not been judged expedient to relieve the detachment in Cadiz by fresh troops from the battalion stationed at the Isla de Leon the disorder would soon have been got under, but so long as new subjects were exposed to its influence, it became impossible, and we had no resource but to wait for the approach of the cold season when the epidemic has always been known to terminate.“ (1813.)

476. Cabanellas, No. 76. pag. 13. „Me fundo en que connozco un crecidísimo numero de personas que habiendo padecido esta enfermedad en los contagios de Cadiz, Sevilla, Malaga, Alicante y Carthagená etc. han tenido en los siguientes un roce íntimo, y continuado con los enfermos sin haberla adquirido.“

477. Bally, No. 25. pag. 77. „Il y eut à Séville (1801) 1100 malades, dont les trois cinquièmes moururent, les nouvelles victimes furent toutes choisies dans la classe de ceux, qui avaient fui pendant la précédente épidémie, et qui par conséquent, s'étaient garantis de ses atteintes.“

478. Lafuente, No. 295. pag. 113. „Finalmente, no hemos visto que padeciese aquí nadie este mal por segunda vez.“ (Los Barrios 1804.)

479. Rich. Young Vance bey Pym, No. 409. pag. 63. „The disease had not been confined to any particular part of the town nor is any person exempt from it, who has not had it in the years 1804 or 1810.“ (Carthagená 1811.)

480. Bally, No. 26. pag. 567. „Dans le très grand nombre d'hommes, soit marins, soit attachés à d'autres professions, qui avaient autre fois essuyé la fièvre jaune, soit en Amérique, soit dans quelques lieux de notre péninsule, il n'en est que deux qui aient souffert, encore est-il douteux qu'ils aient eu une vraie fièvre jaune.“

Art, wie eine Epidemie anfängt.

481. Gros et Gerardin, No. 223. pag. 8. „Dans le mois de Juillet, et les mois suivans la fièvre jaune se manifesta d'une manière aussi prompte qu'inattendue chez les personnes qui semblaient avoir en apparence la santé la plus prospère.“

482. Gilpin, No. 217. pag. 312. „I had, with others many numerous families under my care, the numbers of which were almost always progressively attacked. — Pag. 313. In the

month of October I attended different families, the numerous members of which were attacked in succession, and with a fever of the same type."

483. Hosack, No. 256. pag. 78. „In every instance in which yellow-fever has been introduced into Philadelphia one circumstance has invariably taken place; after the persons who have first taken the disease have either died, or recovered, there has been an interval of health for several days, usually from ten to 14 or 15, before the alarm has been renewed."

484. Miller, No. 348. pag. 88. „In former seasons it has been usual to observe sporadic cases of this disease for several weeks before the commencement of the epidemic. This was remarkably verified in the late season, and such cases deserve the more attention as to furnish the best means of calculating the probability of approaching pestilence. Accordingly, one case of decidedly malignant character was observed in the month of June; several took place in July, a still greater number in August, and at the beginning of September, they had become so numerous, as to ascertain the existence of the epidemic." (Newyork.)

485. Medizinisch-chirurgische Zeitung, herausgegeben von Johann Jacob Hartenkeil, 1794, No. 12. pag. 207. „Das gelbe Fieber fing am 3ten August hier an, und der erste Kranke starb 4 Tage darauf. Es befiel die Leute nur einzeln bis Anfang des Septembers, wo die Sterblichkeit schon äusserst gross wurde." (Philadelphia, 6ten Octob. 1793.)

486. Brown, No. 67. pag. 360. „The first appearance of the disease was in the family of Mr. Stoddard in Tore-street, near the market-place. — June 21st. Mrs. Stoddard died on the third day after the attack. Her daughter was next sick of the disease and died within a short time — on the second or third day. Another young woman, and a son, were with much difficulty recovered of the disease."

„July 21st. Again the disease appeared on Erdmann's wharf an appendage of the market-place — and near Stoddards wharf,

where it first appeared. Seven adults successively, but in a short time of each other took the disease — all died. For two or three weeks, all the cases of the fever were of persons either stationed in, or near the market, or who often frequented this place, and I am informed, that not one of twenty, or upwards, who first took the disease, was recovered.“ (Boston 1798.)

487. Rand, No. 419. pag. 443. „The epidemic pestilential or yellow-fever that prevailed in the town of Boston, in the summer and fall of 1798, appeared June 17th. in a family which resided on Stoddards wharf, consisting of eight persons, five had the fever, one died the 25th. another the 30th. the same month, three recovered.“

488. Tilton, No. 504. pag. 128. „For it was very remarkable, that the disease was not communicated from the first person, who died of it in the land stage. But when the fever became epidemic, it took rise at the waters edge, and infected all or with few exceptions, gradually up to High-street, above this the town is thinly build and the cases were solitary as in the country.“

489. Monro, No. 355. pag. 136. „The first case of this disease happened in the beginning of August. The infection was evidently traced to a diseased vessel in Philadelphia, on board of which the person had been, as he was about renting a house in that part of the city, where the vessel lay, and where the fever first and principally prevailed, he sickened on the road, coming home, grew very ill immediately on his return, and died in few days. None of the family afterwards suffered from the illness.“ (Wilmington 1798.)

490. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 119. „Instead of cases falling sick in different parts of the city, nearly at the same period of the season, the disease occupied a range of several months and weeks progressively from place to place according as circumstances, more or less favoured its introduction and propagation through particular neighbourhoods. Instead of the inhabitants in each of the sickly houses falling sick simultaneously, or

nearly at the same time, they fell sick in succession one after the other, and nearly all at determinate intervals." (Newyork 1822.)

491. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 370. Vide §. 44.

492. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 126. „About the middle of April the disease began to appear on shore. The first house it shewed itself in, was that of Messrs. Stowe, Wood, and C.^o gentlemen belonging to the island of Bermudas, situated close to the wharf and the infection was evidently introduced by a negro-wench, who took in sailors clothes to wash. This family had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health before this period. (Grenada 1793.)

493. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 145. „I did hear that in the beginning of 1793, a little before the time the contagious fever appeared here, a vessel called the Hankey, from the coast of Africa, had called at this island on her way to Grenada, and landed one of her seamen, who died before I could see him, or any other medical gentleman. Immediately after that period the contagion spread, first almost entirely among those who had lately arrived from Europe, but in about three or four months after, some of the old inhabitants were seized with, and suffered by it. In the Ordnance Hospital the attendants, and even the two negro servants were seized with it.“ (St. Vincent 1793.)

494. Thomassen à Thuessink, No. 501. pag. 119. „Zu Ende des Januar 1803 langte das Schiff Washington aus Newyork an, und legte sich vor dem Fort St. Andreas vor Anker. Ein auf der Reise krank gewordener Matrose wurde in das ausserhalb des Forts gelegene Haus eines Bäckers für das Militair gebracht, und bezog daselbst das Zimmer eines schon lange in West-Indien wohnhaft gewesenen Sergeanten, Namens Dimiati. Letzterer klagte schon am anderen Tage über die nämlichen Krankheits-Symptome, welche sich bey dem zuerst erwähnten Matrosen zwey Tage vor seiner Ankunft am Lande geäussert hatten. Der Sergeant welcher meine Behandlung in Anspruch nahm, nannte die Krankheit vomito prietto, und behauptete, dieselbe bereits in Vera-Cruz gesehen zu

haben, woselbst die mehrsten, der daran erkrankten Spanier innerhalb drey oder vier Tagen gestorben seyen. Der Matrose, welcher durch den Arzt der Colonie Dr. Schubart behandelt worden, und schon zwey Stunden vor meiner Ankunft gestorben und begraben war, hatte dem Spanier erzählt, dass das gelbe Fieber zu New-york herrsche, an welcher Krankheit auf dem Schiffe, während der Überfahrt, noch drey Matrosen gestorben seyen, und dass immer an dem nämlichen Tage des Absterbens eines jeden derselben, wiederum ein anderer von neuem krank geworden sey. — Die auf diese Art eingeführte Krankheit steckte noch zwey andere, schon längst bey dem Bäcker wohnhaft gewesene Deutsche an, verbreitete sich darauf unter unsere Soldaten und Unterofficiere, dann unter die Officiere, und ergriff endlich auch die Einwohner der eine halbe Stunde von dem Fort gelegenen Neustadt-Amsterdam.“

495. Moultrie, No. 370. pag. 172. „Anno 1745 hic morbus in meridionali Carolina maxime saeviebat, cum contagionem ab alia provincia non esse in causa apparet. Nam primus hoc morbo correptus eo anno, nauta erat, qui per duos vel tres dies continuos inebriatus, exinde in febrem hanc incidit, et ab eo tempore, nimio per mensem durante aestu, morbus in Caroli-oppido, maxime grassari coepit.“

496. Lining, No. 312. pag. 423. „Und endlich konnte man den Ursprung dieser Krankheit, so oft als sie hier zum Vorschein kam, gar leicht von einer Person herleiten, welche kürzlich aus einem von den westindischen Eylanden, alwo sie epidemisch war, angekommen war.“ (Charleston 1732, 1739, 1745, 1748.)

497. Currie, No. 131. pag. 97. „The disease was originally confined to a very small number of persons, and the first persons attacked had been on board, or employed very near the St.-Domingo-Packet, and all that were afterwards attacked, for the first two weeks, have been traced to intercourse with some of the sick. Its progress was slow.“ (Philadelphia 1802.)

498. Seagrove, No. 479. pag. 418. „About the 5th. of September, where one of our Coasting-packets between this and

Savanna, called the Tolly, commanded by one Fowler, arrived with two sailors sick on board - these sick men were allowed to be landed, and lodged in a family in the centre of the town. One of these men died a few hours after landing, the other lingered some little time and also died, both of them with the same kind of disorder, that afterwards proved so fatal to the inhabitants. Two persons who attended the sick - both died. Lindsay on the 9th. September, and on the 10th. the mulatto. The whole family in the lodging were taken with the same fever, and most of them died, the disorder spread rapidly." (St. Mary, Georgia 1808.)

499. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 26. „The first cases were Reder's two little girls, the one named Amanda aged 11, the other named Caroline aged 9, and Andrew Thomas, a young Scotchman aged 23 of a robust, hale constitution, who had only been in the country three or four months, and who was clerk in Mr. Falkners grocery. They all sickened July 10th. 1822." (Newyork.)

500. Pym, No. 409. pag. 20. „A shop-keeper named Santo, (who resided in Boyds Buildings) arrived from Cadiz on the 28th. of August 1804, and was taken ill on the 29th. — he had lodged in a house at Cadiz, where some persons died of the then prevailing fever. Mrs. Fenton, (wife to Bombadier Fenton of the Royal-Artillery) was the second person attacked, she was taken ill on the 3d. of September, her husband and a child of the name Roland, were taken ill on the 8th. and died on the 12th. Mrs. Bogd, who had visited Mrs. Fenton was taken ill on the 13th. and died on the 19th., her husband was taken ill on the 14th. and died on the 16th., all those families were neighbours; the disease was confined for some time to this particular part of the town, and to those who had intercourse with them."

„An inhabitant of the name of Estrico, (a neighbour of Santo's) alarmed at the mortality, moved his quarters to the south district, where he was taken ill, and from him the disease was communicated to his new neighbours and rapidly to all the inhabitants.

On the 12th. of September I visited every person then ill of the disease, they amounted to about 50." (Gibraltar 1804.)

501. Bally, No. 25. pag. 429. „Dans les rues Sopranis et Bogueta d'abord infectées, les premiers malades furent précisément ceux qui avaient communiqué avec la corvette le Dauphin. On mit à bord de ce navire deux gardes, que le vomito saisit rapidement. Les visitans de la douane, le garde de la porte de mer, et le greffier du bureau de santé, qui avait eu des relations avec l'équipage, périrent en peu de jours. Le lieutenant visiteur D. Francisco de Paulo Carrion se rendit également sur ce bâtiment, et, atteint de la contagion, il l'inocula dans toute sa famille.“

„Borné d'abord au faubourg Sainte-Marie, voisin du port, le mal fut quelque temps stationnaire avant de se répandre dans l'intérieur de la ville, preuve incontestable qu'il ne provenait pas de l'influence atmosphérique. On s'aperçut ensuite qu'il se propageait de maison en maison, qu'il suivait toute la longueur d'une rue, qu'il s'arrêtait là, où il y avait de grandes séparations, pour ne franchir l'espace que plus tard, et toujours en s'avancant pas-à-pas: s'il paraissait dans un quartier éloigné en remontant à la source, et l'on découvrirait que quelqu'un y était venu du port ou du faubourg St.-Marie. C'est ainsi que le chanoine Dr. Christoval Sanchez, déjà cité, prit la contagion dans ce faubourg, et la porta à une autre extrémité de la ville.“ (Cadiz 1800.)

502. Bally, No. 25. pag. 82. „Après une foule de discussions, de recherches, de rapprochemens, d'enquêtes judiciaires, on se convainquit que Félix Munoz et les Verduras du faubourg Perchel, contrebandiers de profession avaient disséminé dans la ville une maladie contractée sur des navires étrangers où ils faisaient un commerce illicite.“

„Munoz tomba malade vers le 14 Juillet et mourut le 20. Sa femme fut tellement effrayée d'un décès aussi prompt qu'elle s'enfuit à la campagne, laissant la maison abandonnée et sans habitans.“

„Depuis cet événement jusqu'à celui où les Verduras subirent la même destinée, il s'écoula un intervalle de 30 à 34 jours et c'est de cette dernière époque, qu'on fait dater le développement de la fièvre jaune. Christophe Verduras avait caché dans sa maison un marin qui y mourut, et qu'on enterra au milieu de la nuit dans l'église de St.-Pierre. — Le calfat Michel Verduras, son fils, éprouva le 26 août des symptômes semblables à ceux qu'on avait aperçus sur l'étranger, et il mourut le 3 Septembre. Enfin sa mère, deux autres de ses frères et le reste de la maison, composée de huit personnes, se mirent successivement au lit. Christophe le père expira le 15 de Septembre.“

„La contagion ne tarda pas à s'emparer d'un jeune marin, ami de Michel Verduras, et qui demeurait en face de sa maison. Le boulanger Pascal, voisin de Verduras, et vivant dans leur intimité, mourut dans le même temps. Bientôt un autre voisin dont on ne dit pas le nom, le curé de St.-Pierre, qui à minuit, avait enterré mystérieusement l'inconnu, le Dr. Byzon qui avait donné ses soins à cet étranger, les Drs. Mamelli et Gimd, appelés en consultation chez Verduras, furent promptement victimes, ainsi que la plupart des membres de leurs familles. Le sacristain de la paroisse subit aussi le destin du curé avec toutes les personnes qui composaient sa maison. La consternation devint générale, et l'effroi multiplia les dangers, dans le mois d'Octobre, tous les quartiers étaient dévastés par la contagion qui avait gagné de proche en proche etc.“ (Malaga 1803.)

503. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 266. „Se dice como de positivo, y yo estoy creido en ello que pude indagar, quel el primero que murio este año del mal epidemico en Málaga fúe Felix Muñoz, conocido vulgarmente con el sobrenombre de vara de tipe, hombre sin oficio, y que se mantenio del contrebando este parece fué à la urca batava el Joven Nicolas el 14 ò 15 de Julio de donde sacó para muestra unas medias de algodón, y un poco de tabaco, y dixo el mismo que desde que salió de la urca se sintió malo.“ (1803.)

504. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 186. „El primer enfermo en quien vieron estos Professores sintomas extraños, que les llamo la alencion, fué en un joven de diez y ocho años, nombrado Alfonso Nieto hijo de Juan Maria, quien pasó con los mulas de dicho su padre a conducir trigo de la ciudad de Malaga para el abasto de este pueblo (Bambla) en cuya ciudad se acercó y tocó los carros en que se conducian los muertos del contagio, en su regreso se advirtió alyo incomodado aunque con benignidad, llego a su casa ell 22 de Agosto del año de 1804 continuo en cama solo quatro dias y convaleció en breve.“

„El 9 de Setiembre inmediato apareció con sintomas mas visibles y sospechosas de contagio de Malaga Alfonso de Castro hijo de Pedro, de edad de catorce años que viva en la casa inmediata à la de su primo hermano Alfonso Nieto, por cuya intermediacion de casas y roce creyeron dichos Facultativos y yo igualmente se comunico la enfermedad y murio este el 16 del mismo Setiembre etc.“

505. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 32. „Une barque sortie de Tortose à l'époque où l'épidémie y sévissait fortement, débarqua, le 28 août, à Méquinenza, le nommé Mariano Sanjuan dit Canero; celui-ci se sentant malade se mit au lit et mourut le 30 du même mois, à deux heures du matin. De neuf personnes qui composaient sa famille, sept, attaqués de la même maladie, moururent en fort peu de jours. Mourut d'abord Mariano Sanjuan, José-Augustin Casals, domestique de la maison. Antonio Sillue, son gendre, et Francisca Sanjuan, sa fille Antonio Sillue-y-Sanjuan, Teresa Sillue-y-Sanjuan, Maria Sillue-y-Sanjuan. De ceux-ci là maladie passa au reste de la population, faisant les ravages qui ont été publiés.“

506. McCabe, No. 315. pag. 533. „The fever on its first appearance was said to be confined to one particular street, and even to a particular part of that street, and gradually to have spread itself from thence to other parts of the town. In whatever house the disease appeared, it generally continued there till

it had passed through all the members of the family, or all the persons inhabiting that house. In the military hospital at Orange Grove, in the suburbs of the town, all the European soldiers, that acted as orderlies or attendants on the sick were seized with the fever. Many of the civilian medical practitioners in town were also attacked with it etc." (Trinidad 1817.)

507. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 100. „The cases now became numerous, but entirely confined to that part of the town (Point). At the same time that our assistant was confined, and during all the latter part of July, several examples occurred in the streets, intervening between that in which he resided, and the Point, and many of them in persons of the first class of society, but it was not till the beginning of August, that they extended to the body of the town. Soon afterwards, however, the disease spread rapidly, and I was on the 10th. called to the officer commending the detachment of the 4th. West-India regiment, then in the barracks (which is directly to the eastward of St. John's); and at that period there were scarcely a part of the town, in which there was not, or had not been a case of fever." (1816.)

508. Joh. Addoms, No. 2. pag. 4. Bey Bancroft, No. 30. pag. 124. „About the middle of August, 1791, a contagious fever appeared in the city of Newyork, which first discovered itself near Peck-Slip, a part of the city thickly inhabited, its houses generally small, and badly ventilated; many of the inhabitants were in indigent circumstances, which is a frequent cause of the want of cleanliness. Here it raged a considerable time; it then began to spread, as some attendants on the sick became infected, who lived in other neighbourhoods. By this time it was carried to other families, and most generally could be traced to this source. It likewise proved more particularly fatal near the place where it first appeared, than in any other part."

509. Currie, No. 131. pag. 43. „But instead of this, the malignant yellow-fever, every time that it has occurred in this

towu (Philadelphia) has always made its first appearance in one circumscribed point, and first affected a few individuals, who resided near, or transacted business at that peculiar point, while every other part of the city, has continued perfectly healthy."

510. College of Physicians at Philadelphia, *Facts*. No. 185. pag. 94. „About the latter end of July and beginning of August 1793 a fever of a new or very alarming nature prevailed in the city. It first appeared in Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras-streets, and all cases of this fever, were for two or three weeks evidently traced to this particular spot. A considerable part of the city, Northern Liberties and district of Southwark, became gradually infected."

511. Carey, No. 86. pag. 20. „The mortality began about that part of Water-street, where the Mary, the Flora, and the Sans-Culottes lay. For some time it was entirely confined to that place and its neighbourhood. Almost every death which occurred in the early stage of the disorder could be without difficulty traced to that street. By degrees, it spread, owing to the want of precaution, and to communication with the infected." (Philadelphia 1793.)

512. Selections (vide §. 350.b.), pag. XII. „This malignant yellow-fever, which has committed such dreadful ravages in Philadelphia (1793) first appeared in Waterstreet and between Arch and Race-streets, towards end of July, and was generally supposed to have been introduced by the French privateer Sans Culottes with her prize the Flora, and a vessel called Amelia from some part of the West-Indies. The college of Physicians have determined it to be an imported disease. This mortality began to increase near the vicinity of those suspected vessels, and spread at last into every part of that square between Arch and Race streets. By the time it had insinuated itself into several parts of the city particularly Carters alley, all which was easily traced to Water-street. Toward the latter end of August it made gradual advances up Race and Arch-streets, and finally penetrated

into every quarter of the City, the Northern Liberty and Southwark, carrying destruction with it wherever it went."

513. Miller, No. 348. pag. 88. „During the early period of the epidemic all the cases took place on the eastern side of the city, in Front, Water, and Pearl-streets, and principally below Burling slip. They afterwards became more generally diffused." (Newyork 1803, 1805.)

514. American med. Record, vol. III. pag. 210. „The fever now ceased on Market-street wharf, but several cases afterwards occurred in different parts of the city, and Southern Liberties." (Philadelphia 1819.)

515. Revere, No. 443. pag. 221. „It was remarked that the disease began about the wharves and gradually spread into the interior. The crews of all the vessels lying at the extremity of the point, became more or less sickly. At Wirgmans wharf one physician attended the crews of three ships, nearly all of whom were down at the same time." (Baltimore 1819.)

516. S. Jackson, No. 271. pag. 332. „As the disease was declining in this situation, and in the centre of the city, it suddenly broke out in the northern Liberties in Duke-street, two miles distant from Shippen street, and one mile from the other district, where the disease had prevailed, where two cases occurred on Monday the 18th. October.

„After the disappearance of the disease, in the vicinity of Duke-street, eight cases occurred in different parts of the city the last of November, none of which could be traced to any particular spot." (Philadelphia 1820.)

517. Archer, Amer. med. record. vol. V. No. 12. pag. 61. „On the 20th. of July a vessel from Point Peter, Guadeloupe laden with rum, sugar and molasses, arrived in the harbour. Having discharged her cargo at an upper wharf, her bilge water was pumped out in the dock between Southgate's and Warrin's wharves which was found to be so putrid and offensive as to render

it expedient that the doors and windows of a neighbouring house should be closed in order to exclude the effluvia arising from it. This and Southgate's warehouse were about equally distant from the vessel, say 15 or 20 yards, one on the east the other on the west side of the dock."

"On the 1st. August, Mr. Price, acting as a clerk in the warehouse, was taken sick with fever, strongly marked with symptoms of malignancy, and died on the — On the same day a negro woman took to the family occupying the other house, was attacked and died on the 9th. On the 4th. two ladies of the family sickened the elder of whom died on the 19th."

"About the same time a boy, aged 16, and an infant in the same family were attacked, but recovered. On the 9th. the Lady of the house had a slight attack, from which she soon recovered and the only one who escaped of the whole family, seven in number, was the master of the house, whose duties fortunately took him from home at the time the bilge water was discharged. Young Piercey, who had assisted in pumping the vessel, and a boy by the name of Andrews, who had frequently been about her at the time, both sickened and died, one about the 15th. day of the disease the other within 48 hours after the attack."

"The cause being removed, it was expected the disease would have terminated, but not so. On the 10th. of August it appeared in Woodside's lane, distant from the afore said dock, only the width of Southgate's warehouse, or about 60 feet. — The fever extended gradually to Water-street, first around the head of the dock last mentioned, from thence to the lower end of the street; in a block of wooden buildings under which the tide slowed, and equally unclear-with those on Woodside's lane, and in a very short time embraced the whole section of the town; bounded by market square on the east, Main-street on the north, and the river on the west and south. It was almost exclusively confined to these limits, although a few insulated cases appeared, in more remote parts of the town, most of which could be traced to the infected district but before its termination the virus had become

so attenuated and diffused, that several persons, who had no communication either with the district or patients removed from it, were infected." (Norfolk 1821.)

518. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 1. „It commenced at the foot of Rector-street and in conformity with the same laws, which have always governed it heretofore, slowly diverged or radiated from the point where it first set out, multiplying itself by becoming compounded with, and diffused through the air, until it had spread over nearly one half the city." (Newyork 1822.)

519. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 245. „No fué toda Cadiz acometido à la vez de la epidemia que hizo luego tantos estragos en esta plaza y pueblos inmediatos, empezó à últimos de Julio y principios de Agosto de 1800 por la parte de Cadiz que mira al S. E. conocida con el nombre de Barrio de Santa-Maria, extendiéndose hasta la calle de Sopranis y boquete, sitios contiguos unos de otros, cuyas gentes hacen poco mas ó menos la misma vida, y se juntan mucho entresi."

520. Fellowes bey Johnson, No. 279. pag. 280. „A fever broke out in the district of St. Maria, which we have mentioned above, at the residence of poverty and theatre of filth; From this point it radiated in all directions, and in whatever house it appeared all the family was ultimately attacked." (Cadiz 1800.)

521. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 15. „On ne prit pas les mêmes précautions à la Carlota, petit bourg situé sur la route de Cadix, à cinq lieues au delà de Cordue. Des fugitifs malades y apportèrent la contagion, et ce qui prouve que telle est l'époque et l'origine de la maladie à Carlota, c'est que les premiers individus de ce bourg, qui s'en trouvèrent atteints et bientôt après les victimes, furent précisément ceux, qui communiquèrent avec les étrangers, c'est-à-dire le maître et les domestiques de l'auberge. Dans ce point, d'abord unique, la maladie passa dans les maisons voisines placées sur le même côté de la rue; elle se répandit ensuite dans tout le bourg, pénétra dans toutes les maisons, et enleva en très peu de temps plus du tiers de la population."

522. Bally, No.25. pag.73. „Une fois répandu dans Cadiz le typhus ne tarda pas à pénétrer dans les villes et les villages environnans, et notamment dans ceux qui étaient fréquentés par les matelots, comme sur le Guadalquivir. Les autres furent infectés plus tard et à mesure que les fugitifs ou les voyageurs partis de Cadiz se répandirent dans les populations voisines.“

„Si les habitans de Seville avaient connu le danger, ils auraient pu l'éviter d'autant plus facilement, que le faubourg de Triana, où les marins disséminèrent d'abord la maladie, est séparé de la ville par le fleuve Guadalquivir et qu'elle y fut stationnaire plus de quinze jours, pendant lesquelles elle sévit avec la plus grande activité.“

„Les premiers malades connus furent les membres de la famille désignée sous le nom de los Lebrones, tous caboteurs, dont un seul échapa à la mort.“

„A la fin les communications non interrompues entre les deux rives la portèrent à Séville, et l'on remarqua comme un caractère spécifique qu'elle n'attaqua d'abord que le faubourg de los humeros tout-à-fait en face de Triana, et fréquenté de même par les marins ou les ouvriers du port. Delà elle gagna la paroisse de St. Vincent et enfin toute la ville.“

523. Berthe, No.48. pag.60. „Introduite dans le faubourg de Triana la maladie y resta concentrée pendant plus de 15 jours; du moins ne s'étendit-elle pas bien loin pendant ce temps-là; nous en avons la preuve dans un édit publié à Seville, le 3 e. Septembre 1800, cet édit émané de Don Antonio Fernandés Soler citoyen éclairé et respectable, que nous aurons occasion de citer toutes les fois que nous aurons à parler de quelque mesure utile à la santé publique, cet édit défend aux habitans de Triana et autres quartiers de Séville, de changer de domicile sans en faire part aux Magistrats, seuls chargés de juger s'il peut en résulter quelque inconvénient. La maladie exerça bientôt des ravages terribles dans ce foubourg; toutes les maisons furent infectées presque à la fois, la désolation y fut pour ainsi dire à son

comble en quelques instans, à cause des difficultés qu'il devait nécessairement y avoir dans la distribution des secours de tout les genres, soit préservatifs, soit curatifs; et encore plus souvent à cause de leur inutilité."

524. Bally, No. 25. pag. 86. „L'épidémie fit des ravages dans cette rue (Pozos dulces) avant de passer aux autres, et il paraît démontré qu'elle s'introduisait dans les habitations voisines en raisons des communications des citoyens entre eux. C'est ainsi que, vers la fin de juillet les rues de Puerta-nueva et de la Caréteria, dont les maisons sont adossées à celles de Pozos dulces, se trouvèrent infectées." (Malaga 1804.)

525. Fellowes. No. 189. pag. 132. „All descriptions of persons belonging to the place were allowed to pass the south-port-gate, and yet the disease, which had been progressively spreading in the town, did not shew itself in the south until after a period of more than three weeks from its first breaking out in Boyd's buildings." (Gibraltar 1804.)

526. Pariset, No. 387. pag. 62. „De quelque manière que la fièvre jaune de 1819 ait pris naissance à l'île de Leon, cette maladie, ou méconnue par les médecins, ou dissimulée par l'autorité, et livrée pour ainsi dire à elle même, fut d'abord concentrée dans un seul quartier de la ville (el Barrio del Christo). Elle mit tout le mois de juillet à s'y répandre. Elle le remplissait vers le milieu du mois d'août, puis elle en affranchit rapidement les limites, et pénétra partout et dans le reste de la ville, et dans les hôpitaux militaires, et dans le grand établissement de l'arsenal ou de la Carraque."

527. Rochoux, No. 449. pag. 11. „Dans la progression du mal on a observé qu'il s'est répandu en rayonnant à partir du port; de sorte que les parties de la ville les plus éloignées de ce point, ont moins souffert que les autres. (Barcelone 1821.)

528. Chevalier, No. 105. pag. 6. „Les anciens habitans sont aussi quelquefois attaqués de cette fièvre avec les mêmes symptômes."

529. Anderson, No. 8. pag. 15. „Several of the inhabitants likewise caught the fever, some of whom died.“ (Montserrat 1793.)

530. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 151. „The disease spread through the town. (Kingston St. Vincent 1793) at first confined to those Europeans who had lately arrived, the young and florid, or those who had been much exposed to bodily fatigue: but it afterwards attacked the old settlers. The shipping suffered equally with the inhabitants on shore. The french emigrants, he afterwards adds, who had arrived in June suffered still more, although all of them were seasoned to the climate.“

531. Stragham bey Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 183. „The soldiers of the royal artillery were certainly attacked first with this fever in 1793 (at Barbadoes). They came from Gibraltar along with the 32d. regiment, and they were remarkably healthy. The inhabitants were soon after attacked with this fever in the country as well as in town. — The scale of infection is thus stated: Europeans by far suffered and were most subject to this fever, particularly from the age of eighteen to thirty, the inhabitants next; few or none of the coloured people were attacked with this fever.“

532. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 324. „To sailors, soldiers and all Europeans or Americans, strangers to the climate, the infection was during the first two years (1793, 1794.) chiefly confined, but afterwards the inhabitants without exception, whether Creoles or foreigners, equally suffered.“

533. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 119. „No plague could have exceeded in destructive prevalence — Seamen, troops and inhabitants, equally suffered by it.

534. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 232. „The young and the aged the unhabituated and the assimilated to the climate the temperate and the dissipated, equally suffered by it. People who had hitherto carefully avoided the sources of infection, and had

escarce even visited the town since the introduction of the pestilence now perceived that their sedulity had only warded off, not prevented the evil hour. Men who had long resided in the climate, and considered themselves as secure against the attacks of the usual diseases incident to it, found that assimilation to the climate was no security against the indiscriminating malignity of this contagion. Those who from a peculiarity of constitution had escaped hitherto now fell sacrifices to it."

535. Walker, No. 531. pag. 487. „At first it was confined to newly arrived Europeans, such as seamen, soldiers and passengers, but was said to have affected some of the old residents of the interior of the island in 1795." (Jamaika.)

536. M'Cabe, No. 315. pag. 533. „The florid and plethoric were chiefly the subjects of its attacks, and particularly the newly arrived Europeans, but no length of residence in the island appeared to afford much security against the disease, as very few Europeans escaped its attacks, however long resident in the colony. The fever, however appeared less aggravated in such as had been long in the country." Und pag. 540. „He was a man of mild and amiable manners, and an example of the most rigid abstemiousness in his habits of living."

537. Selden and Whitehead, No. 482. pag. 335. „Nor was the opinion entertained by many, that negroes are not susceptible of the disease found correct; many of them were attacked and several fell victims to the disease." (Norfolk 1800.)

538. Report, No. 440. pag. 341. „For a while the disease seemed to be mostly confined to those employed about the river and wharves, but in a few days after the prevalence of north-winds, and clear hot sun, September 10th. it spread rapidly through the whole town and from that date seems to have affected the Creole inhabitants, people of colour and even slaves."

539. Rapport, No. 421. pag. 35. „Néanmoins quelques-uns résidans dans le pays depuis long-temps en ont été victimes, ainsi que plusieurs créoles de la Nouvelle-Orléans ou des environs.

En 1817, on ne cite pas un seul nègre qui aît été attaqué de la maladie, tandis qu'il en est mort quelques-uns en 1819, particulièrement parmi ceux récemment arrivés du Nord ou des Illinois."

Art, wie die Epidemie sich verbreitet.

540. Carey, No. 86. pag. 93. „And it is remarkable that those congregations, whose places of worship were most crowded have suffered the most dreadfully.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

541. Elyah Munson, No. 186. pag. 59. „After death, the diseased was permitted to customary ceremonies of burial, which before this time had been laid aside in this fever. The corpse was exposed to view as is common, and born of 8 bearers, attended by a large procession. The consequence was a more extensive spread of the fever than was known during the whole sickness from any one individual. Six out of the eight bearers were seized with the fever within a week and many who attended at the house.“ (New-Haven 1794.)

542. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 248. „Empezo, como queda dicho, esta enfermedad por el barrio de Santa-Maria, en el que viven una porcion de castellanos nuevos, gente eficacisima y extremosa, que se juntan mucho entre si, que se acomodan en habitaciones muy estrechas, que es muy devota de nuestro Padre Jesus, y por tanto todos hermanos de dicho Señor. Confiados estos que sus favorosas y sencillas súplicas moverian à nuestro Señor de Santa-Maria, que todo lo puede, y haria cesar el azote que nos affigia, pidiéron con esto objeto sacarlo en procesion, y aunque el Magistrado se resistió à esta suplica, porque preveia las consecuencias, era tal su fervor y confianza para con nuestro Padre Jesus, que instaron estos devotisimos Hermanos, casi con amenaza, que se les concediera el permiso de sacarlo, lo que obstuviéron del Magistrado, salio pues este Señor por las calles, y era tanta la gente de toda la ciudad que fué a rogarle y le segura en monton durante la procesion, que en unas siete horas, que duró esta, tuviéron bastante tiempo los fervorosos acompañantos para contagiar se unos à otros.“

„Siguiéron a esta devota Suplica otras semejantes procesiones, por las que el pueblo esperaba librarse, y el mal se hizo general. — Desde este momento todos los barrios se ardieron con este roce y proximidad de gentes, todos empézaron desde luego a contar centenares de contagiados. Los nombrados de la Cuna, Ave Maria y S. Antonio, que apenas tenían algun enfermo se llenaron de ellos, y lo mismo los de S. Lorenzo y Viña, adonde no habra penetrado aun la calentura.“ (Cadiz 1800.)

543. Berthe, No. 48. pap. 69. „J'ajouterai enfin un autre trait qui nous a été fourni par un Magistrat respectable, et qui se reporte à l'époque où la maladie ne se répandait encore à Cadiz qu'avec une certaine lenteur du premier point infecté aux autres quartiers. Quelques individus parmi le peuple, conçurent l'idée d'une procession, dont l'objet était de porter en grande pompe et dans toute la ville une image réverée; la multitude applaudit à ce projet, toutes les confrairies s'en mêlèrent, les Magistrats voulurent en empêcher l'exécution, mais la voix de la raison ni celle de l'autorité ne put se faire entendre, on lui opposa même des cris séditeux. La cérémonie eut lieu, et le lendemain on compta à Cadiz cinq ou six mille malades de plus. L'infection fut alors dans toutes les parties de la ville.“

544. Bally, No. 25. pag. 436. „Tous les documens démontrent, au reste, que les réunions étaient infiniment dangereuses. Les habitans d'Antéquerra, étant sortis en procession, sur le soir du 12 d'Octobre 1804, pour promener l'image de Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire jusqu'à trois heures du matin, au lieu de 30 morts il en eut 80 toutes les 24 heures dès le 4e. jour de cette funeste cérémonie. —

Le 20 août, époque de la foire d'Antéquerra qui a lieu habituellement dans la rue d'Estepa, l'affluence des habitans de Malaga y porta tellement la contagion, que, dès ce jour, elle devint universelle dans cette rue.“

545. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 108. „It was remarked as a curious fact, that the jews who were very numerous in Gibraltar

and who, it was thought would have been more predisposed to disease, from their habits, and mode of life, were not generally attacked by the prevailing disorder, until after the 18th. of September, the day of atonement, on which the Hebrew nation meet together in the synagogues."

546. Bally, No. 26. pag. 23. „Les quatres frères Prats, charpentiers de Barcelonnette, domiciliés rue San-Miguel, No. 4., en travaillant sur le Grand-Turc, y avaient contracté la fièvre jaune la mieux caractérisée; on les porta au lazaret; ils y moururent presque à leur entrée, le 14 août; et le lazaret, déjà décrédité, n'en devint que plus odieux. Ils avaient transmis la maladie à leur soeur et à leur père. On voulut faire transporter le père Prats, non au lazaret, mais dans une charmante maison de bains située sur le bord de la mer; à cet effet, l'autorité se présenta, le 16 août, avec une escorte de cavalerie. A l'instant, toute la population de Barcelonnette fut soulevée; elle arracha Prats des mains de ceux qui s'en étaient emparés, et, dans le transport qui les aveuglait, des hommes, des femmes, le prenaient à l'envi dans leurs bras, le couvraient de baisers, se baignaient de sa sueur, et, de ses draps encore chauds, humides et souillés de vomissement noir, se frottaient le visage, la poitrine et les membres; tant était vive la persuasion, où la criminelle obstination de quelques médecins les avait mis, que la maladie n'était point la fièvre jaune, ou que cette fièvre n'était point contagieuse! Ces hommes, ces femmes, auteurs du tumulte, reçurent bientôt le prix de leur imprudence et de leur indocilité ils suivirent Prats, qui expira le 17 à once heures et quart, même jour, sans que tant de morts si promptes pussent dessiller les yeux."

547. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 37. „On chanta le Te Deum e 25. „Mais les réunions nombreuses auxquelles cette cérémonie donna lieu, développèrent de nouveaux germes, et la maladie se montra avec une vigueur nouvelle pendant quelques jours." Pag. 342. „Un officier entiché de l'idée que la maladie n'était point contagieuse, se trouvait dans une maison où venait de mourir une

dame de sa connaissance. Les parents de la défunte étaient dans les craintes les plus vives pour eux-mêmes, lorsque cet officier chercha à les désabuser. A cet effet il embrassa le cadavre et répéta cette téméraire entreprise plusieurs-fois, afin de mieux convaincre les assistans qu'il n'y avait aucune contagion à craindre. Mais le même jour après le coucher du soleil, il fut pris de la maladie qui fut caractérisée par le vomissement noir, et il mourut trois jours après.

548. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 149. „I have seen whole families carried off one after another, particularly those who had acted as nurses to the sick.“ (St.-Vincent 1793.)

549. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 100. „Et des familles entières furent détruites dans l'espace de quelques jours.“ Pag. 185. „Pendant la même irruption, quand la maladie se fixait dans une maison, elle tuait d'abord ceux qui l'habitaient, et puis ensuite successivement tous ceux, qui les remplaçaient. Ce fut ainsi qu'en onze mois elle atteignit 32 personnes dans le quartier général du Général Devrigny, et qu'enfin, ne pouvant plus attribuer au hatard de ses atteintes la mort de tous ceux, qui venaient demeurer avec moi dans cette vaste maison, je me résignai à y rester seul.“ (Martinique 1802.)

550. Pignet, No. 408. pag. 393. „Le capitaine L., aide de camp du général Noguès, eut la fièvre jaune vers la fin de vendemiaire an X. Cette même fièvre ne tarda pas à se développer chez tous les Français qui composaient la maison du général.“

„Le chirurgien de la 82^e. de ligne, dont j'ai rapporté l'histoire fut atteint chez son chef de Bataillon; ce chef peu de temps après, et ses domestiques le furent également.“

„L'adjudant-major du même corps mourut de cette fièvre; son épouse et toute sa famille le suivit dans le tombeau.“

„Tous ceux qui ont habité la maison du capitaine C., faisant fonctions de sous-inspecteur d'artillerie, y sont morts, ou y ont été gravement malades.“

„Le brik, le Festin, par considération pour quelques-uns de ses malades, les retint jusqu'à leur guérison ou leur mort; ce brik seul fournit ensuite plus de sujets à l'hôpital que tous les autres bâtimens qui stationnaient dans le même port.“

„Les premiers malades de la 82^e. furent soignés dans leur caserne par le chirurgien du corps, la caserne devint un foyer d'infection, et il y eut peu de personnes épargnées. Au contraire celle de l'artillerie de marine, qui était établie sur le même local, et avait les mêmes alentours, mais qui envoyait promptement à l'hôpital ceux que la fièvre jaune y atteignait, fut très-faiblement attaquée.“ (St.-Lucie 1802.)

551. Warren, No. 534. pag. 135. „In most families, where one person had been sick, others were soon taken down of the disorder, in some almost every adult person became ill. the children generally escaping.“ (Boston 1796.)

552. Erdmann, No. 180. pag. 15. „Das Schiff Deborah, war am 28sten July (am 26sten hatte sich das Fieber zuerst gezeigt) nach Kensington (oberhalb der Stadt) gebracht, um dort durchaus reparirt zu werden. Beynahe alle, die am Bord dieses Schiffes arbeiteten, wurden krank und viele starben. Von hier verbreitete sich das Fieber durch ganz Kensington. (Philadelphia 1798.)

553. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 114. „From whence it appears that out of about 422 cases, the total number this season, 295 or very nearly two thirds occurred in 86 houses, all of which were either opposite to, or adjoining each other, or contained each from two to eight cases. What is still more worthy of remark 276 of the whole number of cases occurred in 67 houses, and each one of these 67 houses, furnished from two to eight cases, and out of these same 276 cases 104 died, that is, nearly one half of the whole number of deaths of yellow-fever on the records of the Board of Health. This accumulation of cases in particular houses appears in a still more striking light,

when we call to mind that out of the remaining 146 cases, which did not occur together in the same houses, 65 were persons who resided in uninfected parts of the city, or in the country, and caught the disease by exposing themselves to those places in the lowes part of the city, where many persons had sickened. Thus out of 422 the whole number this season, there remain but 81 cases which did not occur in the number of more than one, or as many as eight in the same house; or in other words, there were but 81 cases, which occurred singly in different houses.“ (Newyork 1822.)

554. Gonzalez, No. 219. pag. 13. „Gänzlich änderte sich jedoch die Scene der Ruhe im Anfange des Augustes, wo man schon gewisse Gattungen hitziger Fieber wahrzunehmen anfang, welche wegen ihres schnellen Verlaufes, und der heftigen Intensität und Anomalie der damit verbundenen Zufälle die Aufmerksamkeit der Ärzte auf sich zogen. Das Viertel Santa-Maria war gleichsam der Heerd, worauf sich das Feuer entzündete, welches in kurzer Zeit einen grossen Theil von Andalousien verzehren sollte. Es scheint dieses Viertel, das von Handwerkern und Seeleuten, die gewöhnlich zu der ärmeren Classe gehören, bewohnt wird, mehr als ein anderes dazu geeigenschaftet zu seyn, einer Epidemie das Gepräge zu geben. Zwar fehlt es ihm im Allgemeinen nicht an Sauberkeit und Reinlichkeit, die man durchgängig in der Stadt wahrnimmt; aber dessen ungeachtet, hat es bey der Engigkeit seiner Gassen, und der Armuth seiner Einwohner, doch weniger frische Luft und Reinlichkeit, als der übrige Theil, und ist daher ungleich geschickter, den Samen eines Contagiums gedeihen zu lassen.“

„Auch sah man gleich nachher, dass sich die Kranken erstaunlich mehrten, und die Anzahl der Todten kam schon täglich auf zehn und mehrere. Gerieth die Krankheit in ein Haus, so verliess sie dasselbe auch gemeiniglich nicht eher, als bis sie die sämtlichen Glieder der Familie ergriffen hatte.“

555. Bally, No. 25. pag. 437. „Joseph Dolgado, âgé de 22 ans, s'enfuit de Malaga, le 23 juillet, chez son père, habitant d'Antiquerra, rue des Comédies. Il y tomba malade le 27 juillet, et mourut le 2 août. Sa mère expira le 24, son père le 2. Septembre. Gérôme et Antonio, ses frères, moururent, l'un le 21 août, et l'autre le 4 Septembre, et Francisco son troisième frère, fut guéri le 23 août. Leurs deux soeurs, Maria et Juana, furent malades le 18 août, la première entra en convalescence le 25, et la seconde succomba le 22. — On observa encore la même marche dans les entourages; des émigrés de Malaga, qui arrivèrent à Antéquerra, leurs parens, leurs amis furent toujours les premiers alités.“

556. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 60. „Les recherches les plus circonstanciées nous ont appris que les premiers malades connus de Triana furent des individus d'une famille dont l'unique profession était le cabotage. Tous les membres de cette famille assez nombreuse (Los Lebrones) périrent en très peu de temps à l'exception d'un seul.“

557. Beiker bey Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 129. „Lorsqu'elle a commencé à prendre dans une maison, tous en furent atteints, excepté ceux qui ont déjà eu la fièvre jaune en Amérique.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

558. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 26. „Il n'en fut pas de même, à-peu-près à la même époque, du nommé Roma, sellier, qui était logé à St.-Sébastien, et qui allait également pêcher du haut de bâtimens. Il eut le vomissement noir et mourut. Sa domestique eut le même sort, ainsi que neuf de ses voisins, qui le visitèrent pendant sa maladie. Aussitôt ce quartier eut beaucoup de malades, et cela fit une grande sensation dans le public, parce qu'on vit la maladie gagner d'une maison à l'autre, s'étendre aux quartiers voisins, et, comme un torrent dévastateur emporter la plupart des individus, qu'elle atteignait dans sa marche funeste.“

**Zusammenseyn mit gelben Fieber - Kranken
begünstigt die Ansteckung.**

Meinungen der Beobachter.

559. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 128. „The manner, however, in which it spread in town, clearly evinced its contagious nature: for all who, from friendship, business, or duty, communicated with the diseased, were themselves infected: and no instance occurred wherein the contagion could not be traced to its particular source.“ (Grenada 1793.)

560. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 95. „Tel est le sort des officiers de Santé, des employés dans les hôpitaux, et de tous ceux, qui visitent fréquemment ces asiles de la souffrance. Aussi le nombre de ces victimes a-t-il été considérable dans le cours de Floréal et prairial; ce féau n'a pas même épargné les hommes les plus acclimatés, c'est-à-dire, ceux chez lesquels les effets des miasmes et de la contagion, sont en partie détruits par l'habitude.“ (St. Domingue 1802.)

561. Bally, No. 25. pag. 451. „Pendant le redoutable maladie des années 1802 et 1803 à St. Domingue, j'observai que tous ceux qui avaient soigné leurs amis ou leurs parens tombèrent malade immédiatement après eux.“

562. Cailliot, No. 78. pag. 206. „La proportion des morts a été bien plus grande parmi les chirurgiens de l'armée, que parmi les autres employés. Les hôpitaux étaient, aux champs d'honneur, plus dangereux et plus sûrement funestes pour eux, que l'ennemi pour nos soldats.“ (St. Domingue 1802.)

563. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 121. „By the 24th. of September, 14 of the artillery had died of it, and either 7 or 8 of Dr. Rolls, and from 8 to 10 were falling sick daily in each of these corps, whilst the 10th. and 54th. regiments, amounting to upwards 1400 men, also quartered in the town, and breathing the same atmosphere, had not lost a soldier, and had but a very few sick.“

564. Pym, No. 409. pag. 25. „As soon as the disease gained admission into a family, it ran through every member of it, in a course of a few days; it ran through barrack-rooms, and whole regiments, in the same way, and while this devastation was going on among those who kept up a communication with the infected; several families which took the precaution to insulate themselves, escaped unhurt.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

565. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 26. Übers. „Daher richtete auch die Krankheit Ihre hauptsächlichsten Verheerungen in den dumpfigsten und am wenigsten durchlüfteten Strassen der Stadt an, und vorzüglich in den Häusern der Armen, bey denen theils schon eine die Wirkungen des Giftstoffes befördernde Anlage vorhanden war, theils dann aber auch die engen Zimmer, die wenige Reinlichkeit in denselben, und die darin zusammengehäufte Menge der Bewohner, die Ansteckungspunkte einander näher brachten, und die Ansteckung beförderten.“ (Livorno 1804.)

Hospitalwärter erkrankten häufig.

566. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 145. „In the Ordnance-hospital, the attendants, and even two negro servants were seized with it, but, in the latter, the symptoms were much milder.“ (St. Vincent 1793.)

567. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 130. „It very soon changed, however, and took the character of the acute ardent or yellow-fever apparently communicated by infection, as the persons who attended upon the sick were first attacked, and successively all the crew.“ (Martinique 1796.)

568. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 100. „Dans les hôpitaux, les médecins et les chirurgiens succombèrent presque tous; on en perdit successivement quarante: et de toutes les personnes employées près des malades, quelques nègres âgés furent les seuls, qui survécurent.“

569. Dancer, No. 140. pag. 254. „Copy of a letter from M. David Brown, assistant surgeon to the 60th. regiment,

Up-Park-Camp, to Dr. Dancer, Military hospital Sept. 10th. 1803.

Dear Sir. In respect to the fever that has lately raged with such violence in our hospital, it was without doubt contagious. The reasons I have for entertaining this opinion are shortly these:

1. No local cause existed that could produce the disease.
2. It went progressively through the battalion, the persons nearest the sick being always the first who were affected.
3. The medical gentlemen who attended (5 in number) were all taken ill, one of them died and the other recovered with difficulty.
4. The sergeants and orderly-men were all affected and many of them died. But,
5. What was more singular every man employed in shaving the sick fell a victim to the disease."

570. Gilbert, No. 213. pag. 55. „La fièvre jaune exerçait dans les hôpitaux du Cap des ravages d'autant plus funestes, que, faute de localités suffisantes, on s'était vu dans la cruelle nécessité de doubler les malades dans chaque lit. La contagion ne tarda pas à se répandre, bien qu'on se prémunit contre elle de tous les secours que la chimie moderne a fait connaître, sur lesquels le conseil de santé des armées a publié en l'an q'une instruction si utile, secours que le C. Guyton-Morveau a si bien appréciés et développés. Elle s'attacha aux individus qui'approchaient les malades; l'économe de l'hôpital des pères, le C***, succomba; un autre qui se confia a messoins, le C*** fut dange-reusement malade. Le médecin en chef Boujardière pensa devenir la victime de son dévouement; presque tous les pharmaciens eurent la maladie, et la moitié d'entre eux fut enlevée, en y comprenant le pharmacien en chef, le C. Banchard. Tous les chirurgiens payèrent également le tribut, il fut mortel pour la plupart.“ (St. Domingue 1802.)

571. Maria, No. 334. pag. 126. „En los hospitales excasavan sirvientes, y el numero de médicos minorava por dias abramados entre fatigas y pesares contándose aquel año en Cadiz 12 profesores y 28 colegiales fenecidos.“

572. Lafuente, No. 295. pag. 132. „Certificacion de D. Juan de Coca, Guardian nombrado por la Junta de Sanidad para el hospital de Caridad de esta poblacion de los Barrios, á 4 de Enero de 1805. — Siendo esta enfermedad tan contagiosa, que al instante se inficionáron todas las salas, no obstante que son grandes, hermosas, y muy ventiladas, de tal suerte que algunos enfermos que se pusien de observacion en una sola baxa, á la extrada de esta casa, por padecer otra enfermedad, se contagiáron al instante con los mismos sintomas, siendo tan grande el fuego que se entroduxo, que algunas personas que entráron sanas para afistir a sus malidos é hyos, se contagiáron igualmente, siendo tristes victimas de esta enfermedad, á pesar de que estas asistentas no habitaban en las enfermerias, sino es en los corredores, por ser sitios muy ventilados.“

573. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 111. „The men who were hired to conduct those carts, died so fast and were so frequently replaced, that at last it was difficult to find persons willing to undertake this dangerous office for any reward, and it became necessary to employ soldiers from the several corps to perform the greatest part of this unpleasant and hazardous service.“ Pag. 112. „Many of the surgeons were attacked with the disorder and for a considerable time, there was not medical assistance of any description sufficient for the numerous sick in the garrison.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

574. Becker bey Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 129. „Tous les employés d'une manière quelconque dans nos deux hôpitaux en sont morts, les craintifs les premiers.“ (Gibraltar 1805.)

575. Pym, No. 409. pag. 29. „I mentioned before, that all the hospital attendants were attacked with the disease inside the garrison, the same took place on the natural ground, and on board ship, where the patients were crowded, or where there was not a free ventilation of air, several families crowded on board ship, suffered severely from the disease spreading, while in other vessels, where the number of passengers was small, and a free

circulation of air kept up, the contagion was confined to the few individuals, who had carried the disease on board with them.“
(Gibraltar 1804.)

576. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 293. The sergeant and orderly men employed in the hospital were almost severely attacked, two of them died; one staff surgeon and four assistants were also taken ill, and one of the latter was carried off by the fever after a short illness.“ (Cadiz 1813.)

577. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 99. „The seminario hospital is situated in the north-west extremity of the city. It is a high building of four stories. The apartments are large, lofty, clean, and sufficiently ventilated: It fronts the north and is 129 yards long. This hospital was opened for sick on the 14th. of September, 1767 persons were admitted and 1293 died. Of 90 persons, including doctors, apothecaries, friars, assistants, nurses washers and buriers of the dead only three contracted the disease. One of the persons who died was a medical assistant, named Bila. — He fell ill on the 14th. of December and died on the 19th.

578. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 96. „The general hospital which is situated in the western part of the city, is a very extensive square building, of two stories high. The wards in general are spacious lofty, clean and well ventilated. The courtyard, in the centre, is one hundred and twenty yards long, and forty broad. The interior arrangements are excellent. There is a mad-house for men, and another for women, attached to this establishment; but the structure is objectionable, on the score of ventilation and damp. An extensive building of three stories is occupied by nuns. The apartments are spacious, lofty, and clean, but the ventilation is unusually bad, the air having access to the body of the building only from a court-yard of trifling dimensions.“

„The following is a state of this hospital given me by Dr Sahuc one of the attending physicians.“

„830 patients labouring under epidemic fever were admitted, and 749 died.“

Attendants.

	died.
Physicians.....	4 — 1
Surgeons.....	4 — 0
Chief apothecary and assistants.....	6 — 1
Surgeons assistants.....	10 — 0
Madmen.....	72 — 14
Nuns.....	35 — 6
Clergymen.....	4 — 0
Male servants.....	23 — 4
Female servants.....	9 — 1
Buriers of dead.....	3 — 1
Mad-vomen.....	83 — 6

579. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 306. The medical gentlemen of Grenada, who treated this pestilence all experienced this were all, with few exceptions indeed, infected, and several fell victims to it. In my own case — the contagion was applied in the morning, before I had eat any thing.“ (1793.)

580. Chisholm, No. 106. pag. 271. „That the white attendants and nurses were remarkably subject to the disease, and many of them, as well as of the medical gentlemen of the Island and army perished in it.“ (Grenada 1793.)

581. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 19. „The mortality which had taken place amongst surgeons of the navy, in the Leeward Island station, during the years 1794 and 1795 is worth remarking; there were more of them died in that time, than of any other description of officers proportionably. The same may be said with regard to the medical staff of the army, this is a proof of the infectious nature of the epidemic disease which reigned.“

582. Bally, No. 25. pag. 452. „Pignore combien de ces derniers ont péri à St. Domingue, mais ce que je puis affirmer, c'est qu'au 1^{er}. Septembre 1803, il était mort à St. Domingue 208 officiers de Santé, à dater du 20 avril 1802.“

583. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 33. „Quinze chirurgiens de la marine appartenant à la station des Antilles en 1821; 10 sont morts de la fièvre jaune, quoique plusieurs d'entre eux eussent fait précédemment le même voyage.“

584. Carey, No. 39. pag. 72. „Rarely has it happened that so large a proportion of the gentlemen of the faculty, have sunk beneath the labours of their very dangerous profession, as on this occasion. In little more than a month, exclusive of medical students, no less than 10 physicians have been swept off. — Hardly one of the practising doctors, that remained in the city, escaped sickness.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

585. Letter from F. J. Mease to Dr. Lettsom. (vide §. 350. b.) Health Office, State Island Octob. 29. 1797. pag. 233. „The faculty suffered in common with other people and except those who fled from the City there were but three who had not an attack of the disease. — Six physicians have died.“

586. Maria, No. 334. pag. 130. „Durante la epidemia que comenzo por el barrio del Perché, murieron 20 facultativos, y 9 practicantes.“ (Malaga 1803.)

587. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 315. „En el año de 1804 llegó a no haber en Malaga mas que un solo Medico de esta ciudad habil para visitar, y eso porque habia pasado la epidemia el año anterior, todos los demas Profesores. ó se hallaban enfermos, ó ausentes, ó se habian muerto, quedáron pues esté y los que fueron de Cadiz, que habian pasado la epidemia para visitar toda la poblacion. — Lo mismo que se dice de los Profesores debe entenderse de los sacerdotes, asistentes y qualquiera clase de gentes, cuyo ministerio exija acercarse à los contagiados vivos ó a sus cadáveres; pues, son siempre aquellos los que estan mas expuestos a enfermar que qualquiera otros, como se puede inferir por la siguiente.“—

588. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 31. „Il est une autre classe d'hommes dont les pertes attestent le dévouement. Elle se compose

des médecins, des chirurgiens et des pharmaciens, la mort y a moissonné à pleines mains, principalement parmi les élèves en chirurgie que l'application des topiques et les pansemens exposaient plus directement à la contagion, 18 ou 20 docteurs en médecine ou en chirurgie, ont payé le tribut fatal tant à Barcelone qu'à Barcelonette, mais dans le dernier de ces lieux, il n'y en avait plus le 15 Octobre; tous avaient succombé. Cependant la junte offrit quarante francs par jour, en sus du prix des visites, à chacun des médecins de la ville qui voudraient aller s'y établir. Cet offre fut acceptée par deux, qui ne tardèrent pas à aller rejoindre ceux qui les avaient précédés dans cette carrière de malheur. Ainsi, ce foubourg était devenu l'antre de l'Hydre, où tous ceux, qui approchaient trouvaient infailliblement la mort."

589. Bally, No. 26. pag. 494. „Outre ces classes particulières, qui trouvaient dans l'action du feu des causes prédisposantes actives, nous avons à considérer trois autres professions extrêmement importantes sous le rapport de la contagion, ce sont les médecins, les confesseurs et les gardes-malades. On conçoit que ces personnes, en contact fréquent avec les fiévreux, étaient plus à portée de contracter le mal que toutes les autres classes; et quand nous dirons que les ravages ont été exercés en raison de la plus grande et plus longue communication, nous trouverons là encore une preuve positive de la faculté contagieuse que possède la fièvre jaune. La progression croissante est en effet telle, que nous venons de l'établir, 1. les médecins, 2. les confesseurs, 3. les gardes."

590. Pym, No. 409. pag. 11. „It originated among three companies quartered in some Casements or Bomb-proof Barracks, and was for some time confined to them, the men in hospital with other complaints were next attacked, and in succession the surgeon and hospital attendants. It was some time before it was communicated to the troops quartered in the barracks upon a more elevated situation in the same fortification, but the moment it laid hold of them, it commenced its ravages, while the only

persons in the town of Fort-Royal that suffered from the disease, were the officers who joined the mess, or visited the sick officers of the 70th. regiment." (Fort-Eduard Martinique 1794.)

591. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 185. „En 1802, quelques jours après la prise de possession de la Martinique, huit jeunes officiers des corps du génie, de l'artillerie et de l'état-major, se trouvèrent réunis à table, chez un restaurateur. Au milieu du repas, ils découvrirent que près d'eux dans un cabinet dont sans cesse on venait ouvrir la porte gissoit le maître de la maison, qui se mourait de la fièvre jaune. Dans la semaine, tous ces officiers furent atteints successivement de la même maladie, et tous périrent, excepté un: c'est moi."

Endigung einer Epidemie.

592. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 31. „Kein zufälliger Umstand ist Ursach an diesem glücklichen Ausgange, zuverlässig keinen Antheil haben die Veränderungen der Atmosphäre daran gehabt, denn die Krankheit nahm stufenweise und bey der nämlichen feuchten und südlichen Witterung ab, während welcher sie den höchsten Grad ihrer Heftigkeit erreicht hatte." (Livorno 1804.)

Kranke verschleppen es nach Orten, die viel Verbindung mit den epidemischen haben.

593. Gerardiu, No. 212. pag. 57. „Enfin, on observa que la fièvre jaune qui, à cette époque (1817) désola la ville des Natches, éloignée de cent cinquante lieues de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ne commença à se développer que lorsque les Américains, fuyant de toutes parts, entassés sur des steam-boats, et emportant avec eux les germes de cette maladie, se réfugièrent dans cette cité remarquable par sa situation élevée et la salubrité de son climat."

594. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 35. „On nous assura à St.-Lucar que la maladie ne s'y était manifestée que long-temps après qu'elle s'était déclarée à Cadiz et même à Séville, qu'elle y avait été manifestement apportée du dehors, attendu que les premiers

malades et les premiers morts étaient tous des étrangers venus de ces deux villes à l'époque, où la contagion y régnait. St.-Lucar avait perdu à-peu-près le sixième de sa population."

595. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 109. „When I visited the coast of Barbary in the month of October 1805, I was particular in my enquiries of the consuls of Oran, from whom I learned that the true plague had made great ravages amongst the moors there 1800, but that the yellow-fever so called, with black vomit similar to that which prevailed at Gibraltar in 1804, had not been observed in Barbary."

Das gelbe Fieber bricht nach Ankunft verdächtiger Schiffe aus.

596. Dutertre histoire générale des Antilles habitées par les Français. Tom. I. Chap. XIII. pag. 423. „Durant l'année 1648 la peste jusqu'alors inconnue dans les îles depuis qu'elles étaient habitées par des Français y fut apportée par quelques navires, elle commença par St.-Christophe, en 18 mois qu'elle y dura, elle emporta près du tiers des habitants, cette peste, appelée épidémie, offrait pour principaux symptômes un mal de tête violent, une débilité générale un vomissement continuel."

597. Pouppe Desportes, No. 403. I. pag. 191. „Le premier événement qui l'ait fait remarquer, a été la relâche, à la Martinique, d'une nombreuse escadre qui venait de Siam, et dont l'équipage, pendant son séjour dans cette colonie, fut affligé d'une fièvre maligne ou pestilentielle, qui fit périr un grand nombre de matelots."

„Cette maladie attaque très-rarement les Créoles ou les sauvages habitants de l'île. Les Européens destinés à vivre sous un climat plus tempéré, en sont, pour ainsi dire, les seules victimes." Diese Stelle steht auch bey Moseley pagina 408.

598. Moreau de St.-Mery, Description de St.-Domingue I. pag. 534. Bey Moreau de Jonnes pag. 63.

„Ces mesures étaient nécessitées par les ravages que la fièvre jaune faisait chaque année à St.-Domingue, et qui redoublaient pendant le séjour de nos escadres au Cap-Français. Au mois de Juillet 1705 sur trois cents personnes qui périrent dans cette ville, la plupart offrirent le symptôme effrayant de l'effusion du sang par tous les pores. L'époque de cette irruption coïncida avec celle de l'arrivée des vaisseaux l'Ambitieux, le Faucon, et le Marin qui venaient de la Martinique, où depuis plusieurs années, ce même symptôme était considéré comme signalant la maladie nouvelle, qu'on avait appelée mal de Siam.“

599. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 12. „A Captain Remington an intimate acquaintance of Captain Caxe's was the first person, who visited the Hankey, after her arrival in St.-George's Bay. This person went on board of her in the evening after she anchored, and remained three days; at the end of which time he left St.-George's, and proceeded in a drogher or coasting vessel, to Grenville Bay, where his ship, the adventure lay. He was seized with the malignant pestilential fever on the passage, and the violence of the symptoms encreased so rapidly, as, on the third day to put an end to his existence.“ Pag. 122. „The crew of the Defiance, of Blythe-Port, near Newcastle were the next, who suffered by visiting this ship, the mate, the boatswain, and four sailors, went on board the day after her arrival. The mate remained either on deck or in the cabin, but the rest went below, and staid all night there. All of them were immediately seized with the fever and died in three days. The mate was also taken ill, but, probably from his being been less exposed to the virulence of the infection, he recovered. The crew of the ship Baillies, from the same imprudent civility or curiosity, were the next who suffered. These communicated the infection to the ships nearest them, and it gradually spread from these nearest the mouth of the Carenage, where the Hankey for some time lay, to those at the bottom of it; not one escaping, in succession, whatever means the Captains took to prevent it.“ (Grenada 1793.)

600. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 181. „Towards the close of the month of May (1793) the schooner Fan-fan, employed for that purpose and therefore denominated the Demerary Packet, sailed from St.-George's, Grenada, with her captain of the name of Maken, labouring under the inflammatory stage of the malignant pestilential fever, and two of her crew in the same state. Some gentlemen who intended to take their passage in this vessel to Demerary, particularly Dr. Will. Munro, my former partner, were prevented by the dangerous situation of the Captain and Crew, and the certainty of receiving the infection, should they hazard the voyage. On the arrival of the Fan-fan at Barbadoes, where she was bound by contract to touch, the Captain was landed in the last stage of the fever and was lodged in a house near the bridge; The vessel after this proceeded on her voyage, and almost immediately after Captain Maken died. The infection spread to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Pier or Mole etc.“

601. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 213. „A ship called the Letitia or Lucretia of Glasgow, was sent from Grenada to Tabago, about two months after the capture of the latter in April and having the infection of the malignant fever on board, communicated the disease to the shipping, the garrison, and inhabitants. That the ship was infected was universally known at St.-George's, Grenada, that she arrived at Tabago about the middle of June was equally well known, and that the disease appeared about the beginning of July is fully ascertained, by the communication of Dr. Lainy.“

602. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 306. „The first is an extract of a letter to me from Dr. M'Donald, an eminent practitioner in Demerary, but in 1793 on the medical staff at Brimstone-Hill.“ „On the return of the squadron under Sir Alan Gardener, from the first expedition against Martinique, they put into Basseterre roads, and waited there some time for the convoys from the different windward islands. Two officers of the 9th. regiment

(one of them I think a Mr. Douglass, a relation of Colonel Campbell's the other's name I have entirely forgot), dined on board the Duke, Commodore Murray, one of that squadron; next day on their return to the hill, they were both, I believe on the same day, attacked with fever, and died in the course of a few day's sickness. The fever immediately spread rapidly on the hill, and a great proportion of the garrison were carried off by it. From the hill the infection (for I have no doubt on my own mind, from what I saw of it) spread to the neighbourhood, viz Sandy-point, and Deep-bay. At the same time the communication, between the fleet and shore caused the infection to spread in its neighbourhood, Basse-terre, and that quarter of the island."

603. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 114. „Late in the year 1793, or about three months after the pestilential fever appeared at Philadelphia, an American vessel, the name of which he did not know, arrived in the road of St.-Pierre, from that city, with that disease on board. From this vessel the infection was immediately communicated to others, and in the course of six months, spread with such astonishing rapidity, and violence, that scarce any American, and there were a prodigious number in port at the time, escaped it, and of those attacked in his practice only ten recovered."

604. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 283. „Dr. Stephen Murray a practitioner of considerable eminence at Falmouth, in the vicinity of English Harbour, and at that time surgeon to the Ordnance on the island, informed me that the malignant pestilential fever was evidently imported in the year 1793, by the Experiment, man of war, the crew of which received the infection at Grenada. She came into English harbour in the greatest distress having lost almost all her men by it. An artificer belonging to the Ordnance, who had gone on board, and staid all night, lay in a blanket belonging to one of the victims on board. He was instantly seized with the disease and died in a few hours after accession. The infection, by means of this blanket, which was

carried on shore to the Ordnance quarters, as the property of the diseased, and of his wearing apparel, which was also secured in the same manner, was communicated to the whole detachment of artillery, and from them to the 21st. regiment. A boatscrew of the Solabay frigate, which was sent on board the Experiment to assist her people in working her into the harbour received the infection, and all of them died. The disease was by them carried on board the Solebay and upwards of 200 perished by it."

605. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 292. „Dr. Armstrong says, that the infection of this pestilence was first brought to St.-Kitts by a ship from St.-Vincent in the month of June 1793."

606. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 201. „Fevers of infection were never known of this part of South - American continent, (Demerary) till the year 1793, when the schooner Fan-fan, already mentioned as introductory of the malignant pestilential fever into Barbadoes, introduced the infection among the shipping in the river Demerary, and in the year 1794, when another vessel, (the Hope) from Grenada carried it to a plantation on the coast. In both these instances, however, as the accidents happened, when the alarm was pretty general, means were successfully employed to prevent its spreading."

607. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 314. „In 1796 an infected transport, having the remains of a droughted regiment (the number of which I neglected to note down, when I received communications on this subject, in February 1797, when I visited Tortola) introduced the disease, and made the inhabitants at lenght partakers of the common calamity. I derived my information chiefly from Dr. Porter and Saunderson."

608. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 119. „The fever seems to have disappeared althogether till the month of June 1796 when three ordnance store-ships, amongst which was the Harmony already mentioned, and the General Elliot Indiaman employed as a transport, again introduced the infection." (Tortola 1796.)

609. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 182. „Les troupes Françaises destinées à former, en 1802, la garnison de St.-Lucie, ayant d'abord été débarquées à la Martinique, où régnait la fièvre jaune elles prirent la maladie dans cette dernière isle, et la portèrent dans la première où elle ne cessa point d'exercer ses effets meurtriers pendant une année entière.“ Pag. 287. „L'Espagne possède encore sur la côte de la Barbarie, dans le royaume de Fez, une forteresse, qu'on nomme Pelon-de-Vélez, et qui, gissant dans un territoire ennemi, tire ses approvisionnemens de la Péninsule. Ses relations avec la ville de Malaga, n'ayant pas cessé pendant les ravages que la fièvre jaune fit en cette ville, en 1804, cette forteresse se trouva tout-à-coup infectée de cette maladie, qui n'avait jamais paru dans l'Afrique septentrionale.“ Les Maures restèrent entièrement étrangers à la fièvre jaune.)

610. Manson in Webster Collection, No. 539. pag. 173. Bey Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 225. „On examination it appeared, that in the beginning of June, Captain Truman arrived from Martinico, in a sloop that was infected with the contagion of the yellow-fever: this vessel lay at the wharf, within a few rods of Isaak Gorham's house. She had on board a chest of clothes, which had belonged to a mariner, who died of the fever at Martinico, this chest was carried into Mr. Austin's store and opened in the presence of Captain Truman, Mr. Austin, Henry Hubbard, and Tolly Gorham, the three last mentioned of whom died in a short time after their exposure to the contents of the chest. — No person in town was known to have the yellow-fever previous to Captain Truman's arrival. — I could trace the disease throughout the town — no person had the yellow-fever, unless in consequence of attending the sick or of being exposed as nurses, or to infected houses, clothin or furniture.“ (1794.)

611. Bowen, No. 62. pag. 349. „About the first August 1797 the schooner Besty arrived at this port from the West-Indies. In about six days eight persons, in different and remote parts of the town, were all attacked — but when we came to

examine all the circumstances, connected with these cases, we can find in all of them the most direct connection and communication, either with the schooner or with persons or clothes of sick persons, who came home in her, or, as in the case of Mr. Arnold, residing so near her as to be within the sphere of her contagious influence." (Providence.)

612. Lettre from F. T. Mease to Dr. Lettsom (vide §. 350. b.) Health-Office, State Island, Octob. 29th. 1797. pag. 227. „But the true cause, I believe, of the disease was the stench emitted from the Snow Navigation that arrived on the 24th. July after a long passage with cargo of a variety of vegetable and animal matter in a state of putrefaction. When the vessel began to discharge an offensive smell was perceived to be diffused over the whole neighbourhood and the inhabitants and merchants near the wharves immediately became sick, together with the crew of the vessel. From thence it spread through all the city, but the inhabitants, quickly taking the alarm fled to the country, and thereby occasioned the number of deaths to be far less than in the fever of 1793. — Six physicians have died.

613. Waring, No. 536. pag. 236. „It is impossible to reduce to satisfaction the opinion, that all the cases were derived from the ship, since some occurred wherein the patients had no communication either with the ship, or any who had had the disease." (Newport 1800.)

614. Newyork med. Repos. vol. V. pag. 225. „A vessel arrived in that port from Demarara, some of the crew had been affected with the malignant fever while at Demarara, and one person died on her passage home. Within three or four days after her arrival, some of the persons, who had been on board her, were taken ill of the fever. Two young men belonging to a neighbouring town were of this number and both died in three or four days. All who were seized, lived near the spot where the vessel lay, which was on the foot of a dirty-lane, a place not

well ventilated; Eight or nine persons died, but the disease was not communicated in any instance, from the sick by infection. — The fever lasted but a few days and was limited to a small compass near the vessel. — But the town of New-Bedford being small, and situated on a dry, rocky acclivity, and containing a good air, the disease did not spread.“ (1801.)

615. Report of the committee appointed by the board of health to investigate the nature and origin of the disease, now prevailing at Port Amboy, New Jersey, No. 111. pag. 173. „As it has been made our duty to express an opinion of the nature and origin of the disease in question, we feel no hesitation in saying — 1. that the disease in our opinion, is that commonly known and described yellow-fever and 2. that it has been satisfactorily traced to one of the two last mentioned vessels, arriving from the West-Indies and that it has most probably been derived from the ship Favorite from the Havana, which is by all acknowledged to have been a sickly port at the time of her sailing.“

616. Gros et Gerardin, No. 223. pag. 5. „L'épidémie se déclara dans le courant de Juillet, mais sur la fin de Juin, plusieurs symptômes de cette maladie, avaient été déjà signalés dans plusieurs parties de la ville, et surtout à l'hospice civil, avant l'arrivée d'une polacre de Havane, qui pendant la traversée, avait perdu une partie de son équipage du vomito-prieto.“

617. Ingalis, No. 273. pag. 256. „On the day after the arrival of the ship ten Brothers, viz August 2d. I was requested to visit a seaman by the name of Batees Lincoln. I was requested at the same time to visit another seaman Mr. Hardy. On the next day I was desired to prescribe for another seaman by the name of Dillingham. These three all belonged to the ship ten Brothers. — The other two seamen did not pursue the course I had prescribed. They died with the black vomit in about 30 hours after they arrived at the Cape. On the 14th. Mrs. M'Farland was attacked with great violence — she recovered. — All the

cases (17 till to 29th. of Aug.), were distinctly traceable to direct communications with the ship Ten Brothers, or persons or things coming from the ship, they were all attended by me." (Boston 1819.)

618. Newyork med. Rep. vol. V. new series. pag. 260. „A committee appointed by the Board of health of the town of Boston „„to investigate and state all the facts relative to the ship, ten brothers,““ which was by many believed to have imported the yellow-fever from the coast of Africa, have in pursuance of their duty, made a particular statement of the facts, which have been unanimously accepted. But it is too long for republication, and we can only give the concluding result.“

„On a thorough examination (say they) into the nature, state and consequences of the sickness proceeding from said ship, or her cargo or articles on board her, this committee have no hesitation in stating, that; in their opinion, said ship, on her arrival at the wharf in Boston, was a diseased ship, and that some of the articles that had been on board her, during her voyage, had communicated the disease to such persons, whose habit of body rendered them prepared victims for malignant disorders, but whether this disease originated from the putrid corn and condition of the ship, or from subtil poison imported in her from sickly climes of Africa, it is difficult and perhaps impossible to determine.“ (1819.)

619. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 23. „We have direct and positive proof, that two of the vessels, at least those in which several of the crew died, contained the poison in all its virulence.“ (Newyork 1822.)

620. Maria, No. 334. pag. 125. „Se atribuyó comunmente la malatia a contagio ultramarino importado por la corbeta anglo-americana el Delfin, su capitan Guillermo Jaskal, procedente de la Havana y Charlestown, y anclada en la bahia el 6 de Julio al cavo de 25 dias de navegacion. Durante la travesia se le murieron tres marineros (dicen) con fiebre amarilla.“

621. Bally, No.25. pag.448. „Le 11 août 1804, on porta à l'hôpital d'Alicante 5 malades du brigantin St. Joseph, et de la goëlette Carmen. Ces deux bâtimens gardes-côtes venaient de Malaga et l'un d'eux fut repoussé plusieurs fois du port où il finit par entrer. Deux de cinq malades moururent. D. Salvio Hilla médecin de l'hôpital, en avertit à l'instant, et la junte envoya d'autres médecins pour s'assurer du fait. D'un commun accord, ils déclarèrent que c'était la fièvre jaune, que l'un d'eux ne tarda pas à prendre.“

622. Dictionnaire des scienc. médicales. Tom. XV. pag. 347. „Le 18 août 1804 le navire espagnol, Anna Maria, commandé par le capitaine Salvadore Liamosi, aborda dans le port de Livourne; ce bâtiment revenait de la Havane, Pendant la traversée, il avait perdu presque la totalité de ses matelots, morts de la fièvre jaune. Arrivé à Cadiz l'entrée du port lui avait été refusée, cependant, on lui avait donné un nouvel équipage. — Peu de jours après qu'il eut jeté l'ancre à Livourne, deux malades quittèrent le navire, et allèrent loger dans une auberge. Ils y moururent trois jours après. Il périt successivement, et en peu de jours, douze locataires dans cette maison, qui devint bientôt un foyer de Contagion. Un Napolitain logeait dans cette auberge, il la quitta pour éviter la maladie, mais six jours après s'en être éloigné, il est saisi de la fièvre jaune et meurt.“

„Un boulanger Livournais avait vendu du biscuit au bâtiment espagnol, il le fit porter à bord dans des sacs qui y séjournèrent pendant deux jours. Rendus à leurs propriétaires ces sacs servirent de lits de repos aux ouvriers de la boulangerie, tous succombèrent et furent suivis du boulanger et de sa femme. L'infection gagna toute la maison.“

623. Bally, No.26. pag.557. „La fièvre jaune de 1803 reparut à Malaga en 1804. Vers la fin d'août de cette dernière année, le bâtiment du patron Rodriguez partit de Malaga avec patente nette, et se rendit, le 1^{er}. septembre, à las Alhucemas, petit port d'Afrique, où sont des galères espagnoles. Ce patron

avait à bord une jeune fille, qui appartenait à une personne de distinction. Cette enfant était malade; elle fut mise à terre avec tout le monde; le deuxième jour, elle mourut avec le vomissement noir. Un passager devint malade à son tour: on le reporta sur le bâtiment; au bout de deux jours il mourut; et cinq jours après, la fièvre jaune se montra parmi les galériens et les soldats qui avaient eu des communications avec l'équipage. De là, elle passa au reste de la population, et n'épargna que ceux qui se tinrent isolés."

624. Bally, No. 26. pag. 113. „Mais l'arrivage le plus important fut celui du brig danois l'Initium, capitaine Peter Broder Decker. Ce brig venait de Barcelone sur son lest, il avait été six jours à la mer; et, dans ce court espace, sur les sept hommes, qu'il portait, savoir, six matelots, et un passager, il avait eu un mort, et trois étaient encore malades. Ces trois hommes furent envoyés au lazaret de los Angelos, hors de la ville; un d'eux ne tarda point à mourir. Admis, le 11 août, à libre pratique, l'Initium prit sur son bord deux matelots suédois. Sur le champ ces deux hommes tombèrent malades on les descendit à terre, ils y moururent."

625. Hamburger Correspondent, 1821. No. 180. Madrid den 20. September. „Durch einen hier angekommenen Courier haben wir die traurige Nachricht erhalten, dass sich das gelbe Fieber zu Malaga, Xeres, Cordova etc. gezeigt hat. Die Vorsichtsmassregeln zur Abhaltung der Seuche werden jetzt verdoppelt. Aus dem Hafen von Malaga, nach welchem das gelbe Fieber durch das Schiff Initium, Capitain Decker war gebracht worden, hatte man alle Schiffe weggeschickt."

626. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 31. „Sur ces entrefaites, un homme de Tortosa, attaché à la maison de Ribas, sorti du port de Barcelone aux premiers jours du mois d'août pour retourner chez lui, s'embarqua sur le navire la Vierge de la Ciuta, après avoir communiqué avec les embarcations arrivées de la Havane et avec Barcelonette, tomba malade en mer, et mourut peu d'heures

après s'être rendu au sein de sa famille. La maladie de cet homme passa à son confesseur, au propriétaire de la maison, à ceux qui l'avaient soigné, et à ceux qui le visitèrent, se propageant en peu de temps par la ville, et parcourant spécialement les rues primitivement infectées."

627. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 9. „Ces faits disent assez clairement que le foyer du mal était dans le port et dans quelques bâtimens qui étaient venus de la Havane. Plus tard, on a su que la fièvre jaune a regné dans ce dernier port en 1821. Jusqu'à ce moment on trouve ce foyer dans les deux bricks le Grand Turc et le St. Joseph."

628. Hamburger Correspondent, 1821. No. 186. „Am 6. October strandete ein dänisches Schiff von Malaga kommend bey Lion, zwey Meilen von Marseille. Zwei Menschen waren am gelben Fieber gestorben. Die übrige Mannschaft kam ins Lazareth, das Schiff wurde verbrannt."

„Auch auf einige andere Schiffe, bey der Insel Pomegue, die dort unter Quarantaine lagen, hat sich die Seuche am 2. Sept. 1821 verbreitet. — Am 6. October war die Anzahl der Gestorbenen 12. — Seit der Zeit ist niemand mehr angesteckt."

Art der Verbreitung des gelben Fiebers auf Schiffen.

629. Hunter, No. 264. pag. 13. „The heat of tropical climates, though generally reputed the cause of their unhealthiness, will not alone produce fevers, as is strongly exemplified in those, living on board of ships, who remain free from fevers and also in the inhabitants of certain dry sandy spots along this coast in which the heat is uncommonly great, yet the situations are healthy, as Fort-Augusta, Port-Royal and others."

630. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 256. „The first appearance of the disease was in a ship called the Providence, of London. She arrived about the 8th, or 9th. of June, and the first

case of the fever appeared on board about the 13th. Many of the crew were attacked immediately after and died. The fever appeared in the neighbouring ships, and spread so rapidly, that about the 20th. scarce any were free from it." (Dominico 1793.)

631. Chisholm, No.107. II. pag.281. „In this Island at St. Johns it first broke out, in the shipping, from whence it spread to the town, and from thence it sporadically extended to the country." (Antigua 1793.)

632. Gillespie, No.215. pag.131. „All the vessels which lay in the carrenage had people attacked with this disease, except l'Eclair, a gun vessel lately arrived, which, with a complement of 50 men, long resisted the disease."

633. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 188. „Un capitaine de vaisseau (M. Mesnard), éclairé par une judicieuse expérience, a mis tous ses soins, pendant un séjour de dix-huit mois, dans les ports réputés les plus dangereux, à prévenir les communications de son équipage avec la terre; il a fait apporter ses vivres au mouillage; ses malades ont été traités à bord, et il a choisi, pour faire de l'eau, un lieu éloigné des habitations. Aucun des hommes sous ses ordres n'a été attaqué de la fièvre jaune."

„Un autre officier, qui, par des soins semblables, avait réussi à conserver la santé de son équipage, ayant reçu à son bord un homme sortant de l'hôpital, la maladie parut aussitôt parmi ses matelots, et quoi qu'on ait dit de l'influence qu'exerce le froid, les ravages de la fièvre jaune continuèrent quand le bâtiment était à la hauteur de Terre - Neuve, et environné de glaces flottantes."

634. Bally, No.25. pag.455. „Au Cap - Français, beaucoup de nos vaisseaux de guerre et de navires marchands n'eurent pas à souffrir, tant qu'ils ne communiquèrent point avec nous; le nombre des malades atteints du typhus américain était presque toujours en raison de la fréquence des relations avec la terre. Un trait fort singulier de ce genre se passa sur le Dugay-

Trouin, dont l'équipage jouit d'une santé parfaite, pendant les huit premiers mois de sa station dans la rade: mais peu après que le contre-amiral Latouche-Tréville l'eut choisi pour être le vaisseau amiral, nous ne tardâmes pas à recevoir un grand nombre de matelots de son équipage, atteints de l'affection dominante. Ce changement vint de ce que la présence du commandant de l'escadre nécessita des relations très-multipliées avec la terre."

635. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 36. „Pourquoi, dans une division navale, des vaisseaux sont-ils exempts de la fièvre jaune, tandis que d'autres sont ravagés par cette maladie? Si elle était purement épidémique, on la verrait régner à-la-fois sur les bâtimens dont les équipages sont placés sous les mêmes conditions atmosphériques et usent des mêmes alimens. Or, il est constant que des vaisseaux mouillés à quelque distance du rivage, et dont les marins ne communiquaient point avec la terre ont été garantis de cette maladie par cette seule précaution."

636. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 141. „A remarkable fact was mentioned to me by Captain Mouat, which I noted down at the time, and the following memorandum was copied from the books in his office. During the sickness in the town and south there were amongst other vessels in the mole five transports, army victuallers, viz

1. The Rosina, Robert M'Kingley master.
2. New-Hope, Thomas Brooks, m.
3. Orcaña, George Ellison, m.
4. Assistance, George Kerr m.
5. Jessie, William Atkinson, master. In most of the above, the fever either did not appear on board, or if it did in any of them, the men were very slightly attacked, although they were close alongside other ships in which the disorder was spreading. The Assistance transport, in particular lay between two ships, one of which was the sheer hulk, the Guerrier, and in both there were sick. Captain Kerr, the master of the Assistance had his wife and family on board,

and by strictly avoiding any intercourse with the shipping and the shore, from which he was not distant a hundred yards, they all escaped. The Alexander, merchantman and the Union transport, also lying in the mole, were close to the Assistance victualler, and did not escape, for the fever ran through the greatest part of the crews, several of whom, with the master of the Alexander, Captain Potton died; but the communication of these vessels was not cut off, either with other shipping or with the shore."

637. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 19. „The ship Tarleton, of Liverpool, of 26 guns and 70 or 80 men, arrived at the port of St. George at Grenada, on the 19th. of May, 1793. The crew were young men, chiefly, and all were in the full enjoyment of health. Soon after their arrival, no care having been taken to prevent a communication with infected places, the infection of the malignant pestilential fever was received on board. No means whatever were taken to extirpate or even check the progress of the infection, consequently it spread with unrestrained fury, and acquiring strength as it proceeded and became concentrated, almost the whole crew perished before the month of August."

638. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 342. „Plusieurs habitants de Barcelone s'étaient retirés sur des barques qui étaient amarrées au Mole et y vivaient exempts de la maladie; Ils s'étaient imposés la loi de ne revenir à la ville que lorsque la maladie serait terminée. Un seul d'entre eux transgressa la convention, et de retour sur sa barque, il éprouva la maladie qu'il communiqua à toute sa famille. La contagion y fut d'autant plus manifeste, que la maladie n'épargna qu'un seul des membres de cette famille, et qu'elle ne se montra pas sur les autres barques."

639. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 40. „Enfin, plusieurs habitants de Barcelone, épouvantés des ravages de l'épidémie, prirent la résolution de se transporter sur des barques qui se trouvaient amarrées au môle, y vécurent avec leurs familles sans communiquer au dehors, et se délivrèrent ainsi de la maladie, à l'exception

d'un seul d'entre eux, qui, par curiosité ou par d'autres motifs, entra dans la ville. Il fut frappé de la maladie, qu'il communiqua à sa famille, dont un seul membre lui survécut."

640, Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 118. „And the following which Dr. Davidson, then on the hospital staff, related to me, is a remarkable one. About the month of November 1793 the transport ship Raikes, Captain Newton, which had arrived the preceeding month from England, with a healthy crew, lay at anchor in the open bay of Fort-Royal, at a sufficient distance from all marshes. At his time the yellow-fever raged with peculiar malignity and fatality on board the Majestic 74, flagship, at Trois Flets, the usual station for ships of war during the hurricane-months. The George cutter, tender to the above ship, having occasion for some articles out of the Raikes, anchored close along side. Amongst others belonging to the tender, who went on board, was the cook upon a visit to his brother officer, the cook of the Raikes. A few days afterwards I was sent for, to see the cook of the Raikes and another seaman, both ill of the yellow-fever, which immediately spread through the vessel, and scarcely any escaped an attack. Lieutenant Jones, of the George, informed me, that his cook was also taken very ill; and that he lost nearly about the same time, several of his people, who had been spared to him from the Majestic."

641. Davidson, No. 145. pag. 157. „I found that in several of the ordinance ships, which had arrived from St.-Vincent, and Grenada, after the partial reduction of those islands, having the disease on board, soon propagated it to the other ships alongside of which they were laid up, during the hurricane months, in the Carrenage." — (Fort-Royal, Martinique 1796.)

642. Bally, No. 26. pag. 126. „D'un autre côté, des équipages, qui n'avaient aucun malade, et qui n'étaient allés, à ce qu'il parait, ni à Malaga, ni à Barcelone, contractaient la fièvre jaune, en se mêlant avec les équipages des autres bâtimens, ou

par des communications encore moins immédiates. Tel fut le cas de la goelette anglaise, Jessay, qui entra le 15 Septembre le bassin du lazaret, sans avoir éprouvé jusque là le plus léger accident, on l'envoya au mouillage d'observation. Le 24 et le 26, son pilote et l'un de ses matelots eurent la fièvre jaune, ils périrent l'un et l'autre. Tel fut encore le cas de la polacre de guerre la Justine; elle arriva le 22 août sans avoir trace de maladie, son équipage, composé de soixante-dix hommes, fut logé dans le local des passagers: deux d'entre-eux tombèrent malades le 1^{er} Septembre, et de ce jour jusqu'au 8 Octobre, 22 autres les suivirent aux infirmeries, sur ces 24 malades, 7 sont morts."

643. Bally, No. 26. pag. 129. „Enfin, pour terminer par l'exemple le moins equivoque, un chebec, le San-Christo de Santa Eulalia, parti de Larash, petit port africain situé sur l'Atlantique, s'était rendu en droite ligne au lazaret, il arriva le 29 Septembre, après 10 jours de navigation, sans avoir fait échelle dans aucun autre port, ni communiqué en mer avec qui que ce fût. Il y était chargé de cuir salé et de cire. Mêlé dans le bassin du lazaret avec d'autres vaisseaux, il eut, du 5 au 8 d'Octobre, 4 hommes malades de la fièvre jaune. Le patron en faisait partie; il mourut le 9."

644. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 48. „Infection could, in many cases be traced, and appeared to operate as well through the medium of terror, as that of the effluvia emitted from the bedding and persons of the patients; of this a melancholy instance happened about this time in an armed sloop, into which a draft of about 50 men had been judiciously sent, in order to cruise and thereby be preserved — from sickness, in common with the crews of the other cruisers, who at this time were generally in good health, but the vessel having been detained much in port, the contagion having been carried on board previous to her sailing, and the officer who commanded her being destitute of medical aid, the men were attacked in succession by the disease and three-fourths of them died." (1795.)

645. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 51. „This last mentioned ship, though employed in cruising between the islands, had several of her people attacked with the epidemic, and lost some of them.“ (1795.)

646. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 53. „The frigate La Pique which had been captured and carried into English Harbour in Antigua to be refitted, where almost a complete set of Officers and a number of seamen had died in the course of the year. In the beginning of November, that frigate arrived at Martinico, and the remains of her crew had acquired a good state of health, though they had sallow complexion, which men generally have, when confined in impure air. Novemb. the 12th. she sailed for Barbadoes having received a draught of 75 men from the Ganges, from being embarrassed with a convoy, and, from unsettled southerly weather, the passage was long; 200 French negroes were taken out of a vessel, which was in danger of foundering, and were kept on board the Pique until her arrival at Barbadoes. They were confined some time in the hold — a malignant yellow-fever had made its appearance, and continued to rage with destructive violence amongst the crew of the Pique, and which is supposed to have proved fatal to 150 men. Out of the Ganges draught, 28 alone are said to have survived the epidemic. The negroes, it is probable, were saved by being disembarked immediately on the arrival of the Pique at Barbadoes.“ (1795.)

647. Anderson, No. 8. pag. 21. „On the 28th. of July 1796, we sailed from Tortola with the fleet, under convoy of the Hebe frigate, with 10 officers, and near 100 men, women, children on board.“ —

„During our stay of a few days at Tortola Lieutenant A., had been on shore, and had taken more exercise, by walking in the town, where the heat of the air is excessive, than he had been accustomed to. He dined in the tavern, in company with several officers, belonging to different regiments, but slept on board the transport in the bay.“

„On the following day he was much alarmed to hear, that one of the officers he had dined with at the preceeding day was dead; and it seemed to depress his spirits a good deal.“ —

„At this time we had not a man sick in our transport.“

„On the day we sailed, which was two days after the death of the officer already mentioned, Lieutenant A., complained of being rather indisposed. — I was, however, much surprised next morning, to find him much worse, with the most dispondent looks, low, quick vascillating pulse, universal lassitude and debility, hurried respiration, with frequent sighing, inflamed watery eyes, constant nausea, with most of the other bad symptoms I have already described“ —

„But all these symptoms encreased very rapidly, till the 5th. day, on which there having previously occurred black vomiting and all the Phenomena of the very worst species of fever, he died.“

„As soon as I was satisfied of the nature of the disease we had on board, my attention was turned to the most probable means of preventing the spreading of the contagion, which from the appearance of the disease I had reason to dread.“ —

„Within fourteen days from our weighing anchor we had got into what is generally called the Calm Latitudes which I believe is from 27° to 30° and there we remained near 14 days, making little or no way, under as severe a heat as I never experienced in the West-Indies, indeed I think more unsupportable than I had ever felt.“

„The weather had scarcely set in remarkably calm and sultry, when a man was reported to me sick, and on my going between decks, my apprehensions were again roused, by observing, that the berth, in which the men lay, was the nearest to where Lieutenant A. had died; and on examining the state of the patient, I had every reason to dread, from the symptoms, that the fever would prove of the same kind.“

„I had scarcely time to deliberate on the plan, I should adopt, when the men next to him was taken ill, and the next morning two more in the contiguous berths.“ —

„Every morning, when I got up, I was sure of being informed, that several more, were taken sick, and in this manner the fever went completely round the men's berths; and within the short space of three weeks, about 70 men and women were attacked with it.“ —

„I have already mentioned the confined state of the officers cabin, and on that account, three of them chose rather to fit up berthes for themselves at one of the end of the men's apartment, and all the three were attacked with the disease. — One of them had nearly all the symptoms as Lieutenant A., and died on the 7th. day of the disease “

„I am happy in saying, that there my list of deaths terminates.“

„At the same time that the fever raged on board of our transport, several ships in the fleet likewise suffered, particularly the Hebe frigate, our convoy, I was under the necessity of going on board of her, to solicit a supply of calomel, and was informed by the captain, who seemed exceedingly anxious to have every thing done for the comfort of the sick, that he had already burried the surgeon and several of the crew, and that the fever was then raging on board to a great degree.“

648. Cailliot, No. 78. pag. 199. „Le Mars, qui repassait en Europe au mois de Vendémiaire an XII. avec 150 convalescens de la fièvre jaune et quelques malades, fut pris et conduit à la Jamaïque; on lui mit un nouvel équipage, pour le conduire en Angleterre avec tous ses convalescens; au bout de huit jours de navigation deux des prisonniers furent attaqués de la fièvre jaune, l'un mourut le cinquième jour, l'autre le huitième. La maladie se communiqua à l'équipage et fit périr plus de 40 hommes.“

649. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 18. „Néanmoins on lit dans le rapport de M. Tardy, chirurgien-major de la flûte le Tarn, que ce bâtiment, parti de la Martinique pour Terre-Neuve,

le 15 Juillet 1819, eut, deux jours après son départ, un matelot atteint de la fièvre jaune, dont il mourut le 4^e jour. Le 28 Juillet, par les 33° 34' de latitude boréale, quatre hommes atteints de la fièvre jaune, entrèrent au poste des malades, et y furent bientôt suivis par six autres marins, dont deux moururent au 4^e et au 5^e jour et deux autres succombèrent à St.-Pierre même, l'un 7 jours, l'autre 10 jours après l'invasion de la maladie. Nul doute que l'équipage de la flûte le Tarn, n'ait contracté le germe de la fièvre jaune pendant son séjour à la Martinique, mais on voit ce bâtiment s'avancer vers le nord, et déjà il approche de Terre-Neuve sans que la maladie cesse, ou plutôt elle continue d'attaquer d'autres individus dont quelques uns succombent sur la rade même de St.-Pierre-Miquelon par les 47° 30'.

650. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 38. „Ce bâtiment quitta la Martinique le 24 Juillet, pour se rendre à la Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe), où il ne resta que 24 heures, et remit ensuite à la voile. Pendant les 8 premiers jours de mer, il ne se déclara aucune maladie à bord. Le 3 août, un des élèves de la marine tomba malade, offrant les symptômes d'une affection gastrique. Le chirurgien, Mr. Bourignon, le fit vomir avec l'ipécacuanha, et le deuxième jour, le malade, se trouvant bien, reprit son service. Etant de quart dans la nuit du 6 ou 7, il éprouva un malaise général qui le força de se coucher. Il eut des songes affreux qui l'effrayèrent et il se déclare une violente céphalalgie qui ne lui donna aucun repos pendant deux jours entiers. Dans la matinée du 7, il offrit les caractères d'une fièvre inflammatoire, mais le 4^e jour de la maladie, des vomissemens noirs et des pétéchies pourprées manifestèrent l'existence de la fièvre jaune; ce qui fut bientôt confirmé par la promptitude avec laquelle la contagion se répandit.“

„Elle attaqua principalement les personnes qui soignaient le malade, ou qui l'approchaient le plus. Le 9, un second élève en fut atteint, et successivement jusqu'au 13, d'abord un troisième élève, ensuite l'infirmier, le chirurgien-major et un jeune homme

faisant le service d'élève. Voyant que la contagion se propageait de plus en plus, on prit les mesures nécessaires pour en arrêter les progrès."

651. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 122. „C'est ainsi qu'à bord du brick le Palinure qui était mouillé dans le carénage du Fort-Royal, et qui fut envahi par la fièvre jaune, il mourut plusieurs personnes acclimatées dont la vie eut été épargnée par une irruption d'un caractère moins dangereux. Les ravages de la maladie continuèrent parmi l'équipage de ce bâtiment, lorsqu'il eut mis à la voile; et dans les 8 premiers jours de sa croisière, 3 hommes moururent de la fièvre jaune; sur 64, il y en avait 14, y compris le capitaine, qu'elle dévorait au moment où le Palinure rencontra le brick anglais, la Carnation, et le prit à l'abordage, après un combat glorieux. Ce dernier bâtiment arrivait d'Europe et n'avait touché à aucune terre de l'Amérique, conséquemment il était étranger à la fièvre jaune et à ses prétendues causes locales et générales; cependant 60 hommes de son équipage ayant été mis à bord du Palinure, la contagion éclata parmi eux avant le 8^e jour, et le 12^e il y en avait déjà 11 qui avaient péri avec le vomissement noir. Lorsque les bricks mouillèrent au vent de la Martinique, dans le cul-de-sac du Sans-Souci, je fus envoyé à bord par le général comte de Haudelot, dont j'étais alors aide-de-camp; je reconnus que, dans ce moment, il y avait, sur le Palinure, 16 hommes atteints de la fièvre jaune, et appartenant soit à son équipage, soit à celui du brick anglais. Des 60 prisonniers, 22 étaient déjà morts par l'effet de cette maladie, et il est évident qu'ils n'avaient pu la contracter que par les communications des personnes et le contact des choses, qui en étaient infectées."

652. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 188. „Un autre officier, qui, par des soins semblables, avait réussi à conserver la santé de son équipage, ayant reçu à son bord un homme sortant de l'hôpital, la maladie parut aussitôt parmi ses matelots et quoiqu'on ait dit de l'influence qu'exerce le froid,

les ravages de la fièvre jaune continuèrent quand le bâtiment était à la hauteur de Terre-Neuve, et environné de glaces flottantes.“
(Martinique.)

653. B. Mellado, No. 340. pag. 298. „Referiré unicamente lo acaecido en la fragata inglesa, el Patriota Español par hallarse casualmente en este puerto; esta fragata salió de Cadiz con 13 marineros para Inglaterra et 10 octubre del año passado de 1819, reynando ya la epidemia. El capitan se sintió algo indispuerto al tiempo de hacerse á la vela, el buque continuó sin embargo su viage, cayendole cada dia enfermos uno ó dos de la tripnlacion. El capitan se agravó, y murió, á los cinco dias de la salida de este puerto, hallandose la fragata à 200 millas de la costa de España, y 160 de las de Portugal. En el mismo dia enfermó otro marinero, y de este modo fueron pasando todos la fiebre amarilla, exceptuando solo dos. ¿llevó este buque consiyo las causas locales?; arrastro con parte de la atmosfera de Cadiz.? “

654. Blane, No. 53. pag. 389. „On the 16th. of May 1795, the Thetis and Hussar frigates, captured two french armed ships from Guadeloupe on the coast of America, one of these had on board some men ill of the yellow-fever, and out of 14 hands, sent from the Hussar to navigate and take care of her, 9 died of this fever before she reached Halifax on the 28th. of the same month, and the five survivors were sent to the hospital, sick of the same distemper. Part of the prisoners were sent on board of the Hussar, and though care was taken to select those, seemingly in perfect health, the disease spread rapidly in that ship, so that near one third of the whole crew was less or more affected by it.“

655. Wilson, No. 548. pag. 281. „On the 16th. of May 1795 his Majesty's ships Thetis and Hussar, cruising of the Chesapeake fell in with five French armed ships, two of which after an action, they captured. We learned that they had sailed from Guadeloupe, where the yellow-fever then prevailed and that se-

veral men had died on the passage of this disease in *La Raison*, the ship of which we took possession. Those men who were sent on board to conduct the prize into port to the number of 14, including officers, were all taken ill and only five survived on their arrival at Halifax, after a passage of 11 or 12 days. The contagion soon began to shew itself on board of the *Hussar*, in consequence of intercourse with the prize; Of these 10, four died in the course of 5 or 6 days. The nature of the symptoms left no ambiguity as to its being the yellow-fever, with the appearance of which I, having served in the West-Indies, was well acquainted. The diagnostic symptoms of that fever, which are so striking, were all present, namely, the yellow suffusion of the skin, the vomiting of a clark coloured fluid, the burning heat in the stomach, and bowels, great malignity, and death after an illness of a few days."

„The uncommon aspect and mortality of this disease so alarmed the inhabitants of Halifax, that they requested the commander to order both the sick who had been received into the hospital and the whole ships company, to an uninhabited spot, on the opposite or Darmouth shore. This was accordingly done, and they were accommodated under tents. Here the sickness continued to spread among the crew with exactly the same symptoms with which they were taken ill on board, except that it lost its character of malignity, in so much that not one of those died, who were taken ill after the removal on shore. They were 83 in number."

656. Cailliot, No.78. pag.203. „Le vaisseau sur lequel se trouvait M. Fauchon, ancien chirurgien-major, entretenu de la marine au port de Brest, revenait en France après-avoir perdu beaucoup de monde au Cap et pendant sa traversée; arrivé à la hauteur du cap Finistère, il prit un grand bâtiment marchand, qui sortait de la Méditerranée, et dont tout l'équipage se portait bien; peu de jours après avoir été capturé et qu'on y eut mis du monde, l'épidémie se manifesta à bord et enleva presque tout son ancien équipage."

Flüchtlinge verbreiten das gelbe Fieber.

657. Bally, No. 25. pag. 459. „Sept hommes des îles des Saintes, où la maladie n'existait pas, allèrent à la Basse-terre (Guadeloupe) où elle régnait dans toute sa force; ils revinrent le soir tous les sept avec la même fièvre, qu'ils communiquèrent aux autres Européens.“

658. Pym, No. 409. pag. 12. „Case Pilot a healthy village on the sea shore-here, they continued healthy until the arrival of the convalescents from hospital, with their knapsaks and blankets, which being distributed among the different companies, communicated the disease so very generally, that in the course of a very short time, it run through every individual in the regiment, with the exception of three officers, who, if they were attacked with the fever, had it in so mild a form; as to make it unnecessary for them to be confined to bed, and it is worthy of being remarked, that those officers had been several years in the West-Indies, some time before.“ (Martinique 1794.)

659. Rush, No. 462. pag. 157. „I have heard of two or three instances in which the yellow-fever was propagated by these means in the country, remote from the place where it originated, as well as from every external source of putrid exhalation.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

660. Hosack Facts, No. 257. b. pag. 192. „In the summer of 1795, when the yellow-fever prevailed in New-York, Mrs. Smith, the daughter of Mr. Concklin resided at Peck-slip, to which part of the city, the disease was chiefly confined in that year. Mrs. Smith upon being taken sick, went immediately to the fathers house at West-Neck, where she died three days after with the black vomit, and her skin, to use Mrs. Concklins expression as yellow as saffron. Her brother who resided in Newyork, was taken sick about a fortnight after; he also went to his fathers house at West-Neck where he died after three or four days illness with the black vomit and a yellow skin. During his illness M. C. adds, he bled much at his nose; His mother,

Mrs. Concklin, who constantly attended upon him, and washed his clothes, was next taken sick, and died in less than a week after the death of her son. Dr. Sandfort, who was the physician of the family, and had been very constant in his attendance upon them, was next taken sick—he died in a few days.“

661. Hosack Facts, No. 185. pag. 195. „A Young man who had been at Philadelphia with his waggon took the fever there, and died of it at Lankaster. He was taken out of the waggon, and burried. His brother, however, who came to Lankaster to take the waggon home, and who on the way lay in the same bed clothes, which his brother has lain in, took the fever and died of it.“ (1795.)

662. James Stratton, No. 186. pag. 72. Vide §. 667.

663. Wistar, No. 186. pag. 36. Vide §. 671.

664. Charles Meredith, No. 186. pag. 42. „During the prevalence of the yellow-fever in the autumn of 1798, Mr. Kirkbride made a visit to Philadelphia. Very soon after his departure from thence he was attacked with symptoms of fever — an intense yellowness of the skin took place early, and he died, I believe, on the 9th. day.“

„His daughter, a young woman, of about 18 years of age, attended him as nurse during his illness, and at the time of his death, was seized with symptoms of fever — she died on the 5th. day. From all symptoms that I saw, and learned from her attendants, I could not hesitate to believe the disease was, in its nature, precisely simular to her father's.“

665. Erdmann, No. 180. pag. 47. „In Wilmington, welches 80 Meilen von hier den Delavare hinunter liegt, brach es mit vieler Heftigkeit aus. Nach authentischen Nachrichten von dort, wurde das Fieber von einem Einwohner des Ortes, der ungefähr am ersten August in Philadelphia war, dorthin gebracht. Er wurde schon auf seiner Rückreise krank und starb bald darauf. Hiervon wurde niemand angesteckt, allein als die Einwohner von

Philadelphia jetzt so häufig ankamen, breitete sich die Krankheit aus, und am 10. September wurde ein junger Mann zum neulich errichteten Hospital daselbst gesandt. Zwischen dem 15. und 20. wurde das Fieber ansteckend; Alle Ärzte von dem Orte stimmen überein, dass das Fieber zuerst von Philadelphia dorthin gebracht worden; allein es verbreitete sich sehr geschwind unter die Einwohner des Ortes selbst; es war hier sehr ansteckend, und in kurzer Zeit war Wilmington von seinen Einwohnern entblösst.“

666. Hosack Facts, No. 257. b. pag. 192. „In the summer of 1798 when the yellow-fever prevailed with the greatest mortality in Newyork, another daughter of Mr. Concklin, named Polly-visited Mrs. Jones, who was then dying of the yellow-fever. She returned home to the country and immediately upon her return was taken sick. — she recovered. — Her niece the daughter of Mrs. Smith, about three years old, who was constantly with her during her illness, and laid upon the same bed, was next taken ill with fever, attended with an incessant vomiting, she died in less than a week. Another daughter of Mrs. Concklin named Patty about 20 years of age was next taken sick — she died in less than three days. A boy about 12 years of age — was next taken ill, — he did not survive Patty more than two days. Such was the dread excited by this disease, that it became almost impossible to procure the necessary assistance for the sick. The next person in this distressed family who was seized was Sally Long about 17 years old a cousin of Mr. Concklin. — Dr. Udall now advised the family to remove from the house, — she recovered after several days severe illness. — Mr. Concklin's eldest daughter, Mrs. Place, wife of Capt. Place, of the town of Huntington, had visited her sisters at West-Neck, had been a few days at the house and had attended some of the family last sick. She was next taken ill — but she recovered. — Upon the day Patty was buried, her brother, Harry C, who had attended upon her in her illness and as her funeral, was taken sick, — and died in a few days. He was attended by Dr. Udall.“

667. Letter from Dr. James Stratton in Additional facts, No. 186. pag. 72. „In the 1797; I saw 7 cases, all these were inhabitants of this neighbourhood, 5 of them had been to Philadelphia; of these, 4 died, two cases of the disease being communicated, one died with all the distinguishing symptoms which accompany the most unfavourable cases, the other recovered. The first of the cases communicated, Thomas Gumphries, was on tide-water; the other had been nurse to one who had died, at the distance of two or three miles from any tide.“

„The case of Thomas Humphries may, perhaps, merit a more particular detail; Peter Duffield, a waterman, had been to Philadelphia, and brought from thence a quantity of oakum, for graving his vessel. Thomas Humphries, and Charles Lack, carpenters, went to work on board the vessel. Duffield and Humphries slept on board, they were both taken ill on the 18th. of September. Duffield died on the 21st. Humphries died on the 22d. of the same month. Duffield had been to the city; Humphries had not-they were both employed in handling the same oakum, and perhaps received the infection from the same tomites.“

„In the year 1798, 42 cases came within my notice. Of these, 19 died, they were scattered over the country in different situations. Of these patients, some had removed from Philadelphia, others had been there on business; others again had removed from Wilmington, Delaware; and about 15 of them had not been to either place. Of these latter, some, both of those that died, and of those who survived, exhibited the symptoms which are characteristic of the disease. As it would be difficult as well as tedious, to relate the circumstances, of all those cases, where the disease might be supposed to have been communicated, from one person to another, or from the clothing of one person to another; I'll mention only one case: Miss Sally Harding fled from Wilmington to the house of her uncle, captain William Peterson, at a place called the Cove, on the Jersey shore, a mile or two above the mouth of Christiana Creek. About a week after leaving

Wilmington, she was attacked with the yellow-fever, but recovered; her uncle, Mr. Peterson, took the disease, was very ill; he also recovered, her nurse took the disease and died. Mr. Miller, a student in medicine, visited Ms. Harding; he took the disease and died."

"In the year 1799, 9 cases occurred within my notice, 7 died, 2 recovered: of the 9 cases, 6 were communicated. Some of these patients were at Carpenter's bridge on Mantua-Creek, and some on Oldman's Creek. The cases which occurred in the family of Mr. Joseph Stout, on Oldman's Creek, in the country of Salem, may perhaps be worth relating. A young man of his family, who followed the business of a shallop-man, from that Creek to Philadelphia came home sick of the yellow-fever, and died about the 6th. day, in a state of extreme putrefaction; his fingers, toes, and ears were black for two days previous to his death; he discharged a black fluid from his stomach, with a force sufficient to carry it horizontally across a room. This man had been nursed by Mrs. Stout, and her daughter, a young woman, who, about a week after his death, were attacked with the same symptoms, and both died on the 6th. day. Several other persons in the same family were taken ill, but recovered. Mr. Stout's house is on the bank of the Creek, half a mile, from any other dwelling."

"There have been a few cases in this part of the country since the year 1799, until the fall of the present year. The most of these were at Carpenter's bridge, on Mantua Creek, where there is a scattered village. The disease was introduced into this village by 3 men who were inhabitants thereof, and went to Philadelphia on business; and while there, doubting the existence of the disease, or its power to injure them, after charging themselves with spirituous liquor, wantonly went in search of the disease, into Southwark, and found some of its victims, and assisted in putting them in their coffins. They returned home, and boasted of their prowess, about a week afterwards they were

all taken ill, and all died about the 6th. day. From these the disease was communicated to a number of others; of whom I visited 4 persons, two died. From the facts, which have been stated it may be observed, that the yellow-fever has never appeared, in this part of the country, except in those seasons, and when it had previously existed in Philadelphia, that there have been many instances of its being brought from Philadelphia to Jersey, and of its being communicated from the persons thus infected, to others. If the disease may be brought from Philadelphia into Newjersey, I see no difficulty in supposing it may be brought from some other place to Philadelphia."

668. Rich. C. More bey Hosack mem., No. 256. pag. 70. „Dr. Wynant had been called to take charge of a man from Newyork, ill with the yellow-fever, upon the north side of Staten-land. The Doctor after an examination of the case judged it expedient to bleed his patient, and while engaged in the performance of that operation, the man was seized with violent puking, and discharged the contents of his stomach upon his physician's clothes. — A few days after the death of the person alluded to, Dr. Wynant was taken seriously ill. — Upon the day in which the Doctor died, which was the 13th. of October 1799, Mrs. Wynant was attacked with the same fever, and within the space of five days, from its commencement, she fell a victim to its malignant, deadly influence."

669. Hosack mem., No. 256. pag. 71. „About three years have elapsed since I was called to visit in consultation with Dr. Halsey the son of a favourite parishioner, who was ill with yellow-fever, which disease he had contracted in the city of Newyork. — The patient died; I performed his funeral rites, and in a few days was attacked with the disease myself. — I had not been in the city for many weeks, preceding my indisposition, and the young gentleman from whom I received the complaint, was confined in an airy, well ventilated chamber."

670. Hosack mem., No. 256. pag. 71. „A person from the city of Newyork, had engaged lodgings for himself and his family at the house of Mr. Degroat; an opulent farmer upon the north side of Staten-Iland. Mr. D. went to the ferry with his waggon, to escort the strangers to his house, and upon his return home, rode next it to Mr. Oswald, with whom he was engaged in close conversation; — A few days after the arrival of Mr. O., Mr. D. was seized with the yellow-fever, to which he very soon fell a victim. Mrs. D. who had affectionately attended her husband, was also attacked with it, and after struggling with the disease a few days, she followed her late companion to the tomb.“ (1799.)

671. C. Wistar bey Hosack mem., No. 256. pag. 72. „The disease which produced the fatal effects now to be related, commenced in the family of Elb. Johnson, a widow who lived in the main street of the village of Germantown, about six and a half miles from Philadelphia.“

„The person first affected was her child, Betsey I, who had been in Philadelphia, from the 3th. to the 7th. August, in a neighbourhood where several cases of the fever had already appeared. She returned home the 7th. and on the 9th. of the same month, was attacked with the yellow-fever, which terminated fatally in four days.“

„Fourteen days after her death viz August 27th. Mrs. Duy the next neighbour of Mrs. J. who had visited Betsey several times during her illness, was attacked with a fever supposed to be of the same kind, and died at the end of 4 days.“

„On the 13th. of August the wife of Charles Hubbs, who also lived near to Mrs. J. and had visited both Betsey and Mrs. Duy, once at least during their respective indispositions, but had not been in Philadelphia for many months, was attacked with unequivocal symptoms of the yellow-fever, in its most malignant form and died the 2d. of September.“

„Mr. Duy husband of the above mentioned Mrs. Duy was attacked 16 days after the death of his wife, viz September 18 th., and died also after an illness of 6 days.“

„A few days after the death of Mrs. Duy, an English gentleman and his wife, of the name of Fisher, who had fled from Philadelphia on account of the fever, went to board with Mr. D., and were placed in the chamber, occupied by his late wife during her illness, they were also attacked with the fever. Mrs. Fisher was taken ill September 19 th. and recovered in a few days, but Mr. Fisher, who was attacked 4 days after his wife, died with the black vomit the 27 th. of September.“

„At the same time the disease, reappeared in Mrs. J. family, in a young female servant, who was very ill, but recovered. Soon after the attack of this girl, Mrs. J. herself was taken ill with the same disease, she had visited both of her neighbours Mrs. Duy and Mrs. Hubbs, while they were sick, she also had assorted the clothes of her deceased daughter, four or five days before her own attack commenced, but had not been in Philadelphia for a month. Her disorder continued 8 days and terminated the 28 th. September with convulsions and black vomit.“

„A few days before the death of Mrs. J. Elisabeth Stern, a woman who lived in the family, was attacked with fever, and became very yellow. Her symptoms appeared moderate at first, but after lingering a fortnight she also died. The wife of the tenant of Mrs. Jo., who lived in a separate part of the house, but used the same yard, was attacked before the death of Elis. Stern, and recovered with great difficulty.“

„The last victim to be mentioned was one Stephan Port an old man, who lived at a distance, but worked in Mrs. Duy's barn, while the bed was there, on which Mrs. Duy died. He was also attacked with fever, and died in a few days.“

„These melancholy circumstances occurred in a village which has long been remarkable for its salubrity, at a time when the other inhabitants enjoyed their usual health. In most of the cases the disease appears to have been contracted at the house of Mrs.

Johnson, which, before this distressing period had been eminently distinguished by the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The family were extremily neat, and it may be asserted with confidence that the premises were never more clean, than they were at the time of this truly affecting catastrophe. What cause but contagion is adequate to the production of such a disease, among persons so situated?" (Philadelphia 1805.)

672. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 215. „En Churriana solo se comunicó la fiebre amarilla a la muger de un panadero de los que la llevaron de Malaga. — No se creapor esto que los pueblos pequeños se hallan exêntos del contagio quando no se precaven, como sucedió en el Palo y el Borge, en los que todos pasáron la epidemia, y hubo el destrozo, que suele ocasionar la presencia de la fiebre amarilla.“

673. Pym, No. 409. pag. 199. „Since writing this above, I have had a conversation with Mr. Elmsly, one of the most respectable merchands in Gibraltar, who informed that in 1804 he was attacked with the epidemic upon its first appearance¹, and that as soon as he was in a state to be removed, he went on board a prize vessel in the bay, which was under the care of two men and a boy, and that the two first, although they had never been on shore, caught the disease from him and both died.“

674. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 351. „Le nommé Seleric, hahitant à Sans, village à une lieue de Barcelone, et dans l'enceinte du cordon, était marchand de grains, et se rendait fréquemment à la ville pour ses affaires. Il y contracta la maladie et mourut à Sans, en Octobre. Deux jours après sa mort, son épouse, qui depuis plus de six mois n'avait mis le pied à Barcelone, s'alita et mourut de la même maladie que son mari.“

675. Bally, No. 26. pag. 50. „Les faits suivans ne sont ni moins simples ni moins décisifs. Un homme se mourait de la fièvre jaune à Barcelone, on fit venir pour lui le Dr. Fabregas, de Saria. Ce medecin accourut. De retour chez lui, il tombe

malade sur-le-champ. Sa femme prend soin de lui, elle est elle-même atteinte, et tous deux succombent en peu de temps. Il importe de faire remarquer que cette dernière victime de la contagion, n'ayant point pénétré dans Barcelone, c'est-à-dire dans ce qu'on se plaît à nommer le foyer de l'infection, n'a pu, même pour les plus sceptiques, recevoir la maladie, que de son époux. Autre fait. Un habitant de Sans fit un voyage de cinq à six heures à Barcelone, et il revint avec les germes de la fièvre jaune. Le lendemain il se mit au lit, et mourut en peu de jours. Sa femme fut sa garde-malade : elle contracta le mal, et mourut elle-même en aussi peu de temps. Or, nous pouvons voir dans la topographie, que Sans et Saria sont deux villages fort sains, à quelque distance de Barcelone, et dans lesquels rien ne favorise le développement spontané de la fièvre jaune." Pag. 51. „Vers la fin du mois d'août, par exemple, le jeune Hauger, charpentier de Canet-de-Mar, se trouvant à Barcelone, fut employé sur le brig le Taille-pierre dont nous avons parlé précédemment. Atteint de la maladie dans les premiers jours de Septembre, il se rendit le 5 à Canet-de-Mar, chez sa mère. Le 10 il expira dans toutes les horreurs de la fièvre jaune. Le 12 sa mère se mit au lit, et mourut le 15. La maison de cette femme fut mise en séquestre, et la maladie n'alla pas plus loin."

A b s o n d e r u n g s c h ü t z t.

676. Rush, No. 462. pag. 101. „Several families who shut up their front and back doors and windows, and avoided going out of their houses except to procure provisions escaped the disorder." (Philadelphia 1793.)

677. Bally, No. 25. pag. 431. „Le Régiment de Marie-Louise campait dans le centre des foyers, entre l'île de Léon, le Port-Royal et Xères; mais le commandant fut assez sage pour défendre toute relation avec les habitants, et comme il fit exécuter ses ordres avec rigueur, le régiment fut entièrement préservé. Il est constant que dans l'intérieur de la ville, des familles entières furent sauvées en s'interdisant tout contact avec d'autres personnes." (Cadiz 1800.)

678. F. Piguillem, No. 344. pag. 31. „Familias enteras se libertaron en Cadiz 1800 del contagio que sacrificaba á las casas vicinas aislandose en su casa sin tener comunicacion con los forasteros. El regimiento de Maria Luisa estaba acampado en 1800 entre Chiclana y Puerto real, mientras ejercia en ellos la epidemia sus horrorosos estragos. Habiendo prohibido severamente los gefes la comunicacion con los habitantes de los pueblos vecinos y habiendose executado sus ordenes con todo rigor fué preservado del todo el regimiento de la infeccion que le circuiá por todos ladós.“

679. Pym, No. 409. pag. 25. „As soon as the disease gained admission into a family, it ran through every member of it, in the course of a few days; it ran through barrack rooms, and whole regiments in the same way, and while this devastation was going on among those who kept up a communication with the infected, several families which took the precaution to insulate themselves, escaped unhurt.“ (Gibraltar 1804.)

680. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 150. „A curious striking fact remains to be mentioned. Mr. Thomas Cooper, the stationer in the towu of Gibraltar and brother to Mr. Cooper at Rosia, finding that the disorder was spreading in the town about the middle of September, took the resolution of leaving his house, and shop to the care of his clerk, the above mentioned Mr. Alexander and on the 26th. of the month he retired with his wife, child and servant to Douglass's brewery, on Europe point; they had previously laid in a stock of provisions, and they remained in that extensive building without communicating with any other persons, than these belonging to Mr. Douglass's family, consisting of six, who also shut themselves up, and they all continued in health from the 26th. of September, until Christmas-day, when they met at the family house at Rosia.“

„Mr. Walkins a respectable wine merchant, who also left the town, retired with his wife and family to Europa, and occupied another part of the brewery, they cut off all communication what-

ever, and had no intercourse even with the two other families within the building. The whole of the inhabitants of the brewery went out as soon as the fever had subsided and not one of them had the slightest attack of the disorder." (Gibraltar 1804.)

681. Pym, No. 409. pag. 56. „All those who cut off communication with the infected, escaped the disease, of 500 persons confined to the Dockyard during all the time of the sickness, there was not an instance of one of them being attacked, although this was of all others, the most likely spot for Marsh effluvia to exist, and which, during the fever of 1804, suffered equally with other places in consequence of communication not having been cut off." (Gibraltar 1813.)

682. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 375. „The family of Don Pedro Cossero, Professor of medicine in this City (Xeres), who shut themselves up the year before (1820) in their house, in a quarter where there were many infected houses and especially the two adjoining on each side, were not attacked by the fever and escaped the contagion."

683. Bally, No. 26. pag 45. „Ceci nous rappelle les malheurs d'une des hôtelleries de Barcelone, appelée la Fontaine-d'or, tenue par des Français. Dans le premier effroi que causa l'apparition de la fièvre jaune, les habitants de l'hôtellerie restés seuls au nombre de huit, s'enfermèrent avec des provisions et ne reçurent plus personne. Ils se maintinrent ainsi 28 jours sains et saufs, les fenêtres et les portes intérieures ouvertes nuit et jour, et dans la plus parfaite sécurité, bien que toutes les maisons environnantes fissent des pertes journalières. Au bout de ces 28 jours une femme de l'hôtellerie, qui avait un fils dans la ville, commis chez un marchand, sut que ce fils était malade et que son maître le renvoyait. La pitié l'emporta sur la prudence, elle obtint que son fils fût reçu dans l'hôtellerie. Nous avons vu ce malheureux jeune homme sans mouvement, sans connaissance, expirant, jeté sur un lit dont il avait en vomissant souillé les draps et les couvertures. Ce vomissement ressemblait à de la

suie délayée, il expira la nuit du 11 au 12 Octobre. Le lendemain de son entrée, sa mère tomba malade, ainsi que la petite fille de Mr. Lapouge, âgée de onze ans, sur le lit de laquelle cette femme avait imprudemment passé une heure à côté d'elle. Toutes deux sont mortes, ainsi que le père de cette enfant."

684. Carey, No. 86. pag. 82. „The jail of Philadelphia is under such excellent regulation, that the disorder made its appearance there only in two or three instances, although such abodes of misery, are the places, where contagious disorders are most commonly generated. When the yellow-fever raged most violently in the city, there were in the jail 106 french soldiers, and sailors, confined by order of the French consul, besides 80 convicts, vagrants, and persons for trial, all of whom, except 2 or 3 remain'd perfectly free from the complaint. Several circumstances have conspired to produce this salutary effect. The people confined are frequently cleansed and purified by the use of the cold bath, they are kept constantly employed — vegetables form a considerable part of their diet. — Elya Weed the late jailor, caught the disorder in the city in the performance of the paternal duties towards his daughter, and died in the jail without communicating it to any of the people confined." (Philadelphia 1793.)

685. Gillespie Report, No. 214. pag. 192. „More than 200 persons were confined in the prison appropriated for criminals, exclusive of 106 French soldiers confined there by order of a French consul, and a considerable number of debtors in an adjoining prison. The Pensylvanian hospital contained its usual number of patients, at the same time. There were more than 400 paupers in the almshouse, and more than 2000 emigrants, recently arrived from the island St. - Domingo, were at the same time dispersed over different parts of the city and suburbs — all escaped the disease." (Philadelphia 1793.)

686. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 55. „During the three last months of 1795, and the three first of 1796, whilst the garrisons

of St.-Pierre and Fort-Royal were still more fatally preyed on by the malignant epidemic, I have described as affecting the seamen; The prisoners of war, crowded, half naked, into badly aired transports, and amounting to from 2 to 400, remained free from any fatal epidemic."

687. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 95. „Il a été remarqué dit-on, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, que pendant les mois d'Août, Sept. et Octobre 1820 aucun des nombreux prisonniers renfermés dans les prisons de cette ville, n'a été frappé par la fièvre jaune. — Depuis que cette assertion a été avancée on s'est convaincu, par la vérification des registres de l'hôpital, que plusieurs prisonniers avaient eu la fièvre jaune."

688. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 272. „Je citerai à cette occasion: 1, ce qui arriva au régiment de Maria-Luisa, campé entre Chiclana et Puerto-Real, dans le temps où la maladie, introduite de Cadix dans ces deux endroits, y exerçait ses ravages. Les officiers supérieurs de ce corps donnèrent les ordres les plus précis pour empêcher la communication de leurs cavaliers avec les habitans des villes ou villages voisins. Leurs ordres furent si ponctuellement exécutés, leur surveillance fut si exacte, que le régiment ne fut jamais atteint par l'infection qui l'entourait de tous côtés; tandis que plusieurs autres corps de troupes, placés dans des lieux peu éloignés, mais pour lesquels cette même précaution était impossible, perdirent plus du tiers, quelques-uns plus de la moitié tant des officiers que des soldats."

689. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 244. „La sabia disposicion del que mandaba el Regimiento de Dragones de Maria-Luisa libertó sus soldados, á terminos de no haber tenido ni un epidemiado, sin embargo, de haber estado acampados junto á la Real-Isla de Leon. En la venta de Catalana y otras casas, termino de Puerto-Real, parages todos situados entre los pueblos infestados; ¿se podra pues atribuir esto á la casualidad, al terreno baxo, ó alto ó á otra cosa que á la acertada resolucion de su digno Gefe.?"
(Cadiz 1800.)

690. Fellowes, No. 189 pag. 444. „A detachment of this regiment, consisting of 100 men, was stationed at Scipiona, which town although it lies between Rota and Port St.-Mary's was not visited by the fever, whilst the two latter places were suffering from its effects. The officer commanding the detachment had so rigorously prevented every kind of intercourse with the neighbourhood, that when the public service required a dragoon to be sent with dispatches to Rota, the soldier on his return was taken ill, and he was sent back to the hospital of that place.“ (1800.)

691. Bally, No. 25. pag. 434. „Les religieuses récolètes de deux couvens situés l'un en haut de la ville et l'autre en bas, semblent avoir suivi une conduite toute opposée, pour rendre plus facile la solution du problème qui nous intéresse. En effet, celles d'en haut ne voulurent souffrir aucune relation avec les habitans, et celles d'en bas ne changèrent point leurs anciennes habitudes. Les premières n'éprouvèrent aucun accident; les secondes virent le poison produire les plus grandes calamités parmi elles.“ (Medina Sidonia 1801.)

692. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 189. „During the whole time that the fever prevailed in Cadiz (in 1804) the convicts continued in perfect health, although they were marched twice a day round the back part of the town, and through the Land-gate. — General Abadia assured me that they all escaped the disorder, which seemed to attack all other persons, and he believed, that their exemption was in consequence of the regulations which he had enforced amongst them.“

„The greatest attention was paid to their personal cleanliness, to their regular and daily exercises, and to the purification and ventilation of their quarters, so that even the mats, upon which they lay at night, and their blankets, were exposed to the sun and shaken out every morning.“

„But above all, the severest penalties, and corporal punishments were ordered to be inflicted upon any of them, who under

pretence of lighting his pipe or taking for a glass of water, should stop to speak to, or communicate with any person whatever upon the road." (Cadiz 1804.)

693. Audouard, No. 20. pag. 369. „41^{er}. fait. Celui des Carmélites-Chaussés, où l'on comptait 21 religieuses au commencement de l'épidémie, n'a pas eu de malades."

„Il en a été de même de celui des Capucines où les religieuses, au nombre de 28, jouirent d'une santé parfaite. Cependant, ce convent est dans un quartier où il y a eu beaucoup de morts, les rues adjacentes ont été presque dépeuplées, et la maison qui est en face de la porte principale a perdu tous ses habitants, au nombre de 7. Si l'atmosphère de ce quartier a été funeste à tant de personnes, comment les dames du convent, ont-elles pu s'en préserver."

„Celui des Anges, de l'ordre de St. Dominique avait 34 religieuses, et n'a pas eu non plus de malades."

„Je dois en dire autant de celui de St. Thérèse, où étaient 28 soeurs."

„Celui de St. Jérôme, qui en avait 14 a joui de la même immunité.

„Cependant, la plupart de ces couvens sont entourés des rues où il y a eu beaucoup de malades et une grande mortalité."

694. Bally, No. 26. pag. 498. „Couvens de femmes qui n'ont point établi de communications avec l'extérieur."

„Capucines. 29 religieuses, s'étant interdit toute relation avec la ville, n'ont eu aucune malade."

„Los Angeles. Il y avait dans ce couvent 34 religieuses qui eurent la prudence de s'isoler, et furent ainsi à l'abri de toute atteinte."

„Sainte-Thérèse. 28 personnes, cloîtrées, et séquestrées dans ce couvent furent également préservées,"

„San Jouan de Jérusalem. Les mêmes précautions eurent le même succès."

„Hiéronymites. Les 15 religieuses furent également garanties de toute contagion par la séquestration.“

„Carmélites. Dans la rue assez mal située de l'hôpital, 21 carmélites ont eu le rare bonheur d'échapper à toute contagion, en s'interdisant toute espèce de relation avec les gens du dehors.“

695. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 42. „Les prisons publiques et les maisons de détention de la citadelle, ainsi que la maison nationale de la Charité et celle de la Miséricorde, restèrent étrangères à cette terrible maladie, grâce à la police sanitaire et à la discipline militaire, que fit rigoureusement observer don Antonio-Puig, sergent-major de la place, et à la sage prévoyance des directeurs des maisons de bienfaisance.“

696. Bally, No. 26. pag. 44. „Dans la maison des orphelins, par exemple, dans la maison de charité, dans les dépôts de mendicité, et même dans les prisons, dernières maisons où presque toujours les vices généraux de l'air ne sont que trop fortifiés par ceux des localités; dans tous ces établissemens une vigilance continuelle et rigoureuse a prévenu la contagion.“

697. Valentin, No. 515. pag. 133. „La contagion de cette maladie se trouve bien constatée et l'on n'en peut concevoir le moindre doute, si l'on réfléchit que l'année suivante 1801, on l'a vu reparaitre et se répandre dans Médina Sydonia qui, l'année précédente en avait été épargnée, ce qu'on aurait pu attribuer à sa position, peut-être, une des plus salubres de toute la terre. Mais le quartier où elle s'est déclarée, ayant été cerné convenablement, et tous les moyens nécessaires ayant été mis en usage, elle ne s'est pas étendue dans les autres, et elle a disparu entièrement.“ et pag. 137.

698. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 35. „C'est encore à St. Lucar, que la Commission fut informée que la maladie n'avait jamais paru à Scipiona, petite ville peu éloignée de la première, et située un peu plus dans l'intérieur des terres; mais elle apprit en même temps que les habitans de Scipiona avaient eu la précaution de

se séquestrer entièrement de leurs voisins; et d'interdire rigoureusement l'entrée de leur ville à tous les étrangers."

699. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 285. „Los Excmos Sres D. Thomas de Morla y Conde de Montarco me insinuaron y mandaron recorriese la villa de la Rambla, Espejo, etc. etc. para lo qual salí de Antequera el 8 de Noviembre, dirigiéndome à Estepa para ver si habia llegado hosta alli el contagio; pero este pueblo se habia prevenido con tiempo para no dexar entrar à nadie procedente de Malaga, ni de sus inmediaciones, ni otro pueblo sospechoso, y se libero enteramente de la fièvre amarilla." (1804.)

700. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 374. „In the year 1813, while the fever existed in Cadiz, pve diseased persons from thence came successively and on different days to this City (Xeres de la Frontera). The vigilance of the internal police, which had been established, denounced them to the Committee of health, the instant of their arrival, who placed them under a seclusion so absolute that though they wanted for no necessary assistance the contagion was insulated, and communicated to none; so that when they all died, the disease died with them, while the town continued to enjoy perfect health that year."

701. Bally, No. 25. pag. 433. „Et s'il faut renforcer ce raisonnement, nous dirons, qu'un grand nombre de bateliers vécutent isolés, et séquestrés sur leurs barques, sans éprouver le moindre accident, cependant le danger les enveloppait de toute part."

702. Piguillem, No. 344. pag. 32. „Los barqueros en Sevilla saquestrados en sus barcas, fueron preservados del contagio, que hacía los mas espantosos estragos en los dos arrabales de la Triana y de los humeros quedando ellos en el centro sin lesion." (Sévilla.)

703. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 274. „Dans le temps que l'infection était enracinée à Seville, on vit, chose bien remarquable, les bateliers du Guadalquivir, ceux du moins qui restèrent sur barques séquestrés de leur concitoyens, on les vit résister à l'in-

fection quoique placés au centre des deux foyers les plus terribles, les faubourgs de Triana et de los Humeros. La maladie et la mort semblaient planer sur leurs têtes sans les atteindre, malgré la petite distance, qui les séparait, de deux rives infectées en même temps."

704. Ferrari, No. 192. pag. 375. „While Cadiz and Bahia were infected with the yellow-fever in the year 1819 among the many infected embarcations which accompanied the squadron destined for the South-Sea, convoying the large expedition, the ship Fernando VII. commanded by a friend of mine Don Francisco Grandellana, with a crew of 700 men, the majority of whom had not experienced the disease escaped the contagion by means of certain regulations which this deserving officer caused to be observed, strictly prohibiting all communication with every infected quarter, until the close of the epidemic in the month of December. — The ship Guerrero adopted three days after the same precautions as the Fernando VII. with the same success. Not so the ships España, Alexandro, and Numancia, whose crews suffered great loss from neglecting to prohibit communication with infected places, as the others had done."

705. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 19. „In the month of February, 1794, the ship Mary, of Liverpool, of the same strength of guns and men, received the infection, in the same port — after the four, in whom the disease appeared, were sent on shore, and the means of prevention were used, the disease entirely ceased to spread."

706. Mellado, No. 340. pag. 142. „Ubriquo se conservaba sano en 1800, quando llegó un clérigo huido de Cadiz a casa del cirujano del pueblo tio suyo; á las pocas horas recibió el Alcalde avisos del estado de infeccion de esta ciudad y pasó sin demora a dicha casa; lo hace salir á una viña, poniendolo al cuidado del mozo de ella, dexando incomunicada la casa del cirujano con onze personas que estaban dentro; en clérigo enfermó al otro dia y murió al siguiente, enterandolo el mismo viñero en el campo, en

la casa enfermaron, sucesivamente todos, falleciendo dos, con lo que se extinguieron los males, y el pueblo permaneció sano. A los pocos días sabe el Alcalde que acababa de llegar otro por sendas extraviadas, al punto se dirige a su casa, y á él y á la muger los hace salir al campo, donde ambos murieron: en el pueblo no hubo novedad. Aquí tenemos dos focos venidos de fuera, digan los sostenedores de la endemia si Ubrique tiene las mismas influencias locales que Cadiz.“

707. Bally, No. 25. pag. 441. „A Ronda, on perdit une cinquantaine de personnes. Le corrégidor, homme de tête, fait cerner les maisons, et séparer ceux dont la santé inspirait des soupçons; par ce moyen le mal fut borné en très peu de temps, et n'atteignit que ceux, qui venaient de Malaga, ou qui avaient communiqué avec eux.“

708. Lafuente, No. 295. pag. 14. „Lo demasiado recio de los temporales que se experimentaron en principios de Diciembre sirvió de pretexto a unos pocos ilusos, a unos quantos resentidos en sus intereses particulares, y a los que creían que eran ya impertinentes y aun nocivas todas las providencias ulteriores: y verificado casi una especie de conspiracion contra este utilísimo establecimiento se vio precisada esta Junta, debilitada ya por la enfermedad de algunos de sus miembros, a permitir que se curase cada doliente en su propia casa desde los días 8 ó 10 de Diciembre. Aumentose con esto el numero de enfermos: se vió progresar de nuevo el mal en algunas familias: arrebató mas de otras veinte victimas en el resto del mismo mes baxo la direccion de otro facultativo, con diverso metodo del que antes se habia practicado, y sin que a esto contribuyese la ocultacion de enfermos, para lo que ya entonces no habia causa.“ (Los Barrios 1804.)

Abweichung der Witterung hat keinen Einfluss.

709. Stringham, No. 493. pag. 146. „My experiments were conducted in that part of the city, which was most severely affected; and so far as it respects the atmospherical proportion

of oxygen, azote, and carbonic acid, there was no perceptible difference between such situations and those which were several miles distant."

710. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 227. „Nous n'obtinmes dans aucun cas, des resultats qui approchassent le moindrement de ceux du Dr. Davidson; et toutes les fois que l'absorption de l'oxygène fut complète, l'eudiomètre indiqua que l'air soumis à ces épreuves, contenait 79 parties de gaz azote; et que conséquemment la quantité d'oxygène de l'atmosphère des divers lieux était exactement semblable, non seulement dans chacun d'eux, mais encore qu'elle ne différait en rien de celle que contient l'atmosphère de nos climats." Pag. 229. „Il résulta de la comparaison établie par l'usage des moyens analytiques, qu'il n'y avait pas un centième de gaz acide carbonique de plus dans l'air qu'on supposait éminemment vicié, que dans l'air qu'on croyait être le plus salubre; et que, dans aucun cas, la quantité absolue de ce gaz n'excédait celle que contient ordinairement l'atmosphère de nos climats, de manière du moins à pouvoir affecter nuisiblement l'économie animale."

711. Lafuente, No. 295. pag. 9. „Yo mismo he adivinado varias veces la casa que contenia un enfermo oculto por sola la percepcion de un olor particular y extraordinario al transitar casualmente por la calle." (Los Barrios 1804.)

712. Tilton, No. 504. pag. 133. „The highly offensive smell proceeding from the patients so as to characterise the disease, and often to affect the ordinary sense of smelling, at a much greater distance (10 feet) than that, to which the contagion is limited by Dr. Chisholm." (Wilmington 1798.)

713. Rush, No. 462. pag. 107. „The smell of the contagion as emitted from a patient in a clean room, was like that of the small-pox but in most cases of a less disagreeable nature."

714. Hillary, No. 248. pag. 146. „It does not appear from the most accurate observations of the variations of the weather or

any difference of the seasons, which I have been able to make several years past, that this fever is any way caused or much influenced by them: for I have seen it at all times, and in all seasons of the year, in the coolest, as well as in the hottest time of the year."

715. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 294. „The malignant pestilential fever of 1793, at Grenada, disappeared about the middle of September, when the heat was nearly similar. — Viz H 92, L 80, M 86."

716. Gillespie, No. 215. pag. 11. „The month of January, 1795, was dry, with fresh N. E. breezes, and cool temperature, until the 28th. when the weather changed to rainy, unsettled, and squally, with a rough sea; which weather continued until February the 5th., by this time the Endemic yellow-fever, or, as it is perhaps more properly styled, the Causus, Ardent, or Burning Fever, had fully established itself on board. We lost 9 men by it out of about 20, who had been attacked ever since the winter solstice, when it first made its appearance."

717. Bally, No. 25. pag. 330. „Ajoutons que, dans l'hivernage de 1802, à 1803 beaucoup d'Européens arrivés lors de la saison qui leur est le plus favorable et n'ayant pu éprouver les mauvais effets de la précédente, tombèrent néanmoins très-promp-tement malades, le plus grand nombre après quelques jours de débarquement."

718. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 26. „Dans toutes les contrées, où la fièvre jaune régné d'une manière endémique, notamment aux Antilles, c'est toujours lorsqu'il souffle un vent accablant de Sud-Ouest, que les irruptions ont lieu, ou que cette maladie, lorsqu'elle existait déjà, acquiert sa plus grande intensité."

„A la Nouvelle-Orléans, au contraire on voit constamment la fièvre jaune éclore, ou accroître ses ravages, sous l'influence du vent du Nord."

719. Warren, No. 535. a. pag. 30. „Neither the alteration of the weather, or winds, nor the different seasons of the year, have ever of themselves been able to produce this contagious disease among us. Many years (I may safely say 7 or 8 or more successively), have to my certain knowledge, passed over, when the sultry heats and long intolerable droughts of some, the almost incessant rains of others; or the tempestous weather of many, and that from uncommon points of the compass too, must surely, in some degree or other have given rise to such an epidemical malignity, if it could possibly be derived from such causes and yet no footsteps of the fever did appear all that time.“ (Barbadoes.)

720. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 132. „A sharp gale almost amounting to a hurricane, blew from the eastward in September, but no benefit whatever was derived from it: the cases continued to occur, as if nothing of the kind had happened.“

721. Rush, No. 462. pag. 34. „Every change in the weather that was short of producing frost, evidently encreased the number of sick people. This was obvious after the 18th. and 19th. of September when the mercury fell to 44° and 45°. The hopes of the city received a severe disappointment upon this occasion, for I well recollect there was a general expectation that this change in the weather would have checked the disorder. The same encrease of the number of sick, was observed to follow the cool weather which succeeded the 6th. and 7th. of October, on which days the mercury fell to 43° and 46°.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

722. Webster, No. 540. pag. 236. „A most violent cool North-West wind swept the city of New-york on the 19th. and 20th. of September 1795 without any considerable abatement of the pestilential fever.“

723. Ramsey, No. 414. pag. 101. „The disease prevailed most in August and September, which were the wettest months

in the whole year. In the former it rained 17 days, in the latter 10, in the two together there fell upwards of 25 inches of rain.“ (Charleston 1798.)

724. Selden and Whitehead, No. 482. pag. 249. „On the 10th. and 11th. the number of the sick increased greatly; but, in the afternoon of the last of these days, the mercury fell to the 71° of Farenheit, and the wind, which had blown from the South-West since the beginning of the month, veered about the North-East with a cloudy-sky, and rain. But this change did not stop or check the progress of the epidemic.“ (Norfolk 1801.)

725.a. Currie, On the treatm., No. 134. pag. 98. „From this statement it is evident, that the disease has been as mortal this year, in proportion to numbers, as any former period, the year 1798 excepted notwithstanding the tremendous thunder, which frequently agitated the atmosphere, the floods of rain by which the city as well as the whole country was repeatedly drenched during the hot season, and the consequent coolness of the air and freedom of ventilation which prevailed the remainder of the season.“ (Philadelphia 1802.)

725.b. Gros et Gerardin, No. 221. pag. 6. „Enfin elle disparut dans le mois d'Octobre, excepté à l'hospice civil où elle régna encore quelque temps, après un orage épouvantable, qui éclata à cette époque, et qui fut suivi d'un froid plus ou moins rigoureux.“ (Nouvelle-Orléans 1817.)

726. Chabert, No. 96. pag. 30. „Trotz der ausnehmenden Bösartigkeit, der im Juny, July und August beobachteten Krankheiten, bemerkte man dennoch nur einige zerstreute Fälle vom gelben Fieber vor dem September. Der zweite dieses Monates war durch einen heftigen Stosswind aus Nord-West mit Sturm und Regen ausgezeichnet, dem ein starker mehrere Tage lang anhaltender Nordwind folgte. Man hätte glauben sollen die Luft wäre hiedurch erfrischt, und der Gesundheitszustand verbessert worden, allein umgekehrt. Vom zweiten September an zeigte sich

das gelbe Fieber in allen Gegenden der Stadt, nahm schnell einen bösartigen Charakter an, und tödtete den grössten Theil der von demselben Ergriffenen, bis der erste Frost in der Nacht vom 21. zum 22. November, besonders der zweite, in der vom 2. zum 3. December, das Übel hemmten.“

727. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 260. „Upon the whole it would seem from the metereological phenomena of the present season that this disease sets at defiance the ordinary vicissitude of the atmosphere. Neither its progress nor its origin seem to depend, as many would have us believe upon any definable state or condition of the elements, Nor have those sudden and extreme changes of the weather, which sometimes characterise the seasons any more to do with the production of yellow-fever than the usual train of atmospherical phenomena.“ (Newyork 1822.)

728. Palloni, No. 385. pag. 46. „Cette heureuse terminaison n'est due à aucune cause accidentelle; les variations de l'atmosphère n'y ont certainement eu aucune part, puisque la maladie s'est graduellement éteinte avec la même constitution humide et australe, qui régnait lorsqu'elle était développée avec le plus de force et de rapidité.“

729. Pym, No. 409. pag. 158. „The very unusual quantity of rain in 1813, began to fall when the disease was at its acme, and produced no alteration; and in 1804, I was inclined to think, that rain which fell before the cool season had fairly set in, proved rather prejudicial, as it induced the soldiers to retire from the open air, and crowd together in their tents or barracks, where, if contagion existed, it was much more likely to exert its influence.“ (Gibraltar.)

730. Bally, No. 26. pag. 479. „On remarqua, par exemple, le 13 Octobre que les pluies fraîches durant depuis trois jours, et le thermomètre étant descendu à 13 degrés, le nombre des malades augmenta et que ceux qui étaient plus avancés dans les stades de la maladie, mouraient et plus vite et en plus grand nombre.“

731. Moreau de Jonnes, No. 363. pag. 114. „Malgré l'abaissement de la température, des mois de Novembre et de Décembre, la mortalité fut pendant le cours du premier de 15 hommes sur 100, et pendant le second de 15 trois quarts.“ (Martinique 1802.)

732. Pugnet, No. 408. pag. 342. „On nous annonçait, pendant mon séjour à Sainte-Lucie (1802) comme le résultat d'une observation sûre, que les orages en renouvelant l'atmosphère, que les pluies en lavant la surface du sol, modéraient au moins l'intensité de la maladie. Vaines prédictions! Les orages éclataient, les pluies tombaient, et la maladie se soutenait avec son même caractère de gravité.“

Entfernung der beschuldigten schädlichen Stoffe verhindert die Entstehung des gelben Fiebers nicht.

733. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. XXVI. „As a sufficient cause for holding a different opinion from Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, on the origin of the fever which devastated that city in the years 1793 and 1794. I might propose, in addition to what I have said in the body of the following work, the fatal and reiterated experience of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, New-York and other cities of the united states, almost every year since, notwithstanding the wise regulations, which have been instituted, and the excellent police which has been established, and rigorously carried into effect. The most retired recesses of endemic causes of disease have been explored, and exposed to the correcting influence of a pure atmosphere, or the efficacy of counteracting powers, every refuge of septic exhalation has been destroyed, and the resources of chemistry have been exhausted, yet still pestilential infection has annually reared its dreadful head, and spread indiscriminate destruction where ever it appeared.“

G u t a c h t e n.

734. Desportes, No. 403. I. pag. 89. „On croit dans les Isles que la petite vérole provient de la contagion dont les Nègres, qu'on achete, sont quelques-fois infectés. Il arrive tous les ans plusieurs navires chargés de Nègres, où il s'en rencontre presque toujours quelques-uns atteints de la petite vérole, sans que cette maladie se communique.“

735. Pym, No. 409. pag. 255. „Dr. Lind, in his Treatise upon Fevers and infection, observes, at page 111.“ „That the infection of the Small-pox was pent up the Royal-George among 880 men; yet the contagion disappeared altogether at sea, after having destroyed 4 or 5 persons, and left near 100 unattacked.“

736. Rush, No. 467. pag. 160. „Dr. Otto communicated to me the following fact; In the autumn of the year 1798, it prevailed upon the shores of the Delavare in Gloucester county in New-Jersey. A mild remittent prevailed at the same time on the high grounds, a few miles from the river. During this time the Doctor observed, if a person who had taken the yellow-fever in Philadelphia afterwards came into a family near the river, the same disease appeared in several instances in one or more branches of that family, but where persons brought the fever from the city, and went into a family on the high grounds, where the mild remittents prevailed, there was not a single instance of a yellow-fever being excited by them in any of its members.“

737. Letter from B. Rush to Dr. Lettsom. (vide §. 350. b.) Philadelphia Jun. 17. 1818. pag. 201. „With the exception of two physicians in Newyork, one in Delaware-State and about half a dozen in Philadelphia a belief in its being an indigenous disease of our country, and like the common bilious fever the offspring of putrid exhalation, is now universal in every part of the Union.“

738. Philadelphia Journal by Chapmanu 1824. No. 16. August. pag. 207. „Many of our City readers will

recollect the testimony of Dr. Chervin of Paris, who travelled through the West-Indies, and the United-States, to collect the opinions of physicians on this point. He addressed himself exclusively to those, who had seen the disease, Of these he was heard repeatedly to declare, twenty were non — contagionists to one who believed it.“

739. Chisholm, No. 107. I. pag. 306. „Anxious to examine the body of a man who died of the disease the preceding night, I continued dissecting too long, which the examination of the brain had lengthened out to an hour and a half. I was then sensible of the application of the infection, but remained apparently well till about two o'clock of the following morning; when I was suddenly seized with rigor, chilliness, and some degree of spasmodic effections of my lower extremities. From that moment the disease proceeded in its usual progress, till a salivation put a stop to it. Of four more who attended the dissection, two were immediately after seized with the fever.“ (Grenada 1793.)

740. Howard on Lazarettos, II. Edit. pag. 25. „It is remarkable, that when a corpse is cold of a person dead of the plague, it does not infect the air by any noxious exhalations. This is so much believed in Turkey, that the people there are not afraid to handle such corpses. The governor at the French hospital in Smyrna told me, that in the last dreadful plague there, his house was rendered almost intolerable by an offensive sent (especially if he opened any of those windows towards the great burying ground, where numbers every day were left unburied) but that it had no effect upon the health either of himself or his family. An opulent merchant in this city likewise told me, that he and his family had felt the same inconvenience, without any bad consequences.“

741. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 91. „There were besides 15 friars attached to this establishment, who were employed in procuring eatables for the house; they communicated with all

classes, purchased, and procured whatever they could for the poor, two of them collected alms. They entered the houses of the dying and the dead, communicated with the people in a variety of ways, notwithstanding which they all continued healthy. There were also about 20 men attached to this institution, who went to all parts of the city to procure subsistence, and articles of various descriptions. They were under the necessity of taking the dinners for the poor to Barceloneta, every day. At the beginning of the epidemic, they went into the town, and laterly to the barrier, where they were much exposed; not one of them sickened, nor did they introduce the disease into the house of Charity." (Barcelone 1821.)

742. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 94. „About 90 men were constantly employed, during the whole course of the epidemic, fishing on the sea shore, eastward of the town, within 3 or 400 yards of Barceloneta; They alternately conveyed the fish to town, and, after having sold their cargoes, generally returned to pass their nights in the country. Some were accommodated in temporary sheds, erected on the sand at the sea beach, others in the adjacent villages. Many of them attended their friends in the city, who were ill of the reigning malady, and only one got the disease." (Barcelona 1821.)

743. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 95. „Of 50 persons, who were constantly employed burying the dead, only two died, although they communicated freely with the inhabitants of the city in the night time." (Barcelona 1821.)

744. Larrey, No. 299. pag. 28. „Valli, peu de jour après son arrivée à la Havane, commença ses recherches, et ses expériences; le 21 Septembre 1816, il fit dépouiller de sa chemise un matelot qui venait de mourir de la fièvre jaune, et qui n'avait pas eu d'autre linge, pendant sa maladie. Valli, après s'être frotté tout le corps avec cette chemise, se la mit sur le dos, s'habilla ensuite et alla diner chez son hôte Don Gonzalez.

Satisfait de son expérience, et dans l'intime persuasion qu'il n'avait pu contracter la maladie, il fut assez gai pendant le premier jour, mais le lendemain 22 il se sentit indisposé, le 23 il se trouva très accablé, et le 24 il expira sans convulsions, ni douleurs annonçant qu'en effet il avait contracté la fièvre jaune." (Voyez l'Eloge de Valli, par Caillon, secrétaire général de la Société de médecine de Bordeaux.)

745. Arejula, No. 16. pag. 169. „Desde que noté que habia familias, que pasaban ligeramente el mal, y otras en que se morian los mas, me pareció que seria útil se inocularan los sugetos yendo á las casas de las primeras; pues no estaba cierto si consisteria en la naturaleza de ellas mismas, ó provendria del grado de malignidad de la enfermedad del contagiante. Un conocido mio, que me oyó hablar muchas veces, sobre el particular, supo que varios de los de su casa que se hallaban en Puerto-Real, habian tenido la calentura muy benigna, y que en aquel tiempo, se encontraba un hijo suyo enfermo, se fué á Puerto-Real, se metió con el en la cama, logió contagiarse; pero murió al sexto dia de su enfermedad, y al noveno de haberse acostado con su hijo que curó. Despues de esté caso no sé que ninguno haya tentado la inoculacion, ni yo me he atrevido á aconsejarla en una enfermedad tan grave, por miles razones que omito." (Cadiz 1800.)

746. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 27. „En 1793, étant à St.-Lucie, dit Mr. Rougemont, que j'ai déjà cité, je fis, avec Mr. Thomas, chirurgien-major du 71^{me} régiment (Aunis), l'ouverture du corps de Mr. de Kermené, capitaine, mort de la fièvre jaune. Mon confrère se piqua le doigt avec le scalpel dont il se servait; il fut attaqué, quelques jours après, de la même maladie, et il en mourut."

747. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 57. „Un capitaine de notre connaissance, ayant appris la mort d'une dame qu'il aimait, se transporta chez elle, et dit à sa famille éplorée, que l'aspect

du cadavre affrayait.“ „Tranquillisez-vous; cette maladie ne se communique pas, et tout ce qu'on rapporte de son venin est absurde.“ „Pour convaincre les assistans de ce qu'il venait de dire, il embrassa le cadavre à plusieurs reprises et retourna chez lui. Au moment de se coucher il fut pris par un froid intense, accompagné de mal de tête, nausées, cardialgie etc. et mourut le troisième jour avec le vomissement noir.“

748. R. Bayley, No. 40. pag. 131. „The necessary alterations and repairs with the buildings on Bedlow's islands required, to render them fit to receive the sick, were not completed till the middle of August.“

„As soon as they were done, application was made to the commissioners of health, for a supply of necessaries to accommodate the sick, who at this period were sent to the hospital from Whitehall, and from several vessels, just arrived from sea. The commissioners directed the beds and bedding, which had been used the year before at Bellevue to be sent to the new hospital on Bedlow's-island; but unfortunately, those articles were in a very filthy state; but as the sick were already at the hospital, we have had no alternative but to select the cleanest of those articles and use them in that state. The hospital also was unprovided with wearing apparel, though nothing is more necessary, as well for the comfort of the sick, and to prevent the introduction of infection in the hospital. Under these circumstances the consequences were such as naturally might been expected, but within 8 days of the time when those articles were brought to the hospital, those people who had been employed in transporting the bedding from Bellevue, the nurses who attended the sick, and the steward of the house were attacked with fever. The attending physician Monsieur Bouvier, was also indisposed for several days.“ (Newyork 1796.)

749. Bally, No. 25. pag. 80. „Pendant près de 20 mois elle a sévi sans relâche, et avec d'autant plus de fureur dans

les commencemens, qu'alors le nombre des Européens était plus considérable. Il semblait vers l'époque, où nous capitulâmes, qu'elle paraissait s'appaiser, mais ceux qui restaient, officiers ou soldats, avaient déjà subi des épreuves plus ou moins fortes; presque tous avaient essuyé des indispositions graves qui les avaient acclimatés. On voyait cependant par intervalles, quelques cas de fièvre jaune, bien caractérisés, n'ayant plus qu'une apparence sporadique." (St. Domingue 1802.)

750. Carey, No. 86. pag. 72. „Though all the hopes of the citizens rested on cold and rain, especially the latter, yet the disorder was extinguished with hardly any rain, and a very moderate degree of cold." (Philadelphia 1793)

751. Caldwell, No. 83. pag. 148. „After the 10th. October the disease was no longer spoken of, as a thing dangerous or alarming, and before the 20 there was scarcely a case of it existing in the city. Contrary to the experience of former years, and contrary to the tenets of certain physicians on the subject, it terminated entirely before the occurrence and consequently before the contagion — killing power of black frost." (Philadelphia 1803.)

752. Clark, No. 115. pag. 4. „This fever became less violent here (Dominico 1793) in the month of October; and about the beginning of November it ceased altogether, which was supposed to proceed from the comparative coolness of the weather; but the arrival of some American vessels, about 6 weeks after, convinced us that this short respite was more owing to the want of proper subjects for the vitiated atmosphere to act upon, than to the change of its temperature; for in a short time all on board, who had not been in the West-Indies before, were seized with it; and although the mortality amongst them was not so great as it has been, yet many died. This happened in December 1793, and January and February 1794."

753. Erdmann, No. 180. pag. 50. „Vor dem 10. October waren schon verschiedene Familien zur Stadt zurückgekehrt; durch Noth gezwungen, weil ihr Geld verzehret war; und des an manchen Orten sehr elenden und bedrückten Lebens im Lande müde, wollten sie sich lieber allen Gefahren der Krankheiten in der Stadt aussetzen, als länger draussen bleiben; allein der grösste Theil derselben büsste mit ihrem Leben für ihre Verwegenheit.“ Pag. 51. „Ungeachtet dieser ernstlichen Warnung zogen doch viele Familien in die Stadt, und die Krankheit griff wirklich wieder ziemlich stark um sich; verschiedene von denen, die das Heimweh nach Hause getrieben hatte, fanden es für rathsam, wieder abzuziehen.“

754. Gonzalez, No. 219. pag. 23. „Der Magistrat von Cadiz hielt es, sobald er die grossen Verheerungen in den angränzenden Städten bemerkte, für gerathen, auch den benachbarten Flüchtlingen seine Thore zu verschliessen, damit das gelöschte Feuer keine neue Nahrung erhielt. Nichts desto weniger ward denen, die es bewiesen, dass sie die Krankheit auswärts überstanden hatten, die Rückkehr in die Stadt gestattet. Allein alle diese klugen Massregeln wurden gemissbraucht und viele, die die Krankheit noch nicht gehabt hatten, schlichen sich entweder heimlich, oder mit falschen Pässen in die Stadt zurück. Jetzt bemerkte man sogleich, dass das Krankheitsgift noch nicht ganz vertilgt war, denn alle, welche sich auf die erwähnte Art eingeschlichen hatten, bekamen in kurzem die Krankheit, und der grösste Theil ward das Opfer seiner Unvorsichtigkeit und Verwegenheit.“

755. Berthe, No. 48. pag. 46. „On avait en outre observé dans plusieurs villes, que même long-temps après la disparition du fléau, tous ceux qui y entraient, soit étrangers, soit habitans émigrés, y contractaient bientôt la maladie, et que le plus grand nombre en périssait.“

756. *Relacion de las providencias*, No. 428. bey Berthe, No. 48. pag. 336. „Calmada ya la epidemia, y acreditando, repetidamente la experiencia que los que regresaban sin haberla passado heran inmediatamente heridos de ella, se avisó a los pueblos comorcanos para que se precaviesen, y ademas se prohibió la entrada a los que no manifestaban documentos de haberla sufrido, poniendo a este fin guardias en las puertas, consultando por este medio con los sentimientos de humanidad en utilidad reciproca. En efecto esta prudente precaucion surtio el efecto favorable que se deseaba.“

757. Pym, No. 409. pag. 28. „It was found, that when disease had nearly ceased among the natives, that all new comers, and persons landing from the shipping, even for a few hours in the course of the day, without sleeping in the town, were attacked with the fever; on which account I recommended the port to be shut, excepting to persons who had passed the disease in Spain, or who had been in the West-Indies.“

758. Musgrave, No. 372. pag. 107. „Although the native inhabitants were, as I said before, generally spared, they were not altogether exempt from the prevailing influence. We met with 3 or 4 cases, among them in our practise, favourable however, and all in individuals, who had at some time or other changed the climate for Europe except the infant child of a merchant. This last was indeed a very singular instance, the attack was ushered in like the infantile remittent fever, so well described by Dr. Pemberton; but in its subsequent progress it assumed all the appearance of the epidemic decided black vomit and corresponding evacuations seemed to menace a speedily fatal result, but our patient nevertheless, to our great surprise recovered. — My friend Dr. Coul has also informed me, that two children born in the island, but of European parents, died under his care with black vomit and other marks of yellow-fever.“

759. Chisholm, No. 107. II. pag. 258 „Few negroes were attacked, few, at least, of those residing in the island, and only

two died in this gentleman's practice; But in a Guinea ship, with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa, the fever broke out a few days after its arrival in the rood, many of the African negroes suffered by it."

760. Bally, No.25. pag.353. „C'est un des caractères généraux de la fièvre jaune, d'atteindre de préférence les cités populeuses, surtout celles qui sont situées sur les côtes maritimes, mais ce n'est point un caractère essentiel, puisqu'on a observé en Espagne, qu'elle dépeuplait les villages et les hameaux même ceux qui étaient loin de la mer." Pag. 354. „J'ai parcouru les lieux que le vomissement noir avait remplis de deuil et même changés en solitude, et j'ai été à portée de juger de ces effets au milieu des petites populations. Palo, hameau formé de cabanes à trois quarts de lieue de Malaga, et Borge, à 6 lieues de cette ville, où la population est moins considérable, que celle d'Alaurinejo, ne furent point épargnés. Au reste, nous citerons ailleurs les villages frappés par ces épidémies qui se sont propagées au moyen des fuyards jusqu'à 60 lieues dans l'intérieur des terres, et sur plus de 100 lieues de côtes."

761. Maria, No.334. pag.126. „La calentura se declaró hasta en la Carlota 35 leguas de Cadiz en la Carrera de Madrid."

762. Gerardin, No.212. pag.56. „J'ai soigné à cette époque un homme attaqué d'apoplexie, une jeune femme atteinte d'une fièvre bilieuse remittente, un Américain tourmenté d'un catarrhe pulmonaire; ces malades qui donnèrent l'espoir d'une guérison prochaine moururent subitement avec tous les symptômes de la fièvre jaune." (Nouvelle-Orléans 1817.)

763. Moreau de Jones, No.363. pag.112. „Jamais rien de semblable n'est arrivé aux Antilles ou du moins on n'en cite aucun exemple, que les bestiaux sont atteints par cette maladie."

764. Currie, No.131. pag.13. „Several cases of the same kind came under my own notice. A Mr. Quinton from New-

England died of the small-pox at Mrs. Newarks in Spruce street at the time, when two of her other lodgers had the yellow-fever. — Several cases of quotidians and tertians came under my care in different parts of the city, and in the suburbs, where the contagion never reached." (Philadelphia 1793.)

765. Warren, No. 535. pag. 69. „During the tyranny of this fever, common sporadic distempers appeared now and then as usual, such as anginas, peripneumonias, asthmas, pleurisies, rheumatisms, colds, coughs, diarrhoeas, dysenteries etc. which however were not so general as to deserve the name of epidemics, nor did they seem to have any relation to the predominant constitution of the year." (Barbadoes.)

766. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 270. „The general, as well as local affections, incidental to the different seasons, have each reigned in their turn, precisely after the manner of preceding years, when no yellow-fever existed, and without becoming at any time epidemic or assuming other than the ordinary type and symptoms which always accompany them. The inclement seasons of winter and spring have, as usual, brought with them defluxions upon the chest in the form of consumptions, catarrhs, croup, pleurisies etc. which may be considered the predominant, and most fatal diseases of the climate." (Newyork 1822.)

767. Pym, No. 409. pag. 5. „In mild cases, however, of this last disease, it is impossible to point out any symptoms distinguishing it from attacks of fever from any cause; and even in bad cases, until the fatal symptoms make their appearance, I may say (excepting its prevailing epidemically), that it is as difficult to decide positively upon its real nature, as it is in the fever of small-pox before the appearance of the eruption."

768. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 169. „The first or forming stages of all fevers bear in their symptoms so close a resemblance to each other, that the most skillful and experienced

practicioners confess themselves, at this early period incapable of determining their pathognomic and diagnostic features. There may be sufficient data to form a probable opinion as to the shape or character, which the disease will assume, but, in regard to the yellow-fever, it is not until after it had existed for some time that its phenomena are boldly and unequivocally developed. The second or third day at farthest, usually puts it in our power to come to a definite or positive conclusion." (Newyork 1822.)

769. Jackson, No. 267. pag. 263. „I may observe in this place, that the number of those, who recovered from the last stage of this species of yellow-fever, was extremely small, yet though such fortunate instances were rare, there were not altogether wanting." (Jamaica.)

770. Veitch, No. 527. pag. 133. „I have known patients recover, from the dangerous and generally fatal symptom of black vomiting, but I cannot ascribe such recovery to the powers of medicine from considering how inefficient similar remedies were in other cases of the same nature." (Antigua.)

771. Williams, No. 546. pag. 22. „An argument for arteriotomy (in my opinion a very good one) is; many persons, in the highest degree of this fever, have been saved by an hemorrhage from an artery; even when there was not the least hope or prospect of recovery. — This was the case of Mr. Jonas the attorney, and many others, who bled immoderately from the nose, had the vomiting of black humours and hiccup; yet recovered by the hemorrhage." (Jamaica.)

772. Clark, No. 115. pag. 18. „But in all my practise I only recollect 4 patients, who recovered after the black vomit had made its appearance." (Dominico 1793—1785.)

773. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 7. „Plusieurs malades ont recouvré la santé, après avoir vomi noir."

774. Rush, No. 462. pag. 54. „Many recovered who discharged this coffee-coloured matter.“ (Philadelphia 1793.)

775. Dalmas, No. 139. pag. 130. „Les deux individus qui font le sujet des observations précédentes, sont un exemple que la fièvre jaune dans son plus haut degré de malignité n'est pas toujours mortelle, à l'exception de la suppression d'urine, ils ont eu les symptômes les plus dangereux de cette maladie.“

776. Chabert, No. 95. pag. 43. „Man sieht gewöhnlich das Erbrechen und die vollständige Unterdrückung des Harnes, als tödtliche Kennzeichen an. Sie sind freilich sehr gefährlich, aber sehr zahlreiche Beyspiele haben erwiesen, dass man beyde überleben kann. Sie zeigten sich sowohl bey Herr Lesseps als auch bey Herrn Jennes. Unter den übrigen Kranken, welche ich das Glück hatte, zu retten, und die fast alle an diesen Erscheinungen litten, sind zwey, welche ausgezeichnet zu werden verdienen.“

777. Fellowes, No. 189. pag. 147. „Mrs. Mathew Cooper sickened on the 9th., having attended her husband the preceding day, she continued ill three weeks, and had the black vomit on the 4th. day; but owing to a powerful injection, which was trown up, a considerable quantity of dark coloured matter came away, and she happily recovered.“

778. Rodschied, No. 452. pag. 229. „Die musca leprae L., eine kleine, schwarze, glänzende Fliege, die kaum die Grösse einer mittelmässigen Laus hat. Ihre Füsse und Fühlhörner sind weiss, die Augen scheinen feurig, am Bauch und Hintern ist sie weiss, und über die Flügel läuft ein schwarzer Querstreif. Sie fliegen in Tausenden um alle Arten Geschwüre herum, und sind so dreiste, oder vielmehr so begierig auf den Eiter, dass man sie mit den Fingern abnehmen kann, ohne dass sie scheu werden und wegfliegen sollten. Eine der vielen lästigen Insecten Süd-Amerika's. Selbst um einen Menschen, der stark schwitzt, versammeln sie sich in Schwärmen.“

779. Townsend, No. 509. pag. 98. „Northern constitutions therefore in temperate latitudes, during the warm season, are incapable of generating, but are peculiarly predisposed to favour the propagation of yellow-fever.“

Zeugnisse für die Identität des gelben Fiebers in den beyden Welthemisphären.

780. Gilpin, No. 216. pag. 323. „And in their cases I recognised the symptoms and appearances of a fever which has been denominated Typhus icterodes, and of which I had seen numberless cases in the islands of Grenada, Martinique and Guadeloupe, when Physician to the forces under the late Lord Grey.“

781. O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 41. „The symptoms, which we have found in the greater part of these disorders, and particularly in that of our companion, whom we have just lost, have convinced us, that the malady, which has afflicted, and still so cruelly afflicts, the city of Barcelona, is the true yellow-fever of America, the same that we have witnessed in the Antilles and in Cadiz.“

782, O'Halloran, No. 376. pag. 58. Si la enfermedad que ha padecido una parte de este gran pueblo es la misma que sufren en la actualidad los pacientes que hemos visto en el Seminario y hospital de la Virreina no podemos detenernos en asegurar haber sido la fiebre amarilla que hemos tratado en diversas partes de América y Europa, sin mas diferencias que las que son propias de un local que la ha resistido por sus particulares circunstancias; diferencias no obstante que no la constituyen otra que la que se comunica por contagio en las estaciones del Estío y Otoño y que hasta ahora ha sido y es exótica á la España.“

783. Rapport, No. 422. pag. 56. „L'opinion affirmative d'un médecin de la Junte supérieure, qui a vu un très-grand nombre des malades atteints de la fièvre jaune dans différens lieux de l'Amérique.“

784. Pym, No. 409. pag. 123. „That the Epidemic, which has lately prevailed, in Cadiz, is the same, I have witnessed in the West-Indies, Carthagena, and other places, I have not the least doubt.“ (1813.)

785. Doughty, No. 166. pag. 91. „I was immediately struck with the peculiar coincidence between the disease, as it then prevailed, and the yellow-fever of Jamaica in all the prominent symptoms and appearances observed.“ (Cadiz 1810.)

786. Bancroft, No. 31. pag. 125. „Dr. Addoms, the author of that dissertation, since that time resided many years in St.-Croix and being associated with the late Dr. Gordon of that island, had ample opportunities of seeing the yellow-fever in all its forms. During his last visit to this city, not long before his death, he informed me that the disease, which he had seen in Newyork 1791, was precisely the same which he afterwards saw in St.-Croix, and which frequently prevailed during his residence there, more especially among Europeans, newly arrived within the tropics.“

Hochliegende Orte bekommen das gelbe Fieber nicht.

787. Chomel, Des fièvres et des maladies pestilentiellees. Paris. 1822. pag. 506. „Depuis le niveau de la mer jusqu'à une hauteur de mille mètres, elle peut régner dans toutes les saisons, depuis mille mètres jnsqu'à deux mille, elle ne regne que par intervalles, au dessus de deux mille mètres on ne la voit plus.“

Sporadisches gelbes Fieber.

788. Williams, No. 546. pag. 3. „Nor does this fever appear to have any particular constitution, for we have it at all seasons of the year, and one of the highest cases I ever saw was that of a gentleman who had it at a time no other person laboured under it.“

789. Pinckhard, No. 400. I. pag. 315. „But, perhaps you are not prepared to hear that after a residence of so many weeks in the West-Indies, I have seen only a solitary example of that disease, yet such is the fact — for amidst all our sickness and crowded hospitals, only a single instance of yellow-fever has hitherto occurred; I visited this patient with my friend Dr. Jackson the learned author who has so ably written upon the diseases of Jamaica, and obtained his clinical remarks concerning the leading and more characteristic symptoms of the disease. — The patient was certainly very ill, but, to those who had not before witnessed the disease, he did not appear to be in extreme danger, yet alas! on repeating our visit the following morning we found him a cold yellow-corpse.“

790. Rush, No. 462. pag. 10. „For I had frequently seen sporadic cases in which the common bilious fever of Philadelphia, had put on symptoms of great malignity, and terminated fatally in a few days, and now and then with a yellow colour of the skin, before or immediately after the death.“

Verschleppung nach mehr nördlich liegenden Ländern.

791. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 19. „Que des bâtimens de guerre, qui ont de nombreux équipages, partent des Antilles lorsque la fièvre jaune y règne, et qu'à la mer elle éclate sur

leur bord, chaque jour quelques hommes en seront atteints; la maladie se prolongera de cette manière, et, si la température est favorable, ces vaisseaux arriveront sur les côtes de France ayant des marins récemment atteints de la fièvre jaune."

792. Keraudren, No. 285. pag. 19. „C'est ainsi que des vaisseaux de ligne, arrivés des Antilles sur la rade de Brest, dans l'automne de 1802, avaient encore à leur bord des hommes malades de la fièvre jaune. Ils étaient en nombre très-considérable et provenaient des vaisseaux le Tourville, l'Union, le Foudroyant et le Conquérant. On les transféra au lazaret de Trébéron, situé dans le sud-ouest à la rade, et le Monsieur le Dr. Droguet, médecin en chef de la marine, fut chargé de leur donner des soins. Le plus grand nombre de ces malades avait eu la fièvre jaune, aux colonies ou dans la traversée, et n'éprouvait plus les suites plus ou moins graves de cette maladie. Néanmoins, 42 hommes, étaient encore atteints de la fièvre jaune à l'état aigu, et il en mourut 23. Cette maladie sur l'île de Trébéron, présenta moins d'intensité dans les symptômes, et sa marche fut en général plus lente qu'entre les tropiques, mais on voit qu'elle n'a pas été moins meurtrière; les désordres cadavériques furent à-peu-près les mêmes, qu'aux Antilles."

793. James Stratton, No. 186. pag. 73. Vide §. 667.

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